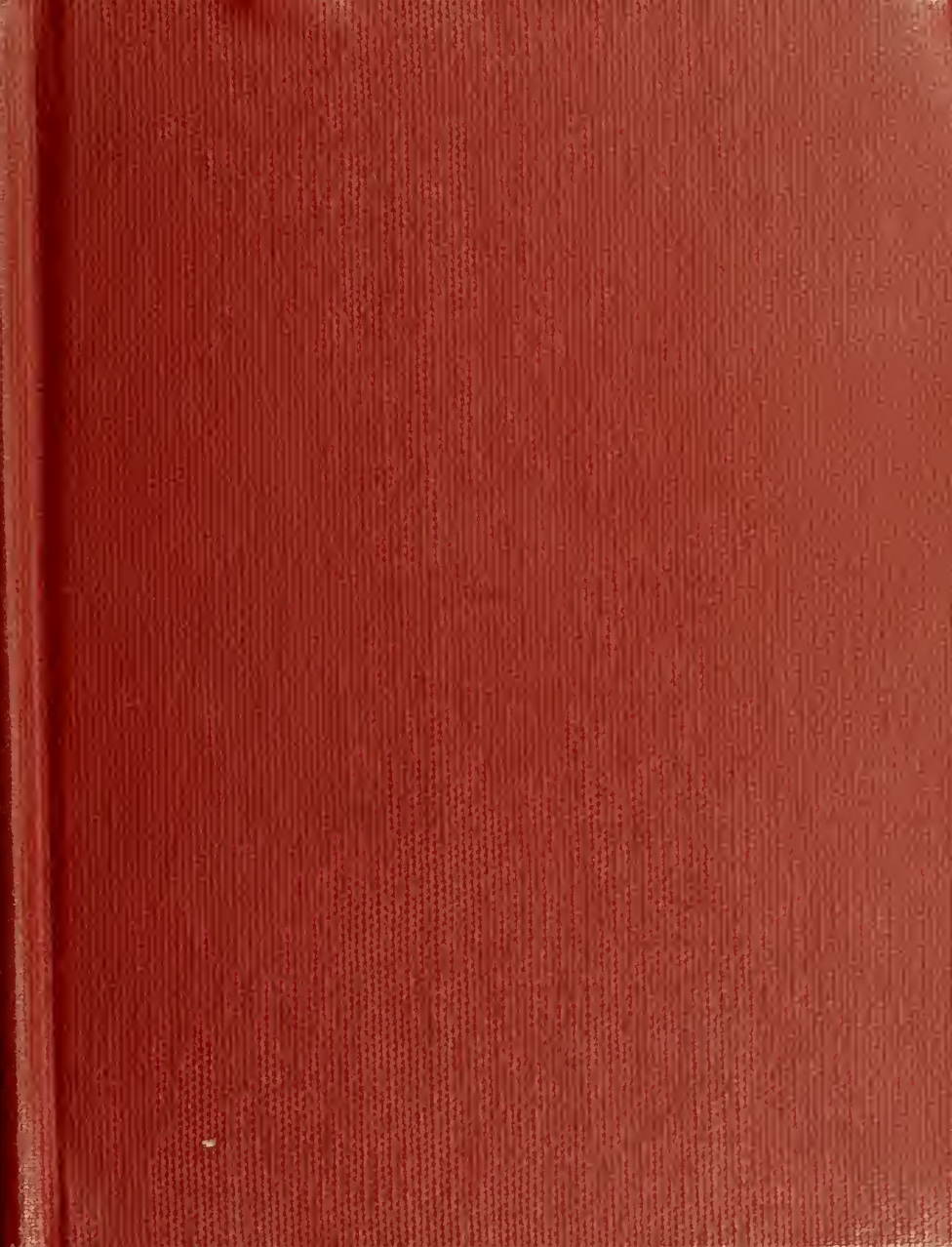












HISTORY OF THE CITY OF ALBANY,

From the discovery of the Great River, in 1524, by Verrazzano, to the present time,

By ARTHUR JAMES WEISE, M. A.

E. H. Bender, Albany, 71 & 73 State Street. 1884.

8 vo., pp. 520, illustrated, cloth, \$5.00.

"Albanians have been looking forward with more than ordinary interest to the publication of 'The History of the City of Albany,' which has been prepared and compiled by Arthur James Weise, A. M., who has received the highest commendations for his careful researches, historical discoveries, and pleasing diction. * * * His narrative covers a period of 360 years, and is not only exhaustive but charming. The style of diction is easy and flowing, and the incidents narrated are fresh, animated and authentic."—*Albany Evening Journal*.

"The print, paper and binding will commend the work, as well as the varied character of its interesting contents."—*Albany Argus*,

"Hitherto, historians have led us to believe that Henry Hudson and the crew of the Half Moon were the first Europeans to survey the site of our city. But this impression is effaced by the convincing evidence presented in the History of Albany, written by Arthur James Weise, A. M., author of The Discoveries of America to the year 1525. As the first history of our city, it will no doubt be a very popular work, and will likely be the only one of the kind extant for many years."—*Albany Press and Knickerbocker*.

"The book was greatly needed."—*Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Albany*.

"The 'History of Albany,' by A. J. Weise, A. M., is a work of real value. It contains accurate and hitherto practically inaccessible information. It is written with dispassionate and discriminating honesty, which is the very essence of safe and satisfactory history."—Right Rev. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Albany.

"Every page of this excellent historical work gives unmistakable evidence of careful and painstaking research. The book is printed in clear, handsome type, on choice paper, in elegant binding, and forms a beautiful volume. Every citizen of the State of New York who possesses a library, or who has a desire even to be classed among the intelligent of this generation, either with or without a library of his own, cannot afford to miss it from his possession."—*Magazine of American History, New York*.

"It is a singular fact, and one hardly to the credit of Albany, that although she dates from 1624, yet this, 'The History of the City of Albany, N. Y.,' by A. J. Weise, A. M., is the first fairly adequate account of her rise and progress that has yet appeared. It was reserved for Mr. Weise to supplement and complete, and in some respects to supersede, the labors of Munsell and others with this creditable volume. Mr. Weise was well equipped for his task, and his work will add to his reputation." *New York Daily Tribune*.

THE DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA,

To the Year 1525,

By ARTHUR JAMES WEISE, A. M.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York : 27 & 29 West 23d Street. London :
25 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 1884.

8 vo., pp. 380, cloth, \$4.50.

MAPS.

1. A part of the map of the world made by Juan de la Cosa in 1500.
2. A part of the map of the world made by Johann Ruysch, contained in the edition of Ptolemy's geography printed in Rome in 1508.
3. Map of the New World contained in Peter Martyr's "Legatio Babylonica" printed in 1511.
4. A part of the map of the New World contained in the edition of Ptolemy's geography printed in Strasburg in 1513.
5. A tracing representing the limits of the discoveries of Juan Ponce de Leon and Francisco de Garay, 1521.
6. A part of the map of the world made by Visconte de Maiollo, 1527.
7. A part of the Cabot-map of 1544.
8. Map of Terre de la Franciscane, 1545.
9. Map of a part of North America, 1553.
10. A part of the map of the world made by Gerard Mercator in 1569.
11. Delineation of the hyperborean regions of Sigurd Stephanius in 1570.
12. A part of the map of the fourth part of the world, by André Thevet, 1575.

"The chief merit of Mr. Weise's book, and its distinguishing feature, is the compression in a single convenient volume, in a continuous narrative, arranged in chronological sequence, of all the authenticated records of voyages in North American waters and of discoveries on the mainland prior to 1525. * * * To the general reader, who has neither the time nor the opportunity to consult, much less to study and compare, the multitude of scattered books and manuscripts in which the narratives of the early voyagers and discoverers, or of their historiographers, are preserved in minute and oftentimes tedious detail, Mr. Weise's epitome will prove an acceptable substitute, sufficiently full for all practicable purposes, and more trustworthy and intelligible than most of the early relations, especially since many of them were written in foreign languages. * * * His work is a model of carefulness and candor, especially when dealing with rival or controverted claims."—*Harpers' New Monthly Magazine*.

"Mr. Weise has produced a charming as well as an exhaustive work on an obscure but by no means an uninteresting subject, and the general reader may join with the antiquarian scholar in animated gratitude for the achievement. * * * The book is not too large for convenience, it is elegantly printed, and we know of no other which contains so well-condensed and thorough an account of the discovery of America."—*Magazine of American History, New York*.

"This author has not satisfied himself with following 'standard' authorities, with repeating their errors and reaffirming their theories. He has gone to original sources, and, as generally with that kind of industry, he has found plenty of important matter that has been hitherto overlooked. His 'Discoveries of America' is a very thorough piece of scholarship. * * * Mr. Weise writes for all cultivated people; not only for the historical student, but for the teacher and all the 'general readers' who know what good books are. Thus, while he is careful to show his methods, to indicate his authorities, and to outline the character of his researches and into what ground they led him, and while to this extent his book is severe, yet the agreeableness of his style is so ever present, and the story he has to tell is in itself so fascinating, that the book is as 'readable' as Prescott or Irving."—*Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia*.

"Mr. Weise's handsome valume, with fac-similes of many rare maps, examples of the labors of former cosmographers, contains the gist of what is known in regard to the discovery of America."—*New York Times*.

"Mr. Weise furnishes a good synopsis of Vespucci's celebrated narrative, and a still better one of the striking story of Verrazzano. * * * The reader will find an explanation of the derivation of 'Manhattan' from the French *manants*, a name formerly applied to persons of low condition, and used by the first explorers to designate the aborigines of New France."—*New York Daily Tribune*.

"In the thorough and scholarly work before us, Mr. Weise has not only rendered valuable service to the reading public, but has made an extremely important addition to the political and geographical history of the American continent."—*The World, New York*.

"He has not written for specialists, but for plain people who care more for the totality of what is presented to them than for a nice discussion of disputed points."—*The Mail and Express, New York*.

"The volume brings together information which otherwise would lie widely apart, scattered through books, many of which are rare, and many others inaccessible to general readers. * * * It will prove a welcome and useful addition to the history of the New World."—*The Independent, New York*.

"Mr. Weise has searched far and wide in the libraries of Europe and America to gather the material for his work, and the result shows that his labors have been to good purpose."—*The New York Observer*.

"The value of this volume, as a record of the different discoveries, is unquestionable."—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

"Every library should have this record of the authentic accounts of the discoveries made by the ancients on the Western Continent."—*New England Journal of Education*.

"The volume is a monument of special study, and a work which will take a deservedly high rank."—*The Hartford Courant*.

"It is not often the reader will find a history more charmingly written. * * * The valuable facts of its chapters attest the rare good judgment and scholarly acquirements of the author."—*Inter-Ocean, Chicago*.

"This book bears the marks of industrious research in fields that have not yet been overworked, and which offer irresistible allurements to the historical inquirer."—*Popular Science Monthly*.

"Eight years of earnest study and research have been devoted by Mr. Arthur James Weise to preparing and perfecting his admirable and instructive work, wherein is displayed throughout a high order of narrative and descriptive skill."—*Times-Democrat, New Orleans*.

"Sustained by an ambition to gather in one volume, embellished with many quaint maps, all the authorities possible to be secured, he has afforded readers an impartial insight into that far-away realm—the early ages of America. It is an American book, permeated with the true American instinct, and produced with proper scholarship, judgment and taste."—*Hartford Post*.

"Students of history will be greatly interested in this volume."—*Star, Washington*.

"A strong feature of the work is the number of valuable maps and charts of this country as it was known to the geographers of that remote period."—*Times, Philadelphia*.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF TROY,

From the expulsion of the Mohegan Indians to the present centennial year of the independence of the United States of America, 1876,

By A. J. WEISE, A. M.

Troy, N. Y., William H. Young, 8 & 9 First Street. 1876.

8 vo., pp. 400, illustrated, cloth, \$3.50.

"It more than fulfills the promise of Mr. Weise when he first announced his intention of undertaking so arduous a task."—*Troy Daily Times*.

"A work which for many years will be the standard history of the city, and which, when it is displaced by subsequent publications, will become the foundation for all works of similar character."—*Troy Daily Press*.

"Mr. Weise has given the public a history for which every man, woman and child claiming to be a Trojan should be grateful and thankful."—*The Troy Northern Budget*.

"One of the best and most carefully prepared local histories which we have seen."—*Evening Post, New York*.

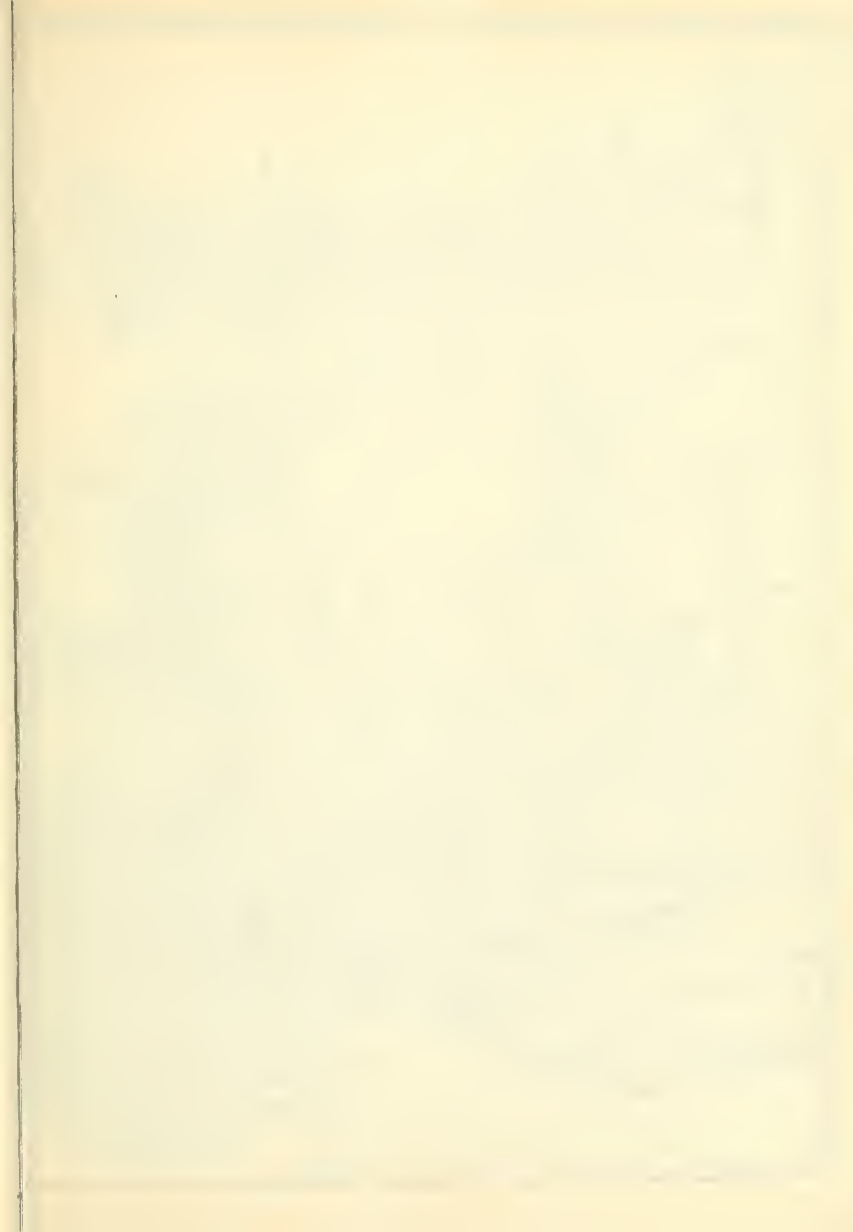
HISTORY OF LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.,

From the year 1770 to 1877.

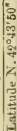
By A. J. WEISE, A. M.

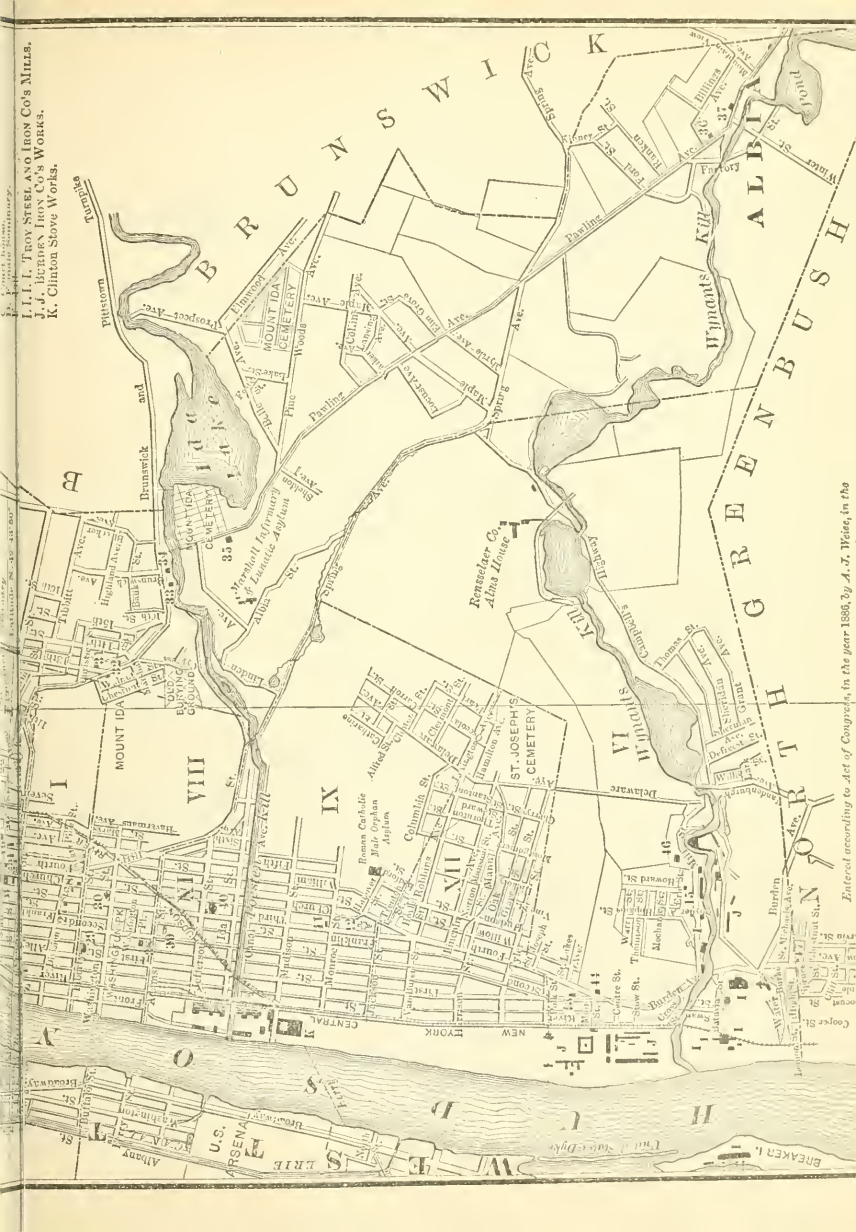
Troy, N. Y., William H. Young, 8 & 9 First Street. 1877.

8 vo., pp. 44, cloth, \$1.00.



O. Female genitalia.





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THE CITY OF TROY

AND

ITS VICINITY

BY

ARTHUR JAMES WEISE



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1886

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PREFACE.

In writing the History of the City of Troy in 1876, my time was too limited to permit a satisfactory presentation of the city's industries, so long having wide fame in the United States and in foreign countries. Induced by the desire of those conceiving that a work including the events and circumstances of the settlement and growth of Troy, and the causes and issues of the origin and development of her manufactures should be prepared while there was opportunity to obtain reliable information from persons connected and contemporary with the beginning and expansion of these local undertakings, I began the inviting and yet toilsome task accomplished in the publication of this unpretentious volume.

Within the period of the century, from 1786 to 1886, beginning with the first occupation of the site of Troy by emigrants from the New England States, I have grouped, under the different subject-headings, the principal facts appertaining to the history of the village and city. Should the one hundredth anniversary of the naming of the place, Troy, be celebrated in 1889, much of this information will make the event more significant and memorable. Troy is not only noted for the manufacture of collars, cuffs, shirts, horseshoes, iron, steel, stoves, cars, railroad rails, surveying instruments, church bells, chains, knitting and laundry machinery, but enjoys the distinction of distributing her productions in more countries than any other city in the United States of like population and wealth. The information I have presented respecting her banks, churches, schools, newspapers, charitable and other institutions, will, I doubt not, be appreciated by those desiring knowledge of the city's history.

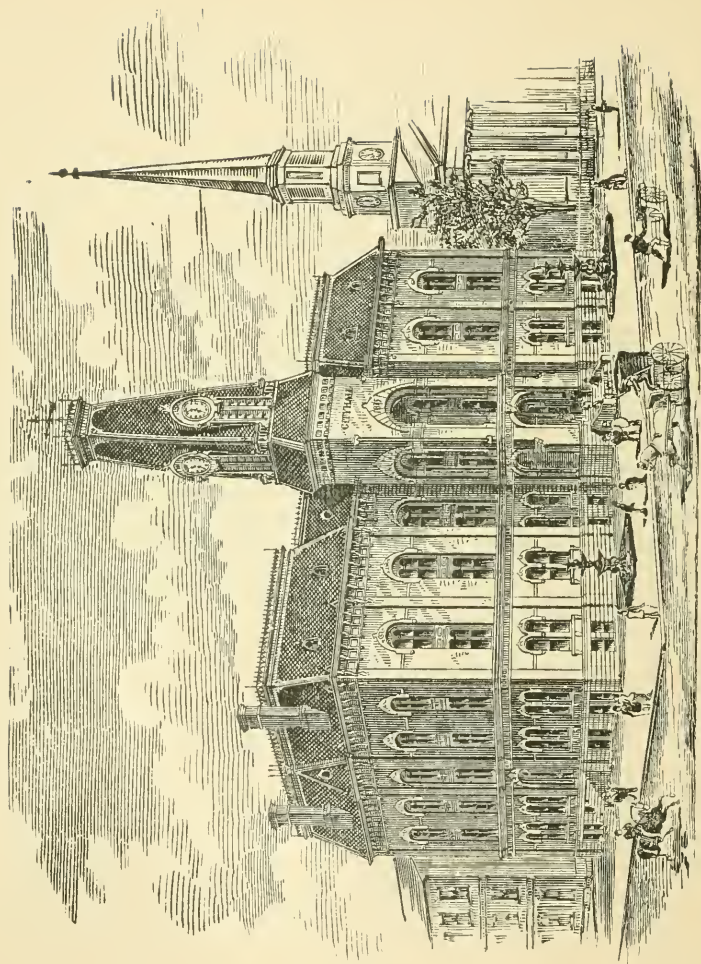
ARTHUR JAMES WEISE.

Troy, N. Y., September 18, 1886.

TO
WILLIAM H. YOUNG,
THE PUBLISHER OF THE AUTHOR'S FIRST HISTORY OF TROY,
THIS WORK
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

POSTSCRIPT.

The author is under many obligations to the large number of persons contributing illustrations to this work. The kind favors of William Gurley, Lewis E. Gurley, Richardson H. Thurman, Reuben Peckham, William H. Young, and other gentlemen are gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are due to James L. Thompson for the engraving of the Day Home, and to James F. Cowee and to John W. Sherrerd for special courtesies.



CITY HALL.

THE CITY OF TROY.

FRANCIS I., King of France, in 1523, commissioned Giovanni da Verrazzano, a Florentine, to discover new lands. In January, 1524, after touching at the Deserted Islands, off the west coast of Africa, he sailed westwardly toward the unexplored part of North America, between Nova Scotia and Florida. He came in sight of the continent at the thirty-fourth parallel, near Cape Fear, on the coast of North Carolina. Coasting northwardly, he discovered, late in April, the Bay of New York, where he beheld the noble stream, now called the Hudson, flowing into it from the north.

The domain, which France had acquired by right of discovery, was first called Francesca. After Verrazzano's voyage, the Great (*Grande*) River, as the Hudson was then named, was frequently ascended by French traders to obtain furs from the tribes of Indians living along its banks. On a map of the world made in 1569, by Gerard Mercator, the river is delineated to the height of its navigation, at the mouths of the Mohawk River, opposite the sites of Troy and Lansingburgh.

Henry Hudson, employed in 1609 by the East India Company of Holland, to search north of Novaya Zem-

lya for a navigable way to Asia, finding an impassable barrier of ice encircling the Arctic Ocean, gave his officers and crew the choice of two proposals: one to come to the coast of North America, at the fortieth parallel of latitude, to search for a river or strait by which he might pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; the other, to seek a passage at Davis's Strait. The first field of exploration was preferred, not only because it was in a warmer region, but on account of Hudson's inclination to make the voyage, inasmuch as Captain John Smith had sent him letters and maps from Virginia, showing, as the former thought, that it was possible for the English navigator to sail from the north part of America and reach the Pacific Ocean, supposed at that time to be not far west of the settlement on the James River.

When Hudson ascended the Great River, the Indians informed him that the French had been coming in sloops to the height of its navigation to trade with them. Finding that he could go no farther in the Half Moon than the site of Waterford, Hudson sailed homeward.

The information respecting the large quantities of beaver and otter skins to be obtained from the natives

inhabiting the region of the Great (*Groote*) River, as the Hudson was first called by the Dutch, induced certain capitalists of Holland to send a number of vessels to the river to traffic for peltry. The profitable returns of the ventures led to the organization of the West India Company, of Holland, which in 1621, obtained a charter from the government, which granted the corporation the exclusive privilege of trading with the natives of that part of New France lying between the fortieth and forty-fifth parallels of north latitude. This territory, discovered by Verrazzano in 1524, and delineated on many rare maps made in the same century, the usurping Hollanders in 1614 called New Netherland.

The members of the West India Company, desiring to increase its revenues, advertised in 1629 that any person belonging to the association getting fifty emigrants, over fifteen years of age, to settle within four years on a tract of land extending eight Dutch or sixteen English miles, on one side of a navigable river in New Netherland, or one-half that length on opposite sides of a river, should be a patroon and the proprietor of the land on which the colony had been planted. In 1630, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a pearl merchant of Amsterdam, began to send colonists to the North River, or, as it was also called, Hudson's River. He, having complied with the requirements of the West India Company, became the patroon of Rensselaerswyck, a manor twenty-four miles long and forty-eight wide, now included within the limits of Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia counties. The great estate is delineated on a parchment map, made about the year 1631, and preserved in the archives of the Van Rensselaer family. The north boundary line of the manor crossed the Hudson a little north of

the confluence of the Mohawk; its south one immediately below Beeren Island.

The northeastern part of Rensselaerswyck included the site of Troy, and was denominated on the map *Pafraets Dael*, (*Pafraets' Part*), so named, no doubt, in honor of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer's mother, who was called before her marriage *Maria Pafraets*, or *Pafraats*, as the name was sometimes written. On the map is a delineation of an Indian fort, called *Unumats Casteel* by the Dutch map maker. This palisaded village of the Mohegan Indians was seemingly on the north bank of the stream now known as the *Poesten Kill*. Some years before the map was made, the Mohegan tribe of Indians had possessed the land on the east side of the Hudson, but they had been driven from it by the Mohawk Indians living along the Mohawk River.

It is related by J. Romeyn Brodhead, the deceased historian, that the site of Troy was included in a tract of land purchased from the Indians on March 13, 1652, by the agent of the patroon of Rensselaerswyck, and that it was called *Paanpaack*. Whether this be true or not, there is a confirmation of a patent in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York, given by Richard Nicolls, the English governor, on April 13, 1667, to Sweer Theunissen, declaratory of his ownership of that part of the the "Great Meadow Ground" which was in the year 1659 purchased of the Indian proprietors by Jan Barentsen Wemp, with the leave and consent of Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer and Arent Van Corlaer. This tract of land, Sweer Theunissen sold on May 6, 1679, to Pieter Van Woggelum. The latter enlarged his possession of this part of the site of Troy by purchasing of Robert Saunders, on September 19, 1681, a part of the wood-

land called by the Indians Passquasick, lying south of the Piscawen Kill, a stream emptying into the hydraulic canal, near the sloop lock, at the state dam. On June 2, 1707, Derick Van der Heyden purchased the two tracts of land belonging to Pieter Van Woggelum, and extending along the Hudson River from the Poesten to the Piscawen Kill. In 1720, on a map made by Philip Verplanck of his survey of Derick Van der Heyden's farm of 497 acres, two farm houses are delineated which appear to be near where now River and Ferry streets intersect. As the Van der Heyden farm lay within the limits of the manor of Rensselaerswyck, the Dutch farmer annually paid to the patroon a ground-rent, in lieu of all other dues, of three and three-fourths bushels of wheat and two fat hens or capons. In November, 1731, Derick Van der Heyden divided his farm, and conveyed an equal third part of it to each of his three sons, Jacob, David and Matthias. (See TROY.)

Academies.—

ST. MARY'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 237 Fourth Street, between Washington and Adams streets. The institution had its beginning in a free school established about the year 1847, by the Rev. Peter Havermans, of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, in a building No. 239 Fourth Street, erected by him. About the year 1852, the school was given the name of St. Joseph's Academy, and about the year 1866, that of the Christian Brothers' Academy. The name St. Mary's Commercial Academy was taken in 1878, when the present building was erected. A number of Brothers of the Christian Schools forms the corps of teachers.

TROY ACADEMY, northwest corner of State and Seventh streets. The

act to incorporate the academy was passed May 5, 1834. The act to revive the act incorporating it, and to unite it with the Rensselaer Institute, was passed May 8, 1837. The act made it lawful for the two institutions to become a corporate body, the Rensselaer Institute to be the department of experimental science, the academy the department of classic literature. On May 3, 1838, the trustees resolved to adopt Charles H. Anthony's school as the Troy Academy, and to accept from the city the use of the Lancasterian school-house, a frame building, filled in with brick, 65 by 35 feet, two stories high, with a cupola, erected in 1816, on the lot on the northwest corner of State and Seventh streets. On May 8, the city conveyed to the trustees the school-house and the lot on which it was built. In the fall of the same year the first session of the academy was begun, Charles H. Anthony, principal, and John P. Isham, assistant teacher. On February 5, 1839, the academy was placed under the supervision and visitation of the regents of the university. The building was burned in the fire of May 10, 1862. The present building was erected on the site of the former, and completed in May, 1863. Since 1858, T. Newton Willson has been principal of the academy.

Adams' Island. (See VAN SCHAIK'S ISLAND.)

Albany. Under the West India Company, of Holland, a small colony of French Walloons with a few Dutch freemen was planted on the site of Albany, in May, 1624. The place was first called Fort Orange, the name of the small fort of logs and earth erected there that year. In 1652, the hamlet was named Beverswyck (Beaver Village), by Pieter Stuyvesant, the Dutch director of the West India

Company. When surrendered to the English, in 1664, it was named Albany, in honor of James, Duke of York and Albany. The village, when repossessed by the Dutch, in 1672, was called Willemstadt, in honor of William, Prince of Orange. In 1674, when transferred to the English, it was again named Albany. It was chartered a city by Governor Thomas Dongan, July 22, 1686. Albany became the seat of the state government in 1797. The corner-stone of the first capitol was laid April 23, 1806; the corner-stone of the present imposing edifice, June 24, 1871. Population: 1790, 3,506; 1800, 5,349; 1810, 9,356; 1814, 10,083; 1820, 12,541; 1825, 15,974; 1830, 24,238; 1835, 28,109; 1840, 33,663; 1845, 42,139; 1850, 50,763; 1855, 57,333; 1860, 62,367; 1865, 62,613; 1870, 69,422; 1875, 86,013; 1880, 1,090,303. Distant from Troy seven miles. Half hourly trains leave Union Depot daily for Albany and intermediate places on the "Belt Line." In summer a line of steamboats plies hourly between the two cities. (See STEAMBOATS.)

Albany Iron Works. (See TROY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.)

Albia, in the fifth ward, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of the court-house. A map of the village was made in February, 1813, by William McManus. In Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York of 1824, Albia is described as "a scattered village of some 40 houses and about 200 inhabitants, $2\frac{1}{2}$ [miles] from the city, in the 5th ward." The Albia Cotton Factory was then "an extensive and growing establishment, having 1,700 spindles and 30 water power looms in operation, with a bleach." Below Albia village was "another bleaching establishment," where cloths were

"bleached, dressed, callendered and neatly done up for 6 cents a pound, 1 to 2 cents a yard, on common cotton goods." The Pawling Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Third Presbyterian Church, and the Troy & Albia Horse Car Company's depot, are on the north side of Washington Street. The engine house of the Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, No 7, is on the south side of the street, near the Grist-mill road. Horse cars run to Albia half-hourly in the day-time from the intersection of Congress and River streets.

American District Telegraph Company. (See TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.)

American House, on the southeast corner of Third and Fulton streets, is one of the largest hotels in the city.

Americus Club, organized November 5, 1871, meets on Thursday evenings at No. 378 Second Street.

Apollo Hall, on the second floor of the building on the southeast corner of Congress and River streets, is occupied by the Troy Turn Verein.

Apothecaries.—In the city there are about thirty-seven places where drugs and medicines are sold. Among the number of well-known apothecaries are

CHARLES H. BOSWORTH, No. 312 River Street, on the east side, between Franklin Square and Fulton Street. On May 15, 1882, he became proprietor of this long-established drug and prescription store. The business was begun in 1849 by Gurdon B. Wallace, at No. 282 River Street. Henry H. Becker and Philip D. Hosford, of the firm of Becker & Hosford, succeeded to it in 1852. In 1853 they removed

the store to No. 314 River Street. In 1854, Henry H. Becker became proprietor of it. In 1856, Samuel O. Gleason purchased it, and continued in the business at No. 314 River Street until the fire of May 10, 1862, when the building was burned. In August, that year, he took possession of the storeroom No. 312 River Street, where he remained in business until he was succeeded by Charles H. Bosworth. During the twenty-seven years in which the latter has been in the business, he was a member of the firm of C. H. Bosworth & Co., apothecaries, at the southeast corner of Bridge Avenue and River Street, and afterwards of the firm of H. C. Sheldon & Co., at No. 246 River Street. Besides drugs and proprietary medicines, he has a large variety of toilet preparations, extracts, and powders. He has also many kinds of trusses, from which buyers can obtain any desirable shape. He has also a large stock of surgical appliances, splints, bandages, elastic stockings and abdominal supporters. He is agent for the Bethesda Mineral Spring Company, of Waukesha, Wisconsin. The medicinal benefits of the Bethesda water in the treatment of the different forms of Bright's disease, and of diabetes, are well known, and many persons afflicted with kidney ailments have given testimonials of the therapeutic value of the water. It can be obtained at the store in small and large quantities. Beside keeping the Bethesda spring water on draught, he has the waters of the Saratoga springs on draught. He is the sole agent for the sale of the Andrus patent porous buckskin under-garments in the city, and for the sale of Dr. Waters' celebrated pulmonica. He also fills orders for choice cut flowers.

ROBERT GLASS, southeast corner of Second and Madison streets. (See ADDENDA.)

HERMAN GNADENDORFF, No. 14 Second Street, east side, between Broadway and State Street. (See ADDENDA.)

ALEXANDER M. KNOWLSON, No. 350 Broadway. He possesses one of the most attractive drug, medicine and prescription stores in the city. Spacious, well-lighted, tastefully furnished, it presents those admirable features comporting with the business which he has so long and successfully conducted. His first predecessor, Charles Heimstreet, began it at No. 10 State Street, in January, 1836. The latter, in 1851, and his clerk, William E. Hagan, formed the partnership of Charles Heimstreet & Co. On the death of the senior partner, November 25, 1854, William E. Hagan, succeeded to the business, which he conducted until 1858, when he and Fitz Henry Knight became partners in the firm of William E. Hagan & Co. In 1861 F. H. Knight withdrew to enter the army. In November, 1862, William E. Hagan moved his store to No. 1 First Street, south of the Troy House. On February 16, 1864, Alexander M. Knowlson purchased the stock and interest of William E. Hagan and continued in the business at the same place until January, 10, 1871, when he moved to the building No. 350 Broadway. Besides having all the conveniences of a judiciously arranged pharmaceutical establishment, the store contains a large and expensive stock of drugs and medicines. Knowlson's 4711 cologne, tooth-wash, aromatic dentifrice, glycerine jelly, quinine hair-tonic, and other special toilet preparations sustain the high commendation bestowed upon them. In the prescription department the best and finest drugs are used, and the compounding of them is done only by registered pharmacists. In the manufacture of butter of cocoa suppositories by the cold process,



A. M. KNOWLSON'S PHARMACY, 350 BROADWAY.

which secures an equal distribution of the medicinal ingredients, Knowlson's patent suppository machine is used. Being equal in weight and uniform in shape, the Knowlson suppositories are superior to those differently made. The mineral waters of Saratoga can be obtained on draught at the store in the natural condition in which they were taken from the different springs, being hydrostatically drawn from block-tin lined barrels by an automatic apparatus devised by Prof. D. M. Greene, of Troy. A. M. Knowlson also has for sale an exceedingly large collection of choice and rare roses and other cut flowers from numerous green houses in the vicinity of Troy and New York City. His command of any number or kind of flowers is almost unlimited, and persons desiring any for weddings, receptions, dinners or other entertainments, can obtain them at short notice by leaving orders at the store or by transmitting them by telephone. Bouquets and floral designs are made by an artist specially employed by him for such work.

EDWARD F. LEAHY, southeast corner of Hoosick and North Second streets. (See ADDENDA.)

DAVID F. MAGILL, No. 10 King Street, east side. (See ADDENDA.)

CARDINAL H. SHACKLADY, northwest corner of Fulton and Fifth streets. (See ADDENDA.)

ELIJAH W. STODDARD, southwest corner of Congress and Third streets. (See ADDENDA.)

Architects.—

BROWN & DAWSON, room 12, second floor of Keenan Building, northwest corner of Broadway and Third Street. (See ADDENDA.)

M. F. CUMMINGS, rooms 10 and 11 Times Building, northeast corner of Broadway and Third Street. (See ADDENDA.)

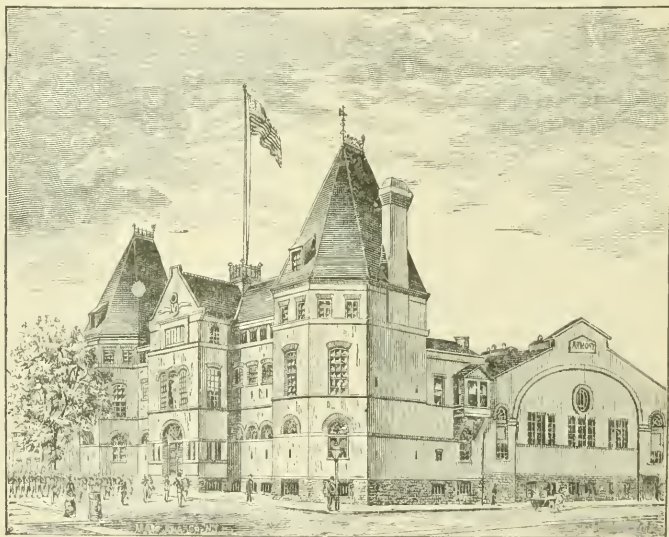
CLARENCE B. CUTLER, room 4, Troy Savings Bank Building, northeast corner of Second and State streets. (See ADDENDA.)

Armory, New York State, is on the southeast corner of Ferry and River streets. The state appropriated on March 15, 1883, \$75,000 to purchase a site and erect on it a new armory for the military organizations in the city belonging to the National Guard. For the site of the building the International Hotel property and the lot and building south of it were purchased April 6, that year. In the spring of 1884, Brown & Dawson, architects, having furnished the plans and specifications, the erection of the armory was begun. The corner-stone was laid on July 4 in the presence of the Sixth, Twelfth and Twenty-First separate companies, the Fourth Battery, the municipal authorities, and an assemblage of citizens, by Major-General Joseph B. Carr, commanding the fifth brigade, third division of the National Guard. The Rev. William Taylor, of the Universalist Church, offered a prayer, the Hon. Martin I. Townsend delivered an address, and the Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, D. D., of the Church of the Holy Cross, pronounced a benediction. The metallic box placed in the cavity of the corner-stone contained histories of the military companies present, a copy of the act appropriating the money to erect the armory, a lithograph of the building, a history of its site, copies of the city newspapers, and a volume of the History of the city of Troy, 1876, by A. J. Weise, presented by the publisher, William H. Young. The building was completed and oc-

cupied in March, 1886. The frontage of the armory on Ferry Street is 130 feet; depth on River Street, 150 feet. The height of the west tower from the pavement is 88 feet; that of the east one, 84 feet. The company rooms in the front part of the building are entered from the hall, 12 feet wide, extending to the drill-room,

were contributed by the different companies to furnish their respective rooms.

The Fourth Battery (Troy City Artillery,) rooms are 1, 2 and 3, on the first floor, on the west side of the hall. Those of the Sixth Separate (Infantry) Company, (Troy Citizens' Corps,) are 7, 8 and 9 on the sec-



NEW YORK STATE ARMORY, CORNER FERRY AND RIVER STREETS.

which is 100 by 130 feet, and has a gallery on the north side. On the west side of the basement is an artillery room, 38 by 100 feet. Besides the appropriation of \$75,000, the state made another of \$10,000 to complete the armory. The county of Rensselaer, in the spring of 1883, appropriated \$7,000 toward the purchase of the site. About \$10,000 additional

and floor, immediately over those of the Fourth Battery. The west octagonal room on the third floor is occupied by the Old Guard of the Troy Citizens' Corps. The rooms of the Twenty-First Separate (Infantry) Company (Tibbits' Cadets,) are 4, 5 and 6 on the first floor, on the east side of the hall. Those of the Twelfth Separate (Infantry) Com-

pany (Tibbits' Sons of Veterans) are 10, 11 and 12, on the second floor, above those of the Twenty-First Company. The company has also an octagonal room on the third floor.

The homestead of Jacob D. Van der Heyden, known as the Patroon of Troy, once occupied a part of the site of the armory. On February 9, 1803, he conveyed the property to his son, Derick Y., who removed the "old ferry-house" and erected on its site a two-story, brick dwelling. Some years afterward, Derick Y. Van der Heyden went to the island of Santa Cruz, West Indies, to recuperate his failing health, but he was not benefited by the change of residence, and died there, February 1, 1818. To transport the body to Troy on a vessel without detection, the corpse was suspended in a hogshead filled with rum. It reached its destination, and was transferred in one of the rooms of the dwelling to a coffin. In 1831, a third story was added to the building, which then took the name of the National Hotel. While professionally attending a session of the Rensselaer County Court, Aaron Burr had rooms in the hotel for himself and his negro servant. A number of years afterward a man and a woman, representing themselves as married, took rooms and board in the house. A week afterward they were found dead in bed with their throats cut. The unknown people explained in a note that extreme poverty had caused them to commit suicide. In 1864, Charles C. Cottrell undertook the management of the hotel, which he called the St. Charles. His successor, Gurdon Hay, in 1866, changed the name to that of the International Hotel, which designation it retained until the demolition of the building in the spring of 1884.

The old New York State Armory, No. 134 River Street, east side, be-

tween Congress and Ferry streets, was erected in 1860.

Art Store.—

EDGAR L. EVERETT'S art store, No. 1 Keenan Building, on the north side of Broadway, between Second and Third streets, is well-known for its large and attractive collection of fine paintings, engravings, etchings, statuary, rare china and cut glassware, unique bronzes and bric-a-brac. It has become a much frequented place of supply for those purchasing artists's materials and those having pictures to frame. In 1869, Edgar L. Everett, with his father, formed the firm of Lorenzo C. Everett & Son, dealers in picture frames and artists's materials, at No. 2 First Street, on the site of the Hall Building. On the demolition of the building in 1870, the store was removed to No. 12 Third Street. On the death of his father, Edgar L. Everett succeeded to the business. In 1872, he occupied the store, No. 5 Times Building, in which he continued to do business until 1881, when he moved to his present store on Broadway, in the Keenan Building, immediately east of the Mansion House.

Associations.—(See ISLAND PARK ASSOCIATION; RAILROAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION; ROBERT EMMET ASSOCIATION; TROY SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION; TROY YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION; TROY YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION; YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.)

Asylums.—

ST. VINCENT'S FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM is on the southwest corner of Washington and Fifth streets. The institution was projected about the year 1848, by the Rev. Peter Havermans of St. Mary's Roman Catholic

Church, and was first named St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. On the completion of the Troy Hospital, a part of it was used as an asylum. In 1854, the children were removed to the brick building erected for an asylum on the west side of Hill Street, at its intersection with Fifth Street. The location being unsuitable, the brick building, No. 185 Third Street, was occupied as an asylum about the year 1859. In 1865, the name of the institution was changed to that of St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum. In 1866, the buildings, No. 20 and 22 Liberty Street, became the property of the asylum. On the erection of the new Troy Hospital, on the east side of Eighth Street, at the head of Fulton Street, the old hospital on the southwest corner of Fifth and Washington streets was vacated. In May, 1872, it was purchased for the asylum and occupied in the fall of that year. About 180 orphan girls, between the ages of three and twelve years, are at present inmates of the asylum, which is in charge of ten Sisters of Charity.

TROY CATHOLIC MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, northeast corner of Bedford and Hanover streets. The asylum was projected by the Rev. Peter Havermans, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. It was first at No. 237 Fourth Street, between Washington and Adams streets. In 1854, it was removed to a building on the east side of Fifth Street, between Washington and Adams streets. The institution was named St. Mary's Male Orphan Asylum. On Saturday, May 5, 1866, the building was set on fire and burned. The orphans were temporarily cared for by a number of charitable people until another asylum was erected on the site of the burned building with a part of the material of

the barracks, on the grounds of the Rensselaer County Agricultural Society, used by the volunteer soldiers. The corner-stone of the present four-story, brick building was laid by the Right Rev. J. J. Conroy, Bishop of Albany, June 24, 1866. The building was occupied in 1868. Seventeen trustees control the finances of the institution, and fourteen Brothers of the Christian Schools are intrusted with the care and education of the orphans, whose ages range from two to twelve years. About 350 are at present in the asylum. About 200 day-scholars attend the school connected with it. The Rev. Brother Alexander is the present director of the institution.

TROY ORPHAN ASYLUM is on the east side of Eighth Street, between Hutton and Hoosick streets. A number of persons, desiring to ameliorate the condition of orphan and destitute children in the city, met in the mayor's court-room in the courthouse on October 22, 1833, and organized the Troy Association for the Relief of Destitute Children. The name of the association was changed on December 17, 1834, to that of The Troy Orphan Asylum. The act incorporating the institution was passed, April 10, 1835. It gave the management of the estate and concerns of the asylum to a board of twenty-one trustees. The first were David Buel, jr., Thomas L. Ostrom, Gurdon Grant, Griffith P. Griffith, Thaddeus B. Bigelow, Ashael Gilbert, jr., William W. Whipple, Amos Allen, Richard P. Hart, John Thomas, Stephen Warren, P. H. Buckley, Elias Lasell, Jacob D. Lansing, Gardner Landon, Elias Pattison, George Vail, Jacob Merritt, John S. McCoun, Day O. Kellogg, and John Paine. In 1834, a building, then known as No. 52 Third Street,

was rented for an asylum. In 1836, the institution was moved to a two-story, brick building, on a plot of ground running from Grand Division to Federal Street, between Sixth and Eighth streets. On May 10, 1862, the building, No. 65 Grand Division Street, was burned in the great fire of that day. The asylum was then temporarily moved to Lansingburgh;

In 1884, Apollo Commandery, Knights Templars, finished an unfinished part of the third story for a dormitory. In December, 1885, the asylum's permanent fund amounted to \$71,931.61, from which an income of \$4,157.00 was derived. A large sum, however, is annually needed to meet the current expenses of the institution, which is still partly de-



TROY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

110 orphans being then in the institution. Mrs. Betsey A. Hart having given \$10,000 and a number of citizens a similar amount, and the State of New York having appropriated \$5,000, the three-story, brick building, No. 294 Eighth Street, was erected and occupied in 1864. From 1850 to 1885, legacies and gifts amounting to \$74,000 were received.

pendent upon the yearly contributions of its friends and payments made by the city. The present number of orphans in the asylum is about 100. The whole number of orphans registered since its organization, 1,743. The matron is Miss Grace L. White. Present officers: Charles W. Tillinghast, president; Lewis E. Gurley, vice president; William H.

Hollister, jr., secretary; Aaron Vail, treasurer; Otis G. Clark, John S. Perry, Harvey J. King, Joseph W. Fuller, George H. Starbuck, Dudley Tibbits, P. M. Converse, Francis N. Mann, jr., Aaron Vail, John Wool Griswold, Charles W. Tillinghast, Uri Gilbert, Lewis E. Gurley, Charles N. Lockwood, William Kemp, William Howard Doughty, William H. Hollister, jr., Liberty Gilbert, Walter P. Warren, Henry G. Ludlow, and George B. Cluett, trustees.

Athenæum Building, The, on the east side of First Street, between River and State streets, was erected by the Troy Saving Bank in 1845. (See CITY HALL and TROY YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.)

Bachelor Club, The, occupies rooms on the second floor of Kennedy Hall, No. 13 Third Street.

Ballston Spa, seat of justice of Saratoga County, twenty-five miles from Troy, on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, was incorporated March 21, 1807. The Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad extends through the village. It was first called Ballstown in honor of the Rev. Eliphalet Ball, who, in 1769, came from Bedford, Westchester County, and settled about two and a half miles from the springs on land sold to pay for the survey of the Kayaderosseras patent. In 1792, the name was changed to Ballston. The mineral spring at the north end of the village was discovered in 1769. Nicholas Low, in 1803-4, erected the Sans Souci hotel. In 1813 Ballston Spa was described as a "village of 110 houses and stores, an academy, a small meeting house, and some very large boarding houses. The Sans Souci hotel is thought to be one of the most elegant and extensive in Amer-

ica, and has accommodated 170 boarders and lodgers; but it is designed for about 130 only." The waters of the different springs at Ballston have for many years had a wide reputation for their therapeutic mineral properties. During the summer season, they attract large numbers of visitors to the place, which contains some pretty residences and several large hotels. Its various manufactories give employment to many of its inhabitants. The *Ballston Journal* and the *Ballston Democrat* are published weekly. There are two national banks in the place. The churches are one Baptist, one Episcopal, one Methodist, one Presbyterian, and one Roman Catholic. Population 3,011.

Bands.—

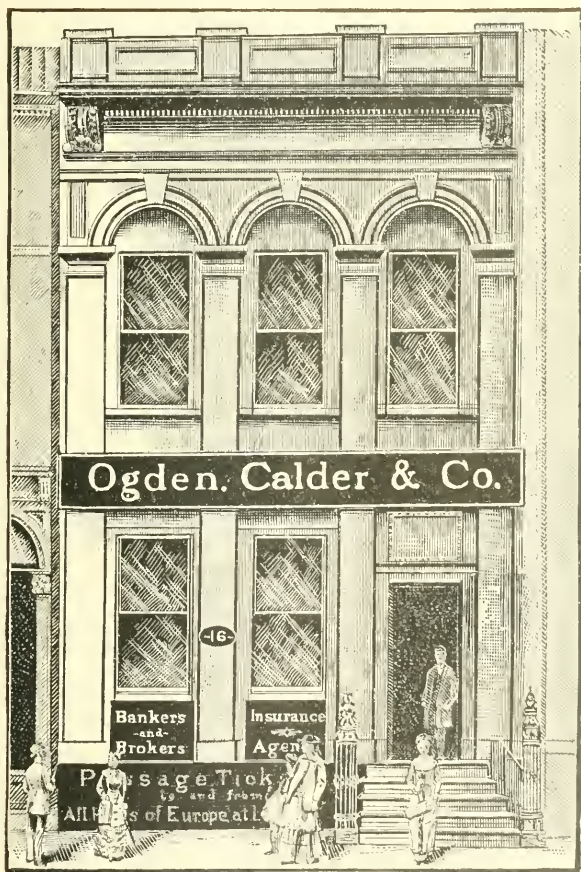
DORING'S MILITARY BAND.—The Watervliet Arsenal Cornet Band was organized in 1846, by E. P. Jones. In 1851, its members were discharged from the service of the United States. In the fall of that year the organization took the name of the Troy Cornet Band. In May, 1861, its members enlisted in the service of the United States and was attached to the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers. After serving eighteen months, the members were discharged under the general order discontinuing regimental bands. Charles Doring, in 1857, succeeded E. P. Jones as leader of the band. It was incorporated in 1869 as Doring's Military Band.

MASCHKE'S CADET BAND was organized in 1880 by Edwin J. Maschke, who since then has been its leader.

Bankers and Brokers.—

CIPPERLY, COLE & HASLEHURST. (See INSURANCE.)

OGDEN, CALDER & Co., bankers and brokers, at No. 16 First



BANKING HOUSE OF OGDEN, CALDER & CO.

Street, transact a general banking business and issue letters of credit and drafts available in all parts of America and Europe. The firm buys and sells all classes of investment securities, and executes orders on commission in the stock exchanges of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, with all of which the firm has connection by private wires, and is thus enabled to serve its customers with secrecy and dispatch. As early as 1824, John D. W. Calder engaged in the business at No. 238 River Street, two doors north of the Troy House. He was succeeded shortly afterward by the firm of Calder & Co., which continued until 1834. In 1856, G. Parish Ogden, the senior member of the firm of Ogden, Calder & Co., began the business of a banker and broker, in Green's Building, on the southeast corner of Albany (Broadway) and Fourth streets. In 1863, he and William C. Hart formed the firm of G. Parish Ogden & Co., doing business at No. 11 First Street until 1865, when they moved their banking house to the Farmers' Bank Building, No. 16 First Street, east side, between River and State streets. On the withdrawal of William C. Hart, in 1870, Ezra R. Vail became associated with G. Parish Ogden; the name of G. Parish Ogden & Co., being retained by the firm. Gouverneur Ogden, the son of the senior member of the firm, was admitted as a co-partner in 1879. On the withdrawal of Ezra R. Vail, the firm of Ogden, Calder & Co., was formed in 1883; the co-partners being G. Parish Ogden, J. Frank Calder and Gouverneur Ogden. The firm as agents represent the Liverpool and London and Globe Company, the Germania, the Standard, the Commercial Union, the British America, the Union of San Francisco, and other fire insurance companies.

The firm also effects marine, life, accident, and boiler insurance.

Banks.—

Since 1801, eighteen banks have been established in Troy, eight of which discontinued business, and one became bankrupt.

Extinct Banks.—

FARMERS' BANK. The merchants of Troy, Lansingburgh, and Waterford, previous to the establishment of this bank, transacted their banking business in Albany. On March 31, 1801, the act to incorporate the Farmers' Bank, with a capital not exceeding \$300,000, was passed. The first directors named in the act were: John Woodworth, Daniel Merritt, Benjamin Tibbits, Christopher Hutton, Townsend McCoun, and Ephraim Morgan, Troy; Elijah Janes, Charles Selden, John D. Dickinson, James Hickok, and William Bradley, Lansingburgh; Guert Van Schoonhoven, and Samuel Stewart, Waterford. The bank building was to be located in the town of Troy, at a place which Hosea Moffit, Jonathan Brown, John E. Van Alen, and James McKown, or any three of them might select, but near the road leading from Troy to Lansingburgh, and not farther north than Mill Creek, the (Piscawen Kill), nor farther south than the house of Joshua Raymond. The building was to be erected and so far completed as to permit the transaction of the business of the bank in it, on December 1, 1801. Respecting the site of the bank, the following action was taken by the directors at a meeting held at Jacobs' tavern, in Lansingburgh, June 29, 1801:

Resolved, unanimously, That in case the lot for the temporary place of the establishment of the bank shall fall to the village of Troy, that we

will point out to the commissioners the house of Joshua Raymond in the village of Troy as the house contemplated in the act, and in case it should fall to the village of Lansingburgh, we will immediately cause a temporary building to be erected on the middle ground at or near the place contemplated by the commissioners for transacting the business until the legislature shall have decided on the petition of the directors. * * *

Resolved, unanimously, That we will unite in a petition to the legislature at the next session for obtaining the alterations in the act of incorporation to enable the directors to carry into effect the matters contemplated in the resolutions of the board respecting the permanent and temporary place for the building, and that we will unitedly and severally use our best exertions in the premises. * * *

Resolved, That we will severally keep secret the rent of the lot for the temporary place of establishing the bank and our resolutions this day passed respecting the same, until the further order of the board on the same. * * *

Resolved, unanimously, That this board will immediately proceed to determine by lot agreeable to the resolutions of the 6th day of June, as amended, the temporary place for the establishment of the bank, and that Mr. Bradley do prepare and roll up for the purpose five ballots with the word Lansingburgh written thereon, and five ballots with the word Troy written thereon; that the same be placed and shook together in a hat by Mr. Hutton, and drawn by Mr. Merritt blindfold in the presence of the board, and that the said temporary place shall be at the village, the name of which shall be written on two of the three first ballots so to be drawn. * * * Mr. Merritt drew one after another three ballots out of the hat so

prepared, on opening which it appeared that the word Lansingburgh was written on the two first and the word Troy on the third."

In July, at a meeting at Ashley's tavern, in Troy, the directors determined to accept two lots in Middleburgh, (a collection of houses around Mount Olympus), tendered by Jacob D. Van der Heyden, and to purchase two adjoining lots, and to erect on the plot a two-story, brick building, 30 by 40 feet. In November, the directors met for the first time in the banking house, and resolved that the bank should begin business on December 1; that the banking hours should be from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; that no note less than \$200 should be discounted for a longer time than fifty-six days; that the rate of discount should be six per cent; and that all paper offered for discount should be inclosed in "sealed covers" addressed to the cashier. The vault of the bank was a small, arched, brick crypt built in the cellar of the building, which is still standing on the northwest corner of River and Middleburgh streets, and which in 1883 was converted into a three-story dwelling. (See RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.) By the act passed April 6, 1808, the bank's charter was extended to the first Tuesday of March, 1821, and the directors were permitted to remove the institution to "the compact part" of Troy. On November 15, 1808, the new bank building on First Street, on the second lot south of the one on the southwest corner of First and State streets, was occupied. The building was burned in the large fire of June 20, 1820. The bank was then moved to the building on the northeast corner of First and State streets, and, in 1830, to the building next north of it, now the banking house of Ogden, Calder & Co., where the institution discontinued business,

February 27, 1865. (SEE UNITED NATIONAL BANK).

Presidents: John D. Dickinson, April 9, 1801, to 1828; Townsend McCoun, 1828 to 1835; Gurdon Corning, 1835 to 1842; James Van Schoonhoven, 1842 to 1853; John T. McCoun, 1853 to 1861; E. Thompson Gale, February 7, 1861, to 1865.

Cashiers: Hugh Peebles, April 9, 1801, to 182-; James Van Schoonhoven, 182- to 1837; Philander Wells, 1837 to 1858; Charles P. Hartt, 1858 to 1865.

BANK OF TROY.—The act to incorporate the Bank of Troy was passed March 22, 1811. The capital stock was divided into 20,000 shares, each \$25, exclusive of the amount taken by the State, but its subscription was not to exceed 2,000 shares. The institution was to be under the management of seventeen directors; three chosen by the governor and and council of appointment, (of these three, one director was to reside at Lansingburgh, another at Troy, and the third at Waterford, the other fourteen elected by the stockholders, (four to reside at Lansingburgh, six at Troy, and four at Waterford). The directors were permitted to establish branch banks at Lansingburgh and Waterford, but at these no paper was to be discounted. On March 12, 1813, the bank was authorized to establish a branch bank at Waterford for deposits and discounting paper. On April 9, 1813, another act was passed permitting the five directors who were to reside at Lansingburgh, to reside in Rensselaer and Saratoga counties. The act of February 4, 1814, permitted the five directors who were to reside at Waterford to reside in any part of the state. By the act of April 22, 1829, the the right of the directors to establish a branch bank at Waterford was ab-

rogated. The first directors were: Albert Pawling, Benjamin Smith, Joseph D. Selden, Ebenezer Jones, Esaias Warren, Richard P. Hart, Jacob Merritt, Thomas Trenor, Alanson Douglass, Jonathan Burr, John Stewart, Roger Skinner, John Cramer, John T. Close, Moses Scott, Richard Davis, jr., and John House. The business of the bank immediately after the occupation of the bank building, on the northwest corner of First and State streets greatly exceeded the expectations of its organizers and the institution for a number of years paid dividends of eight and sometimes as high as eight and a half per cent. (See UNITED NATIONAL BANK.)

Presidents: Esaias Warren, 1811 to 1829; Stephen Warren, 1829 to 1847; Nathan Dauchy, 1847 to 1853; Joseph M. Warren, 1853 to 1865.

Cashiers: Alanson Douglass, 1811 to 1828; Stephen R. Warren, 1828 to 1831; Thaddeus W. Patchin, 1831 to 1837; John Paine, 1837 to 1852; John P. Nazro, 1852 to 1856; Tracy Taylor, 1856 to 1865.

THE MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' BANK was chartered April 29, 1829. Its first directors were George Vail, Jedediah Tracy, Rufus Richards, Nathan Warren, Elias Pattison, John P. Cushman, Jonas C. Heartt, Gurdon Grant, Jeremiah Chichester, Samuel Pitcher, Isaac McConihe, William Smith, and Stephen W. Dana. At the first meeting of the directors in July, 1829, George Vail was elected president, and Alanson Douglass cashier. The bank began business in its building, No 16 First Street. On February 22, 1865, the bank became the Merchants and Mechanics' National Bank of Troy. On October 31, 1878, the bank was enjoined from doing business, its accounts showing that the Schaghticoke Woolen Mills,

at Hart's Falls, N. Y., were indebted to the bank, \$430,867.98, and that the bank's liabilities exceeded the assets, \$465,664. Capital stock \$300,000.

Presidents: George Vail, 1829 to 1851; D. Thomas Vail, 1851 to 1856; John Kerr, 1856 to 1857; D. Thomas Vail, 1857 to 1878.

Cashiers: Alanson Douglass, 1829 to 1837; Charles S. Douglass, 1837 to 1851; Tracy Taylor, 1851 to 1856; Francis Sims, 1856 to 1878.

HOWARD TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY established February 1, 1839, with a capital of \$100,000. Its banking rooms were at No. 10 First Street. William Howard, Harrison Durkee, and Isaac B. Hart were its first directors; William Howard being elected president, and George Q. Pomeroy cashier of the institution. The company, having paid all its liabilities in full, discontinued business in 1843. From 1840 to 1843 its banking rooms were at No. 205 River Street.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY organized under the general banking law of the state, began business in August, 1839, at No. 5½ Second Street, north of the Mansion House, with a capital of \$200,000. The first directors were: Benjamin Marshall, Elias Plum, John D. Willard, Latham Cornell, Joseph Russell, Elias Dorlon, S. W. Britton, T. Mann, J. G. Bacon, E. Carpenter, John W. Bates, Charles H. Kellogg, and E. F. Grant. In 1842 the bank was removed to No. 1 Franklin Square, and in the spring of 1846 to the room on the north side of the hall of the Athenæum Building, No. 10 First Street. It continued business until 1862, when it closed its accounts, paying nearly 180 per cent on its stock.

Presidents: Robert D. Silliman, 1839 to 1847; Elias Plum, 1847 to 1862.

Cashiers: Frederick Leake, 1839 to 1853; Charles R. Richards, 1853 to 1855; Frederick Leake, 1855 to 1862.

MARKET BANK OF TROY, organized in January, 1853, with a capital of \$200,000. Its first directors were Jeremiah S. Hakes, Joseph Daggett, Elias Johnson, Hiram House, Henry R. Hubbell, Harvey Church, Augustus Lester, Noyes H. W. Reynolds, Hiram Miller, David S. McNamara, M. J. Bockes, and William J. Baucus. The bank began business in September in the Market Bank Building, No. 280 River Street. In January, 1865, the bank was discontinued; the National Exchange Bank succeeding to its business.

Presidents: Jeremiah S. Hakes, 1853 to 1858; Hiram Miller, 1858 to 1865.

Cashiers: Albert C. Gunnison, 1853 to 1859; John H. Neher, 1859 to 1864; Shepard Tappen, 1864 to 1865.

TROY SAVINGS COMPANY was organized June 29, 1854, under the act for the incorporation of building, mutual loan and accumulating fund associations, passed April 10, 1851. The first officers were Uri Gilbert, president; Joseph U. Orvis, vice president; and John P. Albertson, secretary and treasurer. The office of the company was at No. 18 First Street. \$150,000 was the largest amount of deposits ever held by the company. The accounts of the company were closed in 1880.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TROY was organized October 17, 1863, with a capital of \$200,000. The bank began business at No. 218 River Street, January 1, 1864, and on May 1, removed to No. 15 First Street. On January 27, 1864, the capital was increased to \$300,000. The first directors were Thomas Coleman, Richardson, H. Thurman, Lyman Bennett,

Otis G. Clark, William L. Van Alstyne, Edward R. Swasey, Hugh Ranken, Charles Eddy, Charles E. Dusenberry, and David B. Cox. The bank discontinued business February 24, 1883, and was succeeded by the National Bank of Troy.

President: Thomas Coleman, October 24, 1863, to February 24, 1883.

Cashier: Richardson H. Thurman, October 24, 1863, to February 24, 1883.

Tellers: Frederick P. Allen, 1863 to 1866; William G. Crissey, 1866 to 1873; J. Spencer Garnsey, 1873 to 1875; George H. Morrison, 1875 to 1883.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF TROY was organized January, 1865, with a capital of \$100,000. The bank succeeded to the business of the Market Bank. (See MARKET BANK.) The first directors were: Hiram House, Hiram Miller, A. J. Pine, W. J. Baucus, William Gurley, A. B. Morgan and Lucius Wright. The bank began business in the Market Bank Building, No. 280 River Street. In 1877 the bank discontinued business, paying all its liabilities.

Presidents: Hiram Miller, 1865 to 1877; William Gurley, 1877.

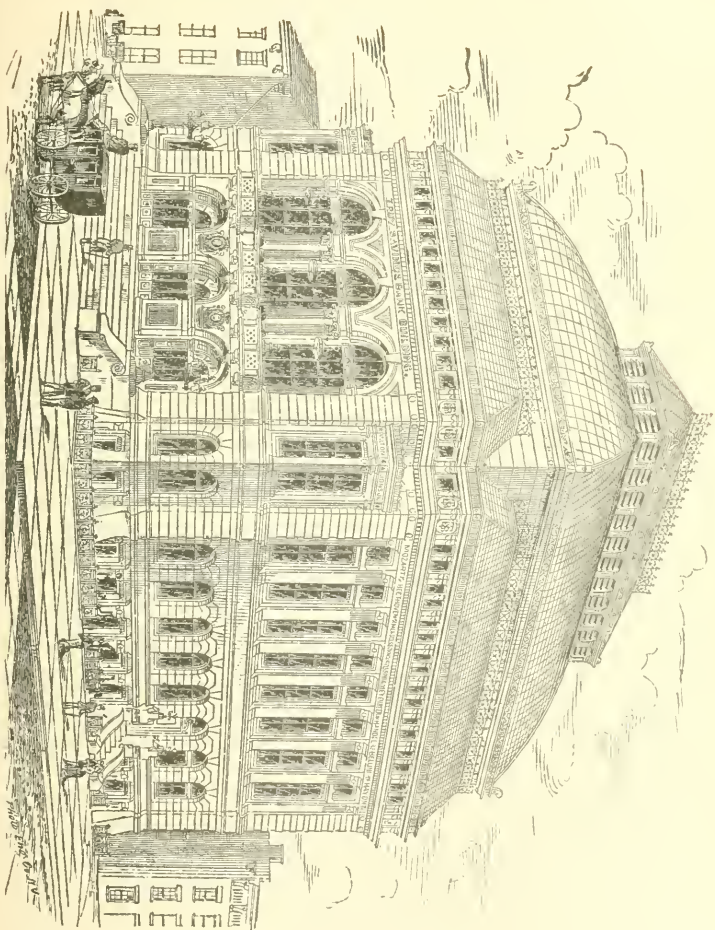
Cashier: Shepard Tappen, 1865 to 1877.

Existing Banks.—There are nine banks in the city. The Troy Savings Bank has deposits aggregating about \$5,000,000. The capital of the eight national banks is \$1,890,000.

TROY SAVINGS BANK is on the northeast corner of Second and State streets. The act incorporating the bank was passed April 23, 1823. At a meeting of the board of managers at Platt Titus' inn, (the Troy House), on Friday, August 1, that year, Townsend McCoun was elected presi-

dent of the bank. The by-laws provided that the bank should be opened on every Saturday evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock; that deposits of \$1 and of larger amounts should be received; that no interest should be paid on sums less than \$5; and that no fractional part of a dollar should be accepted. On Saturday evening, August 30, the bank began business in the Farmers' Bank, on the northeast corner of First and State streets, receiving from the first depositor, Martha Jefferson, a colored woman, \$20. The deposits of that evening amounted to \$359. The Troy Savings Bank was in 1824 removed to the Bank of Troy, on the northwest corner of First and State streets. In 1832 deposits were received at the office of the treasurer, Jacob L. Lane, No. 53 First Street. In 1836, he removed his office to No. 8 First Street. In 1845, the bank erected the Athenæum Building, now the property of the Troy Young Men's Association, on the east side of First Street, between River and State streets. On its completion in 1846, the Savings Bank was removed to the banking room of the Commercial Bank, which occupied the front room on the first floor of the Athenæum Building, on the north side of the hall. In 1850, the Troy Savings Bank occupied the front room on the south side of the hall where it remained until its removal on March 25, 1875, to the new and attractive granite building, on the northeast corner of Second and State streets. The building cost about \$435,000; the money being a part of the accumulated earnings of the bank. (See MUSIC HALL.) Amount of deposits on January 1, 1886, \$4,965,063.06

Presidents: Townsend McCoun, 1823 to 1834; Richard P. Hart, 1834 to 1839; Stephen Warren, 1839 to 1847; Gurdon Corning, 1847 to 1850;



TROY SAVINGS BANK, CORNER SECOND AND STATE STREETS.

Jared S. Weed, 1850 to 1870; Charles B. Russell, 1870 to present time.

Secretaries and accountants: John Paine, 1823 to 1829; Jacob L. Lane, 1829 to 1846; Frederick Leake, 1846 to 1850; Ferdinand J. Suydam, 1850 to 1851; Adam R. Smith, 1851; Joseph J. Tillinghast, 1851 to 1855; Charles B. Russell, 1855 to 1870; Charles N. Lockwood, 1870 to 1875; William M. Corning, 1875 to present time.

Treasurer: Charles N. Lockwood from 1875 to present time.

TROY CITY NATIONAL BANK, on the southeast corner of Fourth and Grand Division streets, was organized January 1, 1865, with a capital of \$500,000. It succeeded to the business of the Troy City Bank, incorporated April 19, 1833, with a capital of \$300,000. On Wednesday, July 10, 1833, the stockholders at Washington Hall, No. 331 River Street, elected Richard P. Hart, Robert D. Silliman, Alsop Weed, Henry Vail, John T. McCoun, George B. Warren, Job Pierson, Abraham Van Tuyl, Gilbert Reilay, William P. Haskin, Thaddeus B. Bigelow, Anson Arnold, and Elnathan F. Grant directors of the institution. On July 11, the bank began business in a room above Buskirk & Proudfit's store in the building, No. 3 Franklin Square. When the brick banking house on the southeast corner of Fourth and Grand Division streets was finished, the bank was moved to it, on September 13. In the great fire of Saturday afternoon, May 10, 1862, it was burned, but most of the books and money was removed. The contents of the vault were found uninjured. On Monday, the bank continued its business in the building, No. 220 River Street, formerly occupying a part of the site of the Hall Building. On June 13, 1863, the bank was moved into its present, attractive, iron building on the site of the first

banking house. On May 10, 1877, the capital of the bank was reduced to \$300,000, by the payment of \$200,000 to the stockholders.

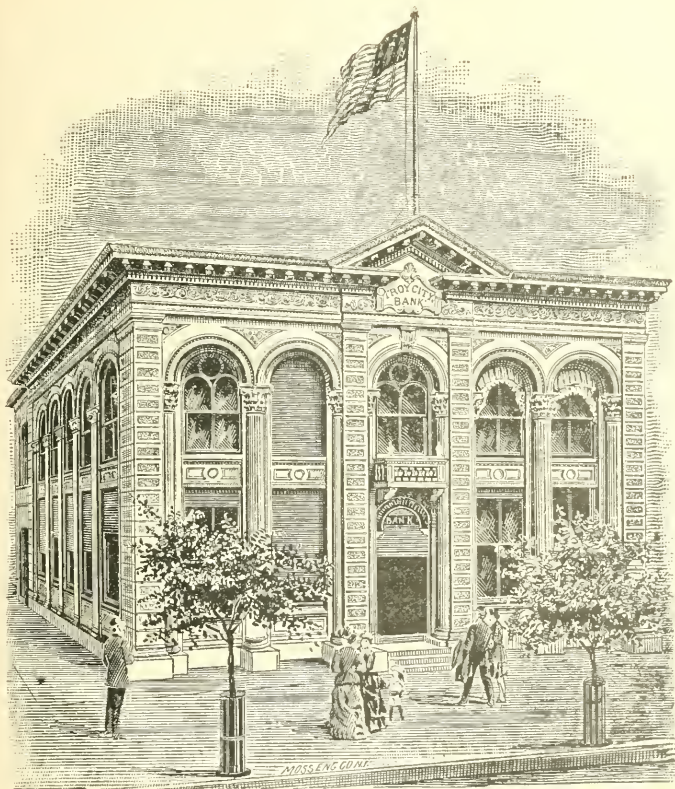
Present directors: Charles K. Brown, William Howard Doughty, Charles Cleminshaw, John I. Thompson, George A. Stone, Samuel B. Sanford, John Don, Henry H. Darling, John A. Manning, Charles N. Lockwood, David M. Greene, James K. P. Pine, and William H. Frear.

Presidents: Richard P. Hart, 1830 to 1844; George B. Warren, 1844 to 1857; John A. Griswold, 1857 to 1873; Hannibal Green, 1873 to 1875; John B. Pierson, 1875 to August 12, 1885; George A. Stone, September 28, 1885, to present time.

Cashiers: George R. Davis, 1833; Silas K. Stow, 1833 to 1863; George F. Sims, 1863 to 1873; George A. Stone, 1873 to September 28, 1885; Oscar E. Van Zile, September 28, 1885, to present time.

Tellers: Harrison Durkee, 1833 to 1835; William Stimpson, 1836 to 1838; Charles P. Hartt, 1839 to 1841; Tracy Taylor, 1841 to 1846; Charles P. Hartt, 1847 to 1851; George F. Sims, 1851 to 1863; Oscar E. Van Zile, 1863 to September 28, 1885; Abram N. Belcher, October 14, 1885, to present time.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF TROY, No. 12 First Street, succeeded to the business of the Union Bank of Troy, which was organized under the general banking law of the state January 1, 1851, with a capital of \$300,000. Its first directors were: Joel Mallary, John Kerr, William F. Sage, Thomas N. Lockwood, P. T. Heartt, Hiram B. Ingalls, L. A. Battershall, Jonathan W. Freeman, Lyman Bennett, Richardson H. Thurman, and David B. Cox. The bank began business, April, 1851, in the building, No. 349 River Street. The bank was



TROY CITY NATIONAL BANK, CORNER FOURTH AND GRAND DIVISION STS.

shortly afterward removed to the building, No. 12 First Street. On March 21, 1865, it became a national bank, with a capital of \$300,000.

Present directors: John M. Corliss, Thomas W. Lockwood, Lewis E. Gurley, Liberty Gilbert. C. E. Hanaman, George H. Freeman, Adam R. Smith, A. C. Fellows, William Gurley, Alfred Mosher, Samuel R. Clextion, Elias

Kehn, James H. Nichols, Charles F. Conkey, and W. John Stevenson.

Presidents: Joel Mallary, 1851 to 1857; L. A. Battershall, 1857 to 1866; William F. Sage, 1866 to 1870; Hiram Smith, 1870 to 1881; William Gurley, March 15, 1881, to present time.

Cashiers: Pliny M. Corbin, 1851 to 1874; Adam R. Smith, December 1, 1874, to present time.

Tellers: Willard Gay, 1851 to 1852; A. Russell, 1853; John H. Neher, 1854 to 1858; Adam R. Smith, 1858 to 1874; Henry Wheeler, December 1, 1874, to present time.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY, on the corner of River and King streets, became a national bank January 3, 1865, with a capital of \$150,000. It succeeded to the business of the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, organized in 1852, under the general banking law, with a capital of \$250,000. The first directors were: Arba Read, Harvey Smith, Dennis M. Fitch, John Mairs, Robert Christie, jr., Charles W. Thompson, Titus Eddy, John C. Mather, John S. Christie, and William Stevenson. The bank began business at No. 7 State Street, in May, 1852. In 1853, it was removed to No. 13 First Street. On May 1, 1856, the bank first occupied the present building.

Present directors: Henry E. Weed; David Cowee, E. Murphy, jr., Joseph Hillman, Samuel O. Gleason, David F. Magill, Henry Morrison, George P. Ide, Gardner Earl, Charles McCarthy, Frank Gilbert, Charles R. Stone, and James Fleming.

Presidents: Arba Read, 1852 to 1856; Roger A. Flood, 1856 to 1864; Thomas Symonds, 1864 to 1877; Henry E. Weed, 1877 to 1883; George P. Ide, 1883 to present time.

Cashiers: John S. Christie, 1852 to 1856; Charles P. Hartt, 1856 to 1858; Charles M. Wellington, 1858 to 1882; Samuel O. Gleason, September 15, 1882, to present time.

Tellers: W. C. Hart, 1852 to 1856; Elijah S. House, 1856 to 1863; J. D. Bancroft, 1863 to 1864; A. R. Moore, 1864 to 1882; W. H. Bellows, 1882 to 1883; D. H. Humphrey, May, 1883, to present time.

NATIONAL STATE BANK OF TROY, on the southeast corner of State and

First streets, became a national bank on April 15, 1865, with a capital of \$250,000, and succeeded to the business of the State Bank of Troy, organized under the general banking law of the state, in 1852, with a capital of \$250,000. The first directors were: Ralph J. Starks, John Hitchins, Philip S. Dorlon, David Carr, George Dana Wotkyns, D. Volentine, Willard Gay, Alfred B. Nash, James Wager, J. G. Bacon, George W. Hicks, J. F. Simmons, Lyman R. Avery, and Henry Ingram. The bank began business in its banking house, on the southeast corner of First and State streets, on September 2, 1852.

Present directors: Henry Ingram, Ralph J. Starks, Philip S. Dorlon, Albert E. Bonesteel, Willard Gay, Charles Warner, Lyman R. Avery, Luther R. Graves, John J. Joslin, Ebenezer Warner, Tom S. Wotkyns, and Thomas Colwell.

Presidents: Ralph J. Starks, 1852; Alfred Wotkyns, 1852 to 1868; Henry Ingram, 1868 to 1883; Charles Warner, 1883 to present time.

Cashier: Willard Gay, 1852 to present time.

Tellers: Charles M. Wellington, 1852 to 1858; E. D. Barton, 1858 to 1861; Daniel W. Ford, 1861 to present time.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF TROY, No. 13 First Street, between River and State streets, with a capital of \$300,000, succeeded to the business of the Central Bank of Troy on April 4, 1865. The Central Bank of Troy was organized under the general banking law of the state, December 29, 1852, with a capital of \$200,000. The first directors were: J. Lansing Van Schoonhoven, Ralph Hawley, James T. Main, Martin I. Townsend, George H. Phillips, Lucius M. Cooley, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, Volney Richmond, Giles B. Kellogg, James Buel, Jason J. Gillespie, John Ran-

ken, Orin Kellogg, William T. Dodge, and Orson Brewster. The bank began business in the building, No. 271 River Street, December 29, 1852. On May 1, 1853, the bank was removed to No. 5 Second Street. On May 1, 1865, it was removed to No. 13 First Street. Present capital, \$200,000.

Present directors: Justus Miller, Moses Warren, William H. Van Schoonhoven, Joseph B. Wilkinson, Luman H. Gibbs, John L. Blanchard, John T. Christie, James O'Neil, Albert B. Gibbs, William J. Howes, Joseph Fales, Albert A. Sampson, W. Stone Smith, Henry S. Ranken, and H. F. Boardman.

Presidents: J. Lansing Van Schoonhoven, 1852 to 1874; George C. Burdett, 1874 to 1883; Moses Warren, February, 1883, to present time.

Cashiers: James Bucl, 1852 to 1857; John B. Kellogg, 1857 to 1871; Asa W. Wickes, June 20, 1871, to present time.

Tellers: Asa W. Wickes, 1852 to 1871; Charles H. Adams, 1871 to 1872; George Kirsop, jr., 1872 to present time.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF TROY, on the northeast corner of First and State streets, became a national bank on March 23, 1865, with a capital of \$250,000. It succeeded to the business of the Mutual Bank of Troy, organized under the general banking law of the state, November 24, 1852, with a capital of \$200,000. Its first directors were: Jonas C. Heartt, James Morrison, jr., Job S. Olin, John P. Albertson, Nathaniel Potter, jr., John G. Buswell, Elias Ross, Henry C. Lockwood, and Joseph U. Orvis. The bank began business, January 18, 1853, in the building on the northeast corner of First and State streets. In 1881-82, the banking rooms were renovated, the

bank occupying the vacant rooms in the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank Building, from November 15, 1880 to April 14, 1881.

The present directors are: William Kemp, David Mann, Charles B. Bishop, James H. Howe, Francis N. Mann, jr., Thomas D. Abrams, Jonas S. Heartt, John Worthington, George A. Packer, William H. Young, Charles A. Brown, George B. Cluett, and John K. Howe.

Presidents: John P. Albertson, 1852 to 1876; Calvin Hayner, 1876 to 1878; William Kemp, July 17, 1878, to present time.

Cashiers: George A. Stone, 1852 to 1873; George H. Sagendorf, February 14, 1873, to present time.

Tellers: B. P. Rogers, 1855; D. H. Humphrey, 1855 to 1856; E. F. Wait, 1856 to 1862; George H. Sagendorf, 1862 to 1873; Rice C. Bull, 1873, to present time.

UNITED NATIONAL BANK OF TROY, on the northwest corner of First and State streets, was organized March 7, 1865, with a capital of \$300,000. The designation, United, was taken because the institution was organized by stockholders of the Farmers' Bank and the Bank of Troy. (See FARMERS' BANK AND BANK OF TROY.) The first directors of the bank were: E. Thompson Gale, Joseph M. Warren, John L. Thompson, George H. Cramer, Uri Gilbert, Alfonzo Bills, Azro B. Morgan, Norman B. Squires, William A. Shepard, Alonzo McConthe, John Hobart Warren, Hanford N. Lockwood, and Thomas M. Tibbits. On April 13, 1865, the bank began business in the rooms previously occupied by the Bank of Troy, in the building on the northwest corner of First and State streets, now the property of the United National Bank. On March 19, 1877, its capital was reduced to \$240,000. In 1884, the

interior of the bank building was renovated, and a number of fire and burglar safe deposit and storage vaults constructed at the west end of the banking-room.

Present directors: E. Thompson Gale, Uri Gilbert, Norman B. Squires, Joseph M. Warren, George H. Cramer, William A. Thompson, George T. Lane, John W. Cipperly, Edward Tracy, Joseph W. Fuller, James A. Burden, C. E. Dudley Tibbits, and Charles W. Tillinghast.

Presidents: E. Thompson Gale, 1865 to 1885; Joseph W. Fuller, January 13, 1885, to present time.

Cashiers: Tracy Taylor, 1865 to 1867; George H. Perry, 1867 to November 13, 1885; John H. Neher, November 24, 1885, to the present time.

Tellers: George H. Perry, 1865 to 1867; A. G. H. Calder, 1867 to 1873; John H. Neher, 1873 to 1885; Benjamin A. Rousseau, 1885; Samuel S. Bullions, December 28, 1885, to present time.

NATIONAL BANK OF TROY, No. 15 First Street, was organized, with a capital of \$200,000, under the national banking law, on February 24, 1883, and on that day succeeded to the business of the First National Bank of Troy, the charter of which had then terminated. The first and present directors: Thomas Coleman, Lebbeus Burton, Philip H. Neher, Otis G. Clark, John Duke, Francis A. Ostrander, Shepard Tappen, Daniel Klock, jr., Andrew B. Fales, Franklin W. Farnam, Francis A. Fales, Andrew M. Church, Josiah A. Waite, Charles E. Dusenberry, James E. Kimball.

President: Thomas Coleman, 1883 to present time.

Vice-president: Francis A. Fales, 1883 to present time.

Cashier: George H. Morrison, 1883 to present time.

Tellers: Francis W. Mackie, February 24, 1883, to September, 1883; Thomas T. Trimble, 1883 to present time.

Baptist Churches.—There are five Baptist Churches in the city:

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, east side of Third Street, between State and Congress streets. On a Sunday afternoon, in the year 1793, a number of Baptists, among whom were Silas Covell, Adam Keeling and Anthony Goodspeed, assembled with their families in the dwelling-house of Silas Covell, then on the northwest corner of Liberty and River streets, to engage in divine worship, conducted by Elder Elias Lee, who on that occasion preached the first sermon heard by a Baptist congregation in Troy. He had preached in the morning at Albany, and after the services there came on horseback to Troy. Afterward meetings on Sundays were held in Silas Covell's warehouse on the bank of the river, in the rear of the building then standing on the southwest corner of River and Congress streets. Later, the organizers of the present society worshipped frequently in the court-house and elsewhere in the village. On October 15, 1795, "The First Particular Baptist Church in the village of Troy" was organized. On January 30, 1796, "in consideration of the sum of five shillings," Jacob D. Van der Heyden and Mary, his wife, conveyed to the trustees of the church lot 231, fifty by one hundred and thirty feet, on the east side of Third Street, (the site of the present edifice), "for the purpose of a burial ground, and to erect a meeting-house for the sole and only use" of the society. In the minutes of the Shaftsbury Baptist Association, meeting at Shaftsbury Centre, June 5, 1800, the following entry appears: "On motion of Elders [Isaac] Webb

and [Lemuel] Covell, voted to recommend it to the churches to lend some assistance to the Baptist church in the village of Troy towards building a house for divine worship. When we consider that their number at present is but small, and consists mostly of females,—there being not more than

—together with the importance of having the cause of religion built up in that place; we flatter ourselves that our churches will come forward with promptitude, and contribute liberally for so noble a purpose." In 1803 the Rev. Isaac Webb became pastor of the society, which, on Jan-



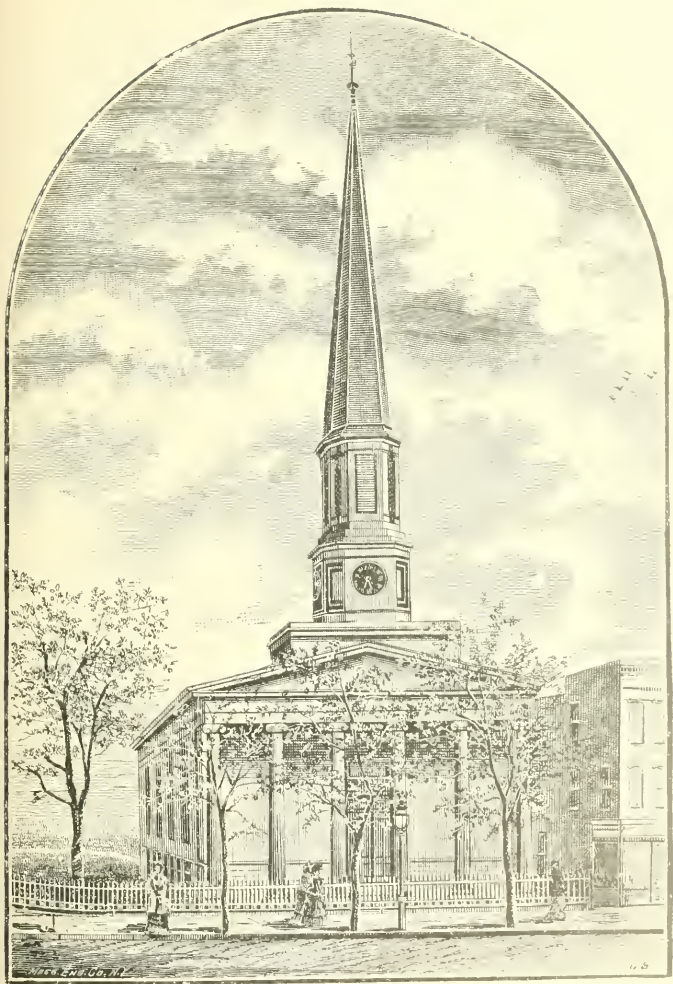
FIRST PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, 1830.

two or three males who can advance anything towards such an undertaking, and at the same time consider that there is a favorable prospect of their society's increasing, if they had a suitable place to meet in, and had preaching part of the time, (which they might have, if they had a house,

uary 10, 1804, elected Adam Keeling, Edward Tylee, Silas Covell, Ebenezer Jones, and Noble S. Johnson trustees of the church. At the June meeting of the Shaftsbury Baptist Association at Clifton Park, in 1804, the Troy society was added to the number of churches connected

with the body. At its next meeting, in June, 1805, at Hoosick Falls, the membership of the First Particular Baptist Church in the village of Troy was reported as embracing 75 persons; 34 having been added to the society that year. A small, weather-boarded building was shortly thereafter erected by the society for a meeting-house. On June 4 and 5, 1806, the Shaftsbury Association held its twenty-sixth annual meeting in the new building; sixteen Baptist ministers being in attendance. In 1813, the society erected a building for conference and other meetings. The Rev. Francis Wayland, senior, pastor of the society from 1812 to 1816, thus wrote, May 25, 1816, of a revival conducted by him: "Our weekly prayer-meeting had hitherto been held in a small school-room, and but thinly attended. The school-room became crowded and insufficient to hold the number that attended. It was found necessary to remove it to the meeting-house. * * * On the first Lord's day in April, Brother (Archibald) Maclay from New York, assisted me in baptizing thirty-nine persons; and on the first Lord's day of this month, I baptized fifteen more, among them an old gentleman aged 74." In the first half of this century, the rite of baptism by immersion was performed in the river, by Baptist ministers, either at the foot of Ferry Street, or at the foot of Grand Division Street, or near the foot of Hoosick Street. In June, 1816, the church was dismissed from the Shaftsbury Association to join the Hudson River Baptist Association. When the Rev. Charles George Somers was ordained pastor of the church, on Wednesday, July 10, 1816, the following mention was made in one of the city newspapers of the use of the First Presbyterian meeting-house for the services: "The Baptist meeting-house undergoing some alter-

ations, the Presbyterians politely offered the use of theirs for the occasion, which was accepted." The first meeting-house was a two-story, weather boarded structure, with a square tower and plain steeple. In the tower the city placed, in 1824, a town clock, having three dials, one facing west, the others north and south. (See CLOCK, TOWN). The present brick edifice, 64 by 100 feet, was erected in 1846. The spire has a height of 177 feet from the ground. In 1881-82, the interior was renovated, a new baptistry placed back of the pulpit, the portico lowered, the six Ionic columns were lengthened, and the rooms in the basement enlarged and refurnished, at a cost of about \$20,000. The membership of the church has frequently been decreased by the organization of other Baptist societies in the city and vicinity. The first dismissal of members occurred May 12, 1827, on the organization of the Baptist Church in West Troy. Afterward members were dismissed to form the Second, the Fifth Street and the Vail Avenue Baptist churches. Present membership 677. The Rev. George C. Baldwin, a graduate of Hamilton Theological Institute, was called to the pastorate of the church July 9, 1844. On Sunday, August 25, he began the labors of his ministry in Troy. On Sunday, June 7, 1885, he tendered his resignation as pastor, his duties to end in October. The congregation, unwilling to have him terminate his successful and desirable ministry, would not accept his resignation. His subsequent insistence to be released from his long continued labor of more than forty-one years finally induced the society, on Friday evening, November 6, 1885, to consent to his request. The present pastor of the church, the Rev. L. M. S. Haynes, D.D., entered on his duties on April 1, 1886.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRD STREET.

Pastors: Isaac Webb, 1803 to 1811; Francis Wayland, sr., 1812 to 1816; Charles G. Somers, 1816 to 1821; Leiland Howard, 1823 to 1828; Peter Ludlow, jr., 1829; Benjamin M. Hill, 1830 to 1839; John Cookson, 1840 to 1842; Lorenzo O. Lovell, 1843; George C. Baldwin, D.D., August 25, 1844 to November 6, 1885; L. M. S. Haynes, D.D., April 1, 1886, to present time.

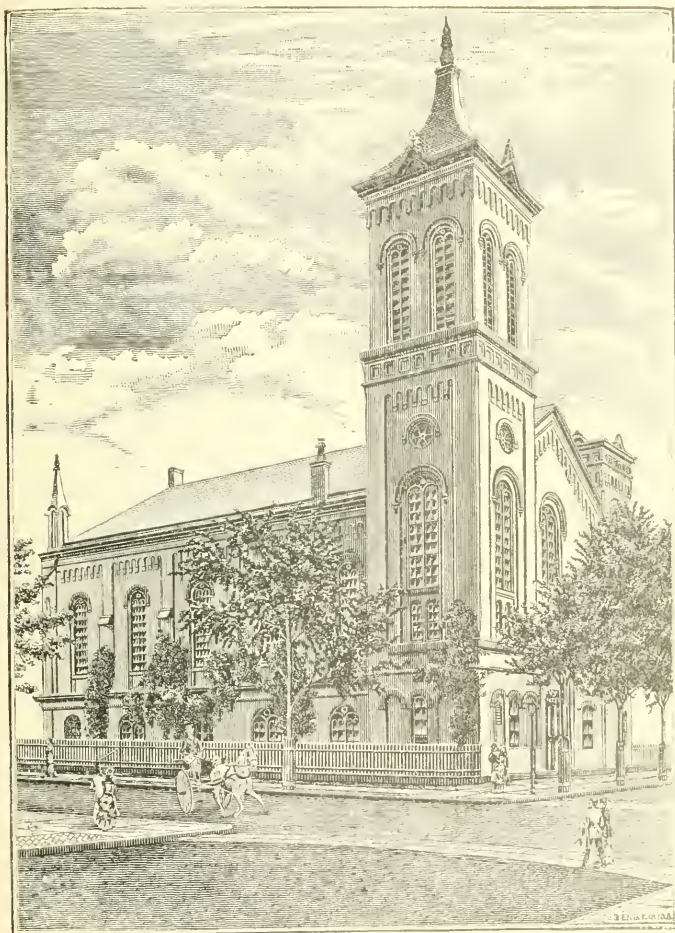
SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, Ida Hill, south side of Congress Street, opposite Brunswick Avenue. A number of Baptists worshipping in a building on First Street, between Ferry and Division streets, determined on February 4, 1834, to organize a second Baptist society in the city. On February 26, they resolved to call it the Second Particular Baptist Church and Society of the city of Troy. On March 17, Josiah Converse, Israel Seymour, Latham Cornell, Isaac Lovejoy, Apollo Harvey, Abel Bunnel, Gardner W. Rand, Lemuel Brintnall, and John Wheeler were elected trustees of the church. On April 4, the meeting-house and lots of the First Restorationist Society of Troy, on the south side of Ferry Street, and on the east side of the alley, between Second and First streets, became the property of the Second Particular Baptist Church. The society, on June 8, called the Rev. Ebenezer S. Raymond to become its pastor. After his resignation, in 1841, the society lost its membership, and about 1852 ceased to exist as an organization.

In September, 1866, the Mt. Ida Baptist Mission Sunday School was organized and occupied a brick building on the south side of Congress Street, standing on the present site of St. Francis' Roman Catholic Church. The school was conducted by the members of the First Baptist and the

Fifth Street Baptist churches; Cyrus Carter being superintendent. A meeting was held in the Sunday-school room, on Wednesday, February 12, 1868, to revive the organization of the Second Baptist Society of Troy, at which meeting sixty-six persons signified their intention to become members of it. Reuben Cole, John Price, Frederick A. Sheldon, George Harrison, William H. Prentice, James P. Collins, James P. Gates, Edward A. Billings, and Lewis E. Gurley were then elected trustees of the society. The act to enable the Second Particular Baptist Church and Society of the city of Troy to repossess its property was passed by the legislature, April 18, 1868. The site of the church was purchased from the Marshall estate, and in November that year the contracts for the erection of the present brick edifice were made. On May 25, 1869, the corner-stone was laid, and on the second Sunday in March, 1870, the church was dedicated. In 1875 the society became a self-sustaining body. Present membership 248.

Pastors: Ebenezer S. Raymond, July, 1834 to 1841; W. T. C. Hanna, April, 1870, to January 31, 1880; L. S. Johnson, May 1, 1880, to June 1, 1882; Charles F. Hopkins, 1882 to 1883; H. B. Steelman, September 1, 1883, to present time.

FIFTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, southeast corner of Fifth and Fulton streets. On May 8, 1843, fifty-seven members of the First Baptist Church were granted letters of dismission to form a second Baptist society in the city. They and a number of other persons, on June 6, organized themselves into the body called the North Baptist Church. Its members, on the same day, called the Rev. Leland Howard to the pastorate of the society, who shortly thereafter entered



FIFTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. FIFTH AND FULTON STREETS.

upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The society was recognized as a church, on June 15, by a Baptist council. The members began worshipping in the Presbyterian session house, No. 71 Fourth Street, formerly occupying the site of the Grand Central Theatre. On August 24, three adjacent lots, 779, 780, and 781, at the southeast corner of Elbow (Fulton) and Fifth streets were purchased for \$3,000 from Ethelinda Selden, on which the erection of the first church was begun. On the afternoon of September 11, the corner-stone was laid. The edifice was dedicated May 23, 1844. It was built of brick at an expense of \$15,000. On October 28, 1852, it was destroyed by fire with a number of other buildings in its vicinity. The church was rebuilt at a cost of \$10,000, and dedicated June 26, 1853. On May 10, 1862, the second edifice, the parsonage, and the homes of about forty families connected with the society were burned in the great conflagration of that day. The present attractive brick church was then erected. Services were held in the lecture-room for the first time, in December, that year. On May 14, 1863, the church was dedicated; the Rev. E. L. Magoon, D.D., of Albany, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building is 97 feet long and 67 wide; the main tower 113 feet high. In the auditorium are about 130 pews. The pulpit and baptistery are in a recess at the east end of the auditorium, the choir and organ in one at the west end. In the basement are the lecture and Sunday-school rooms. The bell in the tower weighs 2,500 pounds. The church was refitted in 1878, at an expense of about \$3,000. Present number of members, 619. The South Troy Baptist Church is a branch of the Fifth Street Church. (See SOUTH TROY BAPTIST CHURCH).

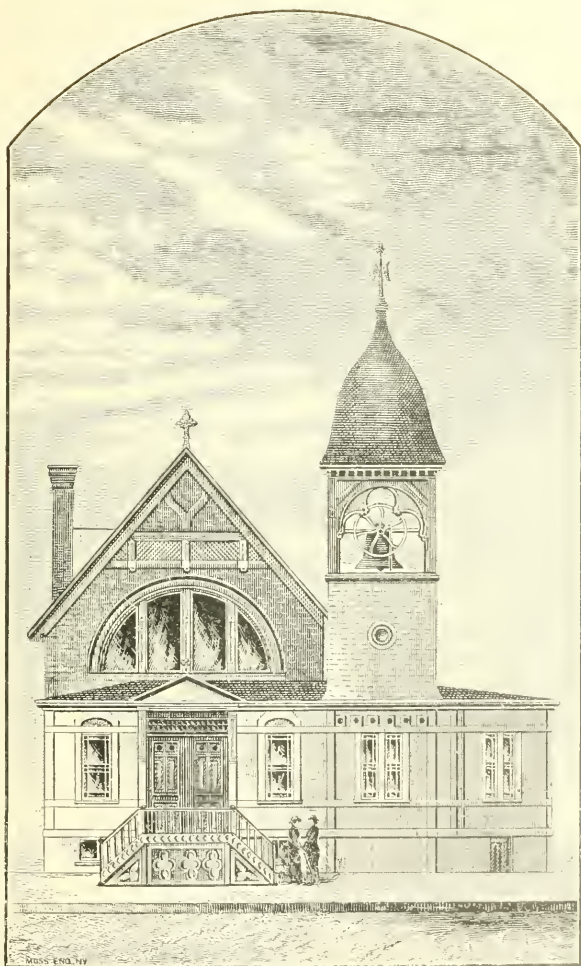
The present officers of the church

are: Lewis E. Gurley, Otis G. Clark, and William Gurley, deacons; Otis G. Clark, Hiram Miller, M. F. Cummings, P. H. Neher, William Gurley, Justus Miller, W. J. Ranken, S. D. Sweet, and E. C. Lyman, trustees. Lewis E. Gurley has been superintendent of the Sunday-school since 1854.

Pastors: Leland Howard, June, 1843, to May 1, 1846; J. H. Walden, 1846 to October 15, 1848; J. G. Warren, D.D., February, 1849, to July, 1855; C. P. Sheldon, D.D., September 1, 1856, to October, 1875; L. J. Matteson, January, 1876, to 1877; J. H. Griffith, April, 1878, to October, 1883; H. C. Hiscox, May 1, 1885, to present time.

VAIL AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, on the southeast corner of Vail and Cemetery avenues. In January, 1868, Mrs. Susan N. McLane and William D. McLane organized a Sunday-school, which became the Vail Avenue Mission of the First Baptist Church of Troy. In 1869, a chapel was erected on the east side of Vail Avenue, a little south of the site of the present edifice and dedicated September 26; the Rev. George C. Baldwin preaching the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. Ezra D. Simons was placed in charge of the mission. About eighty members having received letters of dismissal from the First Baptist Church, organized on April 23, 1871, the society, which then took the name of the Vail Avenue Baptist Church. On April 27, the society was constituted a church by a Baptist council. In 1873, the chapel was enlarged. In 1883, the building was moved to its present location. Present membership, 172.

Pastors: Ezra D. Simons, April 23, 1871, to May 1, 1876; John Mostyn, July, 1876, to 1877; Thomas Bickford, August, 1878, to 1879; J. W.



SOUTH TROY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Martin, 1880, to 1882; George E. Weeks, April 14, 1883, to present time.

SOUTH TROY BAPTIST CHURCH, on the east side of First Street, between Polk and Main streets. James L. Phillips, a member of the Fifth Street Baptist Church, organized at his house, No. 540 Second Street, in October, 1867, a Sunday-school, which, shortly afterward, held its sessions in the office-building of H. Burden & Sons' Steam Mills, where, also, religious services were attended by those interested in the Sunday-school. On June 14, 1869, a two-story frame building, known as No. 552 First Street, and the lot on which the structure stood, were purchased for \$4,000. The lower rooms of the house were renovated and furnished for the use of the Sunday-school and for religious services, at an expense of about \$1,000, contributed by the members of the Fifth Street Baptist Church. On October 24, 1869, the South Troy Baptist Church was organized as a branch of the Fifth Street Baptist Church, from a number of persons connected with it. A call was given the Rev. Richard Davies, of Wales, who was installed pastor of the society, on February 1, 1870. A large number of persons having become members of the church during the winter of 1884-85, the society and its friends belonging to the parent church undertook the erection of the present chapel, an attractive wooden structure, 47 by 78 feet, built on the site of the former building. The auditorium, 29 by 48 feet, has about 200 sittings. An infant Sunday-school room, and five Sunday-school class rooms, open into it. A library room is convenient to them. Beneath the tower is the pastor's study. In the basement are the heaters and two dressing rooms, which communicate by stairways with the baptistry, back of the pulpit-plat-

form. An audience of about 500 persons can be seated in the building. Cost of building and furniture, about \$10,000. M. F. Cummings, architect. The church was dedicated on Sunday afternoon, January 17, 1886. On the removal of the old chapel to the rear of the new one, the former was fitted for a dwelling house. Present number of members, 86.

Pastors: Richard Davies, February 1, 1870, to March, 1871; J. N. Smith, 1871 to January 1, 1875; E. D. Phillips, 1881 to 1883. Since 1883 the service has been conducted by laymen.

Bath-on-the-Hudson, the first station on the Troy and Greenbush Railroad, three miles south of the city. It derived its name from several mineral springs, discovered about the close of the last century, near the village. John Maude, an English traveller, in June, 1800, visited the place; which he described as "a town lately laid out by the patroon," and having "about thirty houses," "The medicinal springs and baths, at one time so much vaunted, are now shut up and neglected; yet, as a watering place, it was to have rived Ballstown, and, as a trading place, Lansingburgh and Troy." The manor-house, north of the village, was built about the year 1839, by William P. Van Rensselaer. The village was incorporated May 5, 1874.

Beef.—

GAFFEY & ZEISER, wholesale dealers in western dressed beef and pork, at Nos. 27 and 28 River Street, west side, between Washington and Adams streets, command a great part of the territory of Northern New York, Vermont and Western Massachusetts for the distribution of large quantities of dressed beef, daily received by them from Chicago. The firm was formed

by David Gaffey and Dagobert Zeiser, on December 1, 1882. On February 1, 1883, they occupied the two-story, wooden building, erected by them for an office and refrigerator, near the freight-delivery yards of the New York Central and the Troy & Boston railroads. Gaffey & Zeiser at once bravely entered into competition with the agents of Swift & Co., then exclusively supplying dealers in Troy and vicinity with western dressed beef, and after a persistent struggle during the year 1883, the firm became strongly established in public favor, and acquired, by its perseverance and enterprise, the large business in the wide-extended territory mentioned. Gaffey & Zeiser obtain their dressed beef from Armour & Co., Chicago, which the Troy firm sells to dealers only.

Beeren Island, or Bears' Island, in the Hudson, is eighteen miles south of the city. It was called *Beeren Eylandt* by the Dutch, about the year 1625. *Beer*, bear; *beeren*, bears. In 1643, the patroon of Rensselaerswyck built on it a small fort, called *Rensselaers Steyn*, Rensselaer's Castle. An unsuccessful attempt to cultivate the indigo-plant on this island was made in the same century. It was a common resort of the Indians during the fishing season.

B. G. Club, organized in 1848, occupies rooms at No. 7½ State Street.

Bells.—The fame of having tens of thousands of church bells ringing round the earth made in her foundries is realized by Troy. In the distant missionary fields in Africa, along the fertile borders of the Nile, beyond the ruins of Ninevah, near the jungles of India, around the pagodas of China, over the heathen-inhabited islands of the Pacific, in every part of

the wide extent of the United States, the sound-waves of Troy bells billow and break.

In 1880, Julius Hanks, of Litchfield, Conn., moved to Gibbonsville, (now West Troy), and erected, on the plat of ground now partly occupied by the building, No. 237 Broadway, a foundry, where he made church bells, mathematical, and surveying instruments, and cannon. In the fall of 1825, he removed to Troy, having purchased, June 25, that year, of Jacob D. E. Van der Heyden, lot 795, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Elbow (Fulton) streets. On it he erected a two-story, weather-boarded building, residing in the part fronting on Fifth Street, and using the other, on Elbow Street, for his business. On the corner of the alley, eastward, he built a small foundry. (See engraving of building under **ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS**). As advertised, here he was "prepared to execute any orders in his line of business, viz.: church-bells, with improved cast-iron yokes, also town clocks, copper and brass castings, surveyors' instruments of the most improved construction." In the spring of 1830, Alpheus and Truman Hanks, of Hartford, Conn., advertised that they had purchased the property of their brother, Julius, and that they were "prepared to furnish church bells from 100 to 3,000 pounds." Sometime afterward, Oscar, the son of Julius Hanks, succeeded to the business, in which he continued until about 1848. In 1852, Eber Jones and James H. Hitchcock, forming the firm of Jones & Hitchcock, began manufacturing church bells, in the Peck Building, on the northwest corner of First and Adams streets. In 1873, the Jones & Co. Troy Bell Foundry succeeded to the business, which, since 1854, has been conducted in the brick building, on the southwest corner of Adams and First streets.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, office and foundry, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 River Street, east side, between Washington and Adams streets. In 1869, Clinton H. Meneely and George H. Kimberly formed the partnership of Meneely & Kimberly, erecting their foundry on the site now occupied by that of the Meneely Bell Company. In 1879, the partnership was dissolved. On January 1, 1880, the Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company, a stock company, was organized. The company's constant reception of orders from different parts of the world for church-bells is an honoring attestation of their excellence. Their shape, weight and tone are based upon the combination of so many essentials that the business is one which obtains its distinction from the adaptation of bells to the places and purposes for which they are intended. The company's foundry is fitted with all the necessary appliances for moulding and casting bells of different weight and size. The quality of a bell's sound or sonorousness depends on its shape as well as on the metal used in casting it. Copper and tin are the best materials for making clear-toned bells. The most approved proportions are 78 parts of copper and 22 of tin. Not unfrequently the company receives jewelry to be melted to form a part of the composition of gift-bells. A chime of bells is a set of bells, the tones of which, beginning with the largest, known as the tenor-bell, follow one another in diatonic succession. Eight bells, representing the notes of the natural scale, make a natural chime. The addition of another bell, of a flat, seventh tone, gives a new series of diatonic tones, five in number, in the key of the fourth, thereby admitting the chiming of the bells in two keys. The ninth bell generally supplements the octave, so that a full chime includes nine

bells. The addition of a bell of a sharp fourth tone produces a new series of six in the key of the second, but as the bell is made very heavy, it is seldom ordered. Tunes on chimes are played somewhat after the manner of a piano-forte, the keys being wooden handles, set on a frame and connected by trackers (wooden rods) with the bells. The company have recently sent chimes to churches in Boston, Worcester, Salem, Mass., Darien, Conn., Albany, Geneva, Chattanooga, Marnaroneck, N. Y., Montgomery, Ala., Gambier, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and other cities. Two bells were sent to the west coast of Africa, twelve to missionary schools in the interior of that country, four to Constantinople, three to Shang-Hai, China, and several to England, Bulgaria, Persia and India. Many of the bells sent to foreign lands bear inscriptions in the language of their inhabitants.

Berlin, one of the seventeen towns of Rensselaer County, was erected by act of legislature, passed March 21, 1806. The town is near the center of the eastern boundary of the county. Population, 1810, 3,012; 1815, 1,955; 1820, 1,986; 1825, 1,989; 1830, 2,019; 1835, 1,757; 1840, 1,794; 1845, 1,845; 1850, 2,005; 1855, 2,167; 1860, 2,223; 1865, 2,149; 1870, 2,088; 1875, 2,252; 1880, 2,202.

In the town is the village of Berlin, in which are three churches, two taverns, and about one hundred and fifty dwellings, stores, and shops. The hamlet of Berlin Center comprises a church, a store, a tavern, and about twenty other buildings. South Berlin is a collection of about twenty-five buildings, among which is a church, a factory, and a saw-mill.

Bessemer Iron Works. (See TROY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.)

Bible Society of Rensselaer County was organized in the courthouse. July 11, 1815. Depositary, William H. Young, bookseller, Nos. 8 and 9 First Street

Boat Clubs. (See COHOES ROWING CLUB; LAUREATE BOAT CLUB; NEPTUNE BOAT CLUB; SANS SOUCI YACHT CLUB; WILLIAM S. EARL BOAT CLUB.)

Boilers, Steam.—

THOMAS S. SUTHERLAND, at the Franklin Iron Works, on Center Island, between Troy and Green Island, manufactures steam boilers for steamboats, factories, mills, and furnaces. Twenty years experience in the business has highly qualified him to merit the large patronage acquired by him. Employing only skilled workmen, he is enabled to make boilers which commend his work in all points for its excellence and perfection. He also manufactures water and steam tanks, gasometers, oil stills, filters, paper bleachers, and smoke stacks. For welding heavy shafting and forging ponderous parts of machinery, he possesses facilities which give him no little distinction in this line of work. On June 11, 1866, he began manufacturing steam boilers in a building on the north side of North Street, between River and Mount streets. In 1867, he moved to the building No. 481 River Street, corner of Hutton Street. In 1878, his son, Charles H., became associated with him in the business, under the firm name of Thos. S. Sutherland & Son. On the burning of the establishment, on December 7, 1879, the firm occupied, for a short time, a part of the Starbuck Building, on Center Island, whence the firm moved to the new building, erected in 1880, on the northwest corner of River and Hut-

ton streets. In 1883, the firm occupied the Hannibal Green Spring Works, on Smith Avenue. After the dissolution of the firm, Thomas S. Sutherland, in May, 1885, moved to the present buildings occupied by him, on the south side of Center Island. His post-office address is Troy, N. Y.

Bookstores.—

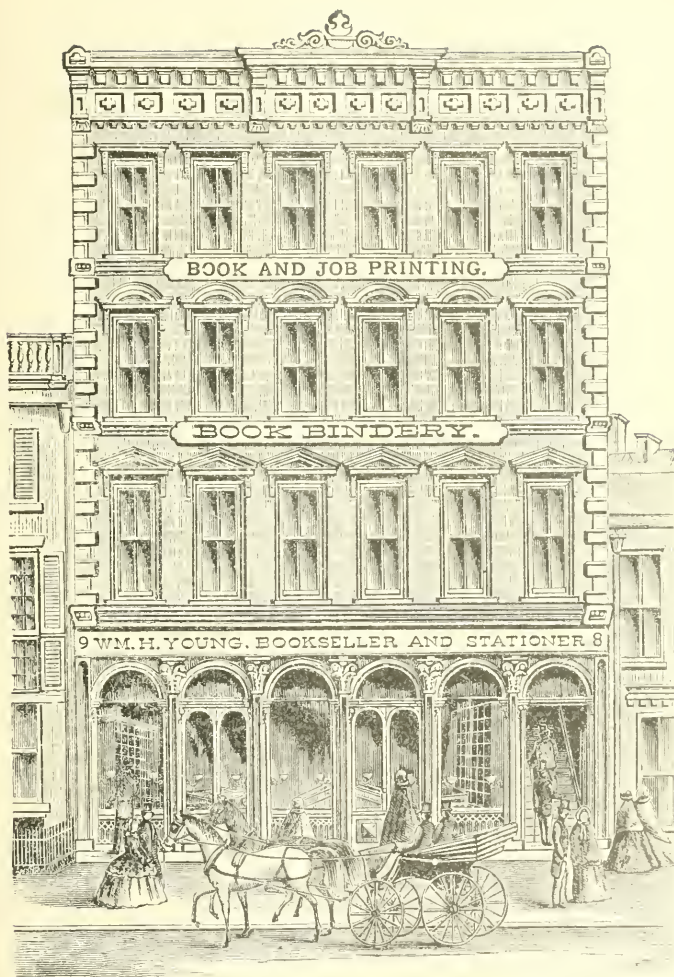
H. B. NIMS & Co., booksellers and stationers, Nos. 9 and 10 Cannon Place, and No. 11 Second Street, are successors to the business established in 1842 by William and Homer Merriam at No. 9 Cannon Place, southwest corner of Broadway and Second Street. In 1847, Ransom B. Moore became a partner, and the firm of W. & H. Merriam was changed to that of Merriam, Moore, & Co., and the place of business to No. 5 Boardman Building, on the northeast corner of River and Fulton streets. On May 1, 1849, they again occupied their former store-room, at Cannon Place. On the dissolution of the partnership, on January 15, 1851, Homer Merriam and Ransom B. Moore formed the firm of Merriam & Moore. Henry B. Nims, who had been a clerk in the establishment from October, 1849, was admitted as a partner on February 12, 1852; the firm taking the name of Merriam, Moore & Co. By the withdrawal of Homer Merriam to enter into partnership with G. & C. Merriam, the publishers of Webster's dictionaries, the firm of Moore & Nims was formed in 1858. On its dissolution, H. B. Nims & Co., on February 1, 1859, succeeded it; H. B. Nims with Henry F. Smith and Joseph Knight, for a number of years clerks in the store, forming the partnership, which still exists.

The salerooms, retail and wholesale, of Nims & Co., are admirably arranged to display their large stock

of standard and miscellaneous works, finely illustrated gift books, educational text-books, common and choice stationery, illuminated cards, in and out-door games, and other attractive and salable specialties usually found in first-class book and stationery stores. As publishers of a number of entertaining books for children, and also of several series of popular school books, Nims & Co. have greatly enlarged their wholesale business, which now extends westward as far as Colorado, and from Minnesota southward to Texas. Since 1852, the several firms conducting the business have manufactured terrestrial and celestial globes. The Franklin, of varying diameters, from 6 to 30 inches, made by Nims & Co., besides accurately illustrating the latest discovered configurations of the earth, and pictorially exhibiting the stellar firmament, are attractively mounted and durably framed. The firm also has different styles of book and music racks, dictionary holders, book-shelves and cases.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Nos. 8 and 9 First Street and 214 River Street, has, associatively and singly, been engaged in the business since 1842. It was begun by his first predecessor, Ebenezer Platt, in the spring of 1821, in a building on the west side of River Street, opposite Titus's Tavern, now the Troy House. In the fall of that year, Ebenezer Platt and Daniel W. Platt formed the partnership of E. & D. W. Platt, booksellers and stationers. In 1822, their place of business was named the "Franklin Bookstore;" a bust of the distinguished American, Benjamin Franklin, being over the doorway. On April 29, 1823, they removed to Philip Hartt's three-story, brick building, on the east side of River Street, nearly opposite Gale &

Thompson's drug store. In May, 1825, Ebenezer Platt and John Rousseau formed the firm of E. Platt & Co., and continued the business at the same place, No. 172 River Street. On March 10, 1828, Zephaniah Clark and James L. Hosford entered into partnership, under the name of Clark & Hosford, and purchased the stock of E. Platt & Co. In March, 1832, Z. Clark and Joseph Hosford, as Z. Clark & Co. succeeded Clark & Hosford. On May 1, that year, the firm removed from No. 172 River Street to No. 216 River Street. On September 10, 1832, Zephaniah Clark succeeded to the business, in which he continued until March 1, 1842, when William H. Young and Charles P. Hartt formed the partnership of Young & Hartt, and purchased his stock of books and stationery. In 1851, Charles P. Hartt withdrew, and William H. Young conducted the business until 1861, when he formed a partnership with Benjamin D. Benson, under the name of Young & Benson. In 1866, the junior partner withdrew. In March, 1869, William H. Young and Frederick Blake became partners, under the name of Young & Blake. In March, 1875, the partnership was dissolved, from which time, William H. Young has continued the business. In 1864, he erected the brown-stone-front building, Nos. 8 and 9 First Street, which he occupied that year, and connected it with his store-room, No. 216 River Street. In 1871, he erected the three-story, brick building, No. 214 River Street, to which he removed that part of his stock contained in the store-room, No. 216 River Street. In the new building, on River Street, he also established a book-bindery and a printing office. In 1876, he published the History of the City of Troy, written by A. J. Weise, an octavo volume of 400 pages. His spacious store-



WILLIAM H. YOUNG'S BOOKSTORE, FIRST STREET.

rooms contain a large collection of American and foreign publications, Bibles and prayer-books, text-books for colleges and schools, cheap and choice stationery, a full line of gold pens and pencils, and the latest specialties in fancy goods. He also manufactures blank books of all styles, from great bank ledgers to pocket memorandum books.

Boots and Shoes.—

WOOD & MERRILL, wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and rubbers, No. 229 River Street. The firm, besides having the distinction of being the only one in the city engaged in the general jobbing business in these goods, is well known for its enterprise in selling them to a large number of its customers in Northern and Central New York and Vermont. The different classes of boots, shoes and rubbers, contained in the firm's four-story, brick building, opposite the Troy House, indubitably indicate the peculiar local demands of the trade in the territory mentioned. On the establishment of the house, the first firm manufactured most of the goods sold by it, but in later years, Wood & Merrill have discontinued manufacturing, and wholly devoted their attention to the enlargement of their extensive wholesale business. The senior member of the firm, Jacob C. Wood, engaged in the business of manufacturing boots and shoes, in Troy, in 1841. Ten years later, he and Elisha Talmadge formed the partnership of Talmadge, & Wood, boot and shoe manufacturers, doing business at No. 189 River Street. On the admission of Theodore A. Wilson, in 1853, the firm took the name of Talmadge, Wood & Wilson. On his withdrawal, in the following year, the name again became Talmadge & Wood. In 1856, J. R. Prentice was

admitted, the name being changed to Talmadge, Wood, & Co. The next year, the firm occupied the building, No. 165 River Street. In 1859, the firm of Wood, Willard, & Prentice succeeded to the business; Clarence Willard being a partner. In 1864, the firm removed to the building, Nos. 231 and 233 River Street. On January 1, 1870, the junior member of the present firm, John V. D. S. Merrill, became a partner; the firm taking the name of Wood, Prentice & Co. In 1872, the firm moved to the present building. The firm of Wood & Merrill was formed February 1, 1877.

CHAUNCEY D. PACKARD & SON, on the northwest corner of Congress and Third streets, Rand's Opera House Building, continue to supply a large line of customers with all kinds of boots, shoes, slippers, rubbers, polishes and blackings, worn and used by men, women and children. The senior member of the firm has been in the business more than a half-century, having, in July, 1843, at No. 83 Congress Street, succeeded to the business, which his grandfather, Timothy Packard, and his father, Davis Packard, under the firm name of T. & D. Packard, established about the year 1828, at No. 57 Congress Street. In 1858, he and his father became partners, in the firm of Davis Packard & Co., doing business at No. 83 Congress Street. In 1863, the firm of Chauncey D. Packard & Co., (Warren P. Packard), succeeded to the business. From 1869 to 1871, Chauncey D. Packard conducted it, who, in 1871, was succeeded by the firm of Chauncey D. Packard & Co.; his sons, Eugene C. and Angelo S., being co-partners with their father in the business. In 1872, Augustus Packard also became a member of the firm. In the following year, Chauncey D.

Packard succeeded the firm, and moved the store to No. 69 Congress Street, where he continued to conduct the business until 1883, when he and his son, Augustus, formed the present firm. A half-century ago, machine made boots and shoes had not yet been manufactured, and home-made ones, restricted to three kinds of women's shoes, calf-skin, morocco, and slippers, and to two kinds of men's boots, coarse and fine, and to men's brogans, a plainly made shoe, were mainly the stock of a large boot and shoe store. Children's boots and shoes had the same classification. Gum shoes, dull, red-colored, and unshapely, were purchased by dealers in cases, containing from fifty to seventy-five pairs. They were very elastic, and were filled with cut straw, earth, or rice-hulls, to protect them from adhesion by heat. The dealers freed them from the dirt in and outside, and varnished, and fitted them to the feet of those who bought them. Boys highly prized these gum shoes, and cut them into strips and wound them into balls, which, when thrown against any hard surface, rebounded to no little distance.

Box Makers. (See PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS.)

Brass Founding.—

WILLIAM KEMP has for more than a third of a century been the proprietor of the Troy Brass Foundry, on the west side of North Third Street, between Federal and Jacob streets. Ezra S. Howard, who early in the present century had a copper and tin-smithery on the southeast corner of the alley on Ferry Street, between Second and Third streets, established about the year 1825, the Troy Bell Foundry, on the site of the Troy Brass Foundry, Nos. 27 and 29 North Third

Street. When he erected his establishment there, that part of the city was not occupied by many buildings, and North Third Street was still grass grown and ungraded. In the fall of 1851, William Kemp & Co. rented the property, and engaged in the manufacture of brass-work. In the following year, William Kemp succeeded to the business, which, by his individual enterprise and industry, has obtained no little importance among the principal industries of Troy. The property, purchased by William Kemp, in 1856, has a frontage of seventy-five feet on North Third Street, and a depth of one hundred and thirty feet west of it. The productions of the works embrace those generally made in a brass foundry. James Kemp, a son of William Kemp, has had for more than a decade of years the management of the business.

Breweries — There are ten breweries in the city, six of which brew ale and porter, and the other four lager beer. During the year 1885, 142,282 barrels of ale and porter, and 23,750 barrels of lager beer were made. In 1830, the three breweries in the city brewed 14,000 barrels of beer. In 1875, the nine breweries in Troy made 115,713 barrels of ale, porter, and lager beer.

FITZGERALD BROTHERS, maltsters and brewers, are proprietors of the Garryowen Brewery, fronting 225 feet on River Street, west side, between Hutton and Hoosick streets. The malt-house and the brewery are two spacious brick buildings, six stories high, extending to the Hudson, on the west, the distance of 120 feet. On the bank of the river, a wing, 40 by 60 feet, also built of brick, adjoins the brewery on the north. North of the brewery, on River Street, is the

office-building, a two-story, brick structure, near which are several other brick buildings belonging to the large establishment, which covers nine building plats, from 495 to 511 River Street. The machinery and apparatus contained in the malt-house and the brewery are deemed the best used by maltsters and brewers. The malt house was erected in 1877, and the brewery in 1881. The brewing capacity of the establishment is about 70,000 barrels of ale and porter annually. The firm employs about seventy men. The firm's New York City depot is at No. 439 Washington Street, corner of Desbrosses Street. The firm's predecessors were James Lundy, who began brewing, in 1852, at No. 461 River Street; Lundy & Ingram, 1853; Lundy & Kennedy, 1855; Lundy, Dunn, & Co., 1857; Dunn & Kennedy, 1859. On October 1, 1866, Michael, John and Edmund Fitzgerald formed the firm of Fitzgerald Brothers. On the withdrawal of Michael Fitzgerald, in 1870, John and Edmund succeeded to the business. On the death of John Fitzgerald, in 1885, his heirs acquired his interest.

KENNEDY & MURPHY, brewers of ale and porter, have one of the largest brewing establishments in the city. The different buildings, on the south side of Ferry Street, a short distance east of Fifth Street, cover a plat of ground, 450 by 250 feet. Opposite it, on the northeast corner of Ferry and Sixth streets, is one of the three large malt-houses belonging to the firm. The establishment is furnished with the latest improved inventions and conveniences for malting and brewing. William Kennedy, the senior member of the firm, engaged in the brewing business in Troy in 1855, and Edward Murphy, jr., in 1863. His father, Edward Murphy, sr., began brewing in Troy in 1846. The site of

the Excelsior Brewery has for more than three-quarters of a century been occupied by buildings in which ale and porter have been made. A part of the site was purchased on June 8, 1809, by Charles Hurstfield and Thomas Trenor, two brewers from Lansingburgh, who shortly thereafter erected on the plat a brewery. On July 1, 1823, Sterling Armstrong and Thomas Read purchased the property, which is described in the deed as "situate in the back part of the city of Troy," and the building as "a brewery lately occupied by Charles Hurstfield and Thomas Trenor." The successors of Read & Armstrong have been Read, Armstrong, & Co., 1832; Read & Son, 1837; M. P. Read & Brothers, 1841; Read & Brothers, 1847; Arba Read, 1856; Read Brothers, 1857; Dunn & Kennedy, 1867; and Kennedy & Murphy, November 1, 1867.

Bridges.—Two iron bridges span the Hudson in front of the city. On April 9, 1809, the legislature passed an act, incorporating a company to construct a bridge across the Hudson at the foot of Ferry Street. The erection of the bridge was prevented by the opponents of the undertaking obtaining the appointment of commissioners to report on the feasibility of building the bridge high enough to permit the passage of masted vessels under it. The commissioners reported that the projected bridge would impede the navigation of sailing craft unless it should be built ninety feet above the river. The report was approved, and the project was abandoned. In 1814, the legislature was petitioned by certain citizens of Albany "to bring in a bill for the erection of a toll-bridge across the Hudson river at the most eligible spot between Columbia Street and the street north of the arsenal at Albany."

A meeting was held in the courthouse, in Troy, on the evening of January 11, that year, and resolutions were passed to oppose the passage of the bill. This action of the people of Troy was the beginning of the long-continued opposition waged against the construction of a bridge across the Hudson at Albany. It did not cease until a half century later, or until April 9, 1856, when the bill was passed to construct the bridge at Albany, completed February 22, 1866.

THE RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD BRIDGE spans the Hudson between Troy and Green Island, at Bridge Avenue. The act incorporating the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, passed April 14, 1832, precluded it from constructing a bridge across the Hudson within two miles of the Union Bridge, between Waterford and Lansingburgh. The company, however, was permitted to contract for the use of it. But the people of Lansingburgh were unwilling to allow the company to extend the line of its road through the village, and therefore the company undertook, in 1834, the erection of the wooden one, the first bridge constructed across the Hudson between the Bay of New York and the head of navigation at Waterford. It was built by Damon & Hayward. It was 1,600 feet long, and rested on eight stone piers. It was roofed, and at its eastern end there was a draw of sixty feet. Its width was sufficient for a railroad track, a carriage-road and a foot-way. The first train of cars passed over it on October 6, 1835. The division of the bridge into two parts was subsequently made by filling in earth on Centre Island. In 1853, the bridge was widened by an addition to the north side of it. On Saturday noon, May 10, 1862, sparks from an engine lodged in the roof of the western end of the eastern section

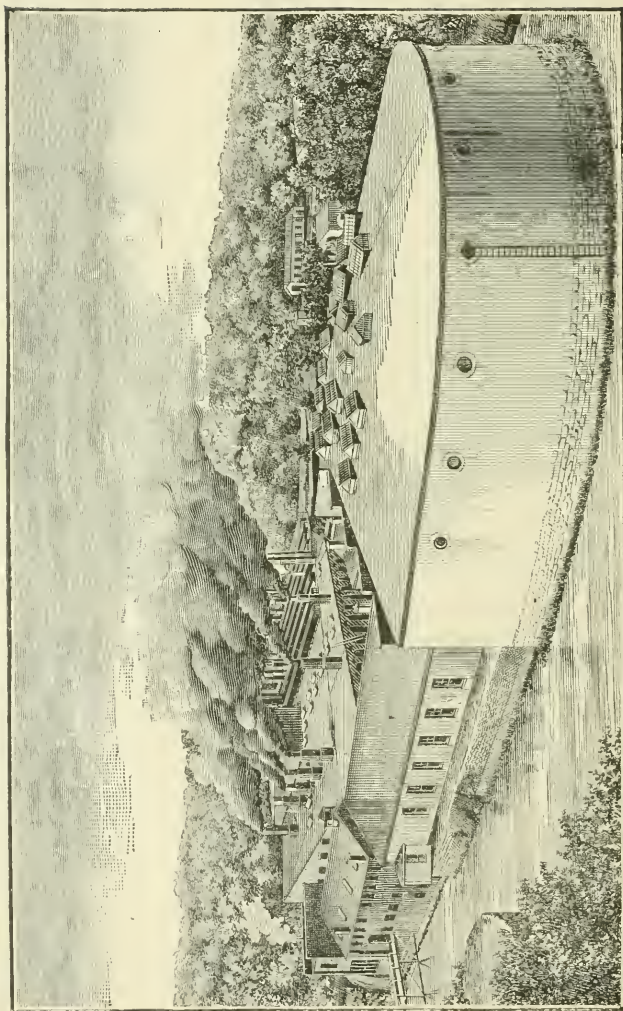
of the bridge and set it on fire. A gale was blowing from the northwest, and the flames were soon under such headway that it was impossible for the firemen to extinguish them, and the bridge fell burning into the river. (See FIRE OF 1862.) Immediately thereafter the construction of a new section of the bridge was begun. While the structure was building a ferry was established between the city and Centre Island for the transfer of freight and passengers. The western section of the present iron bridge was built in 1876, and the eastern in 1884.

CONGRESS STREET BRIDGE, between Troy and West Troy, was opened to the public on Friday, October 2, 1874. The act incorporating the Troy and West Troy Bridge Company was passed April 23, 1872. Capital stock, \$150,000; bonds, \$200,000. The work of constructing the stone piers of the iron structure was begun in the fall of 1872. The bridge cost about \$350,000. The office of the company is at No. 153 River Street. James Forsyth, president; John F. Roy, vice-president; E. R. Vail, secretary and treasurer.

Broadway became the name of Albany Street in 1861.

Brunswick, a town of Rensselaer County, erected March 20, 1807. It extends along the east bounds of the towns of Lansingburgh and Troy. Population: 1810, 2,302; 1815, 2,233; 1820, 2,318; 1825, 2,478; 1830, 2,575; 1835, 2,679; 1840, 3,051; 1845, 2,855; 1850, 3,146; 1855, 3,101; 1860, 3,110; 1865, 3,175; 1870, 3,128; 1875, 3,237; 1880, 3,402.

Eagle Mills, formerly called Milltown, in the town of Brunswick, is about four miles from Troy. It contains about sixty buildings, including two churches, two stores, a hoe manu-



UPPER WORKS OF THE BURDEN IRON COMPANY.

factory, a foundry, and a tavern. Population about 500. Cropseyville is near the eastern limits of the town. Brunswick Centre, Clum's Corners, Haynerville, Platesville, and Rock Hollow are small villages in the town.

Burden Iron Company.—The appliances for manufacturing annually fifty one millions of horse and mule shoes, enough to shoe the feet of more than twelve millions of horses and mules, are but a part of the massive machinery contained in the mile or more of buildings of the extensive works of the company occupying two locations in the south part of the city; one immediately south of the Wynants Kill, the other north of the stream. In 1809, John Converse and several other copartners leased two water privileges on the creek, and erected at the upper fall a rolling and slitting mill. The establishment was enlarged in 1813, when it became the property of the

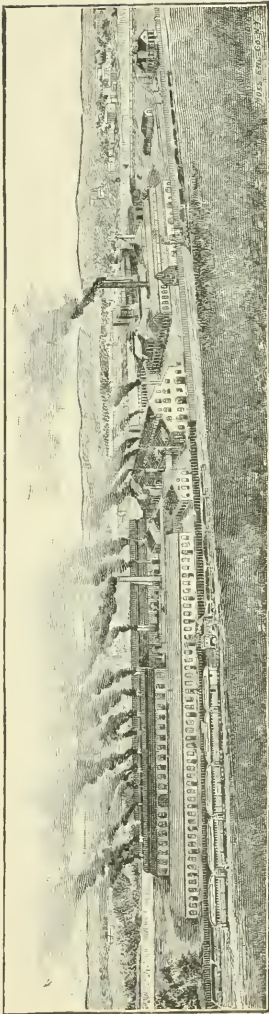
TROY IRON AND NAIL FACTORY COMPANY; John Converse, Ruggles Whiting, Nathaniel Adams, E. F. Backus, and Henry W. Delevan. The purpose of the company, disclosed in the articles of incorporation, was the manufacture of bar-iron, steel, nail-rods, hoop-iron, sheet-copper, machinery, tools and implements. Capital \$96,000. In 1822, Henry Burden became the superintendent of the establishment, when that year he moved from Albany, where he had been engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements. The works are described in Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York, published in 1824. "Among the manufacturing establishments of this town, the Troy Iron and Nail Factory claims distinguished notice. It stands on the Wynants Kill, in the 6th ward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles s. of the city, and is owned by an incorporated company, principally in Albany.

These works embrace a rolling and slitting mill, a very extensive nail factory, sundry shops for other mechanical business, and about 50 houses, making a busy, sequestered, manufacturing village, which, in compliment to a man of distinguished merit, I shall call Adamsville [in honor of Col. Nathaniel Adams]. * * * The nail factory is a stone edifice of great extent, calculated to contain 24 cutting and heading machines, all driven by water power, by one enormous iron wheel. * * * It is calculated to work up one-thousand tons of iron a year." An invention which largely increased the productions of the works shortly thereafter was a wrought-nail and spike machine made by Henry Burden, for which he received a patent, May 26, 1825. In the Troy Directory of 1839 the works are thus described:

"Troy Iron and Nail Factory, John Converse, agent. At these works 900 tons of iron were rolled last year, of which 650 tons were cut into nails. More than 5,000 nail-kegs were used; 350 tons of Lehigh coal, with 10,000 bushels of charcoal, were consumed; and more than 40 men employed. The annual disbursement on account of this establishment is about \$150,000, of which the largest part is paid for iron; and about \$30,000 for labor immediately connected with the works."

"The spike factory, owned by the proprietors of the iron and nail factory, made about 150 tons of wrought spikes, employed 8 men, and consumed about 40 tons of Lehigh coal, with about 2,000 bushels charcoal.

The second machine patented by Henry Burden, December 2, 1834, for making counter-sunk railroad spikes to fasten flat rails to longitudinal sleepers, further enlarged the company's business. The most valuable machine constructed by him was

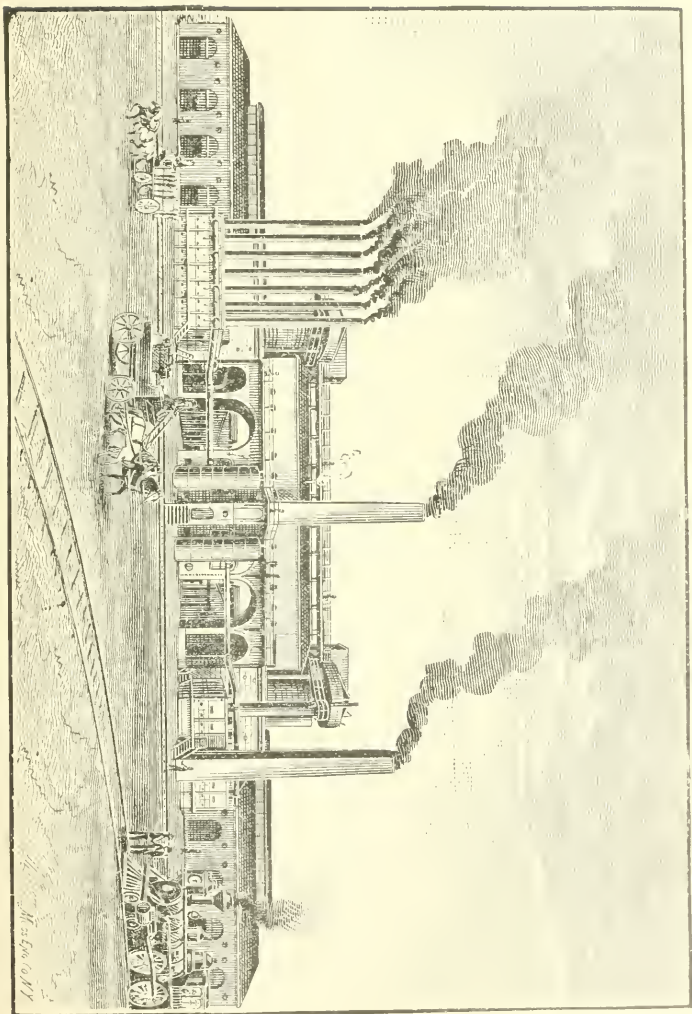


LOWER WORKS OF THE BURDEN IRON COMPANY.

one for making horseshoes, for which, in 1835, he obtained a patent. When it was put in operation many persons visited the factory to see it make fifteen to twenty shoes a minute. The ingenious inventor, however, was not satisfied with the machine. It was his desire to construct one to take a bar of iron from the roll-train, and to make a shoe without reheating the metal. In 1843, he improved the machine, reducing its action to two movements. In 1857, he succeeded in perfecting one which, after receiving the heated bar, cut, bent, and forged it into a shoe in one movement. In 1836, having undertaken the manufacture of hook-headed spikes for laying "T" and "H" rails, then beginning to supersede the use of flat rails, the company was given its first order for ten tons of them by the Long Island Railroad Company. In 1840, Henry Burden was granted a patent for the invention of the hook-headed spike machine.

The five water-wheels of the works being insufficient to operate the number of spike and horseshoe machines required by the company, Henry Burden constructed, in 1838-39, the immense water-wheel, which Louis Gaylord Clark figuratively denominated, "the Niagara of water-wheels." In 1851, it gave place to the present large one of 1,200 horse-power. It is an over-shot wheel, 60 feet in diameter, with a width of 22 feet. Around its broad periphery are 36 buckets, 6 feet 3 inches deep. Although the celebrated wheel at the Isle of Man has a diameter of 70 feet, its buckets are only 6 feet wide, and its estimated power is only 200 horse. By the enterprise of Henry Burden, the supply of water in the Wynants Kill was largely increased by the construction of storage reservoirs at Sandlake, whereby channels connecting several lakes a great quantity of surplus water

FURNACES OF THE BURDEN IRON COMPANY.



was obtained to feed the Wynants Kill in seasons of drought. The reservoir immediately east of the Upper Works, covering an area of 14 acres, was constructed in 1846. The great water-wheel is turned by water flowing from it through a narrow race.

The "Burden rotary concentric squeezer," patented in 1840, was another of Henry Burden's valuable inventions. It is now in use in nearly all the iron mills in this country and in Europe.

The United States government having purchased the Burden horse and mule shoes before the civil war, deemed them so important a munition that at the beginning of the rebellion it was thought expedient to take possession of the works, but H. Burden & Sons gave such assurances of supplying the orders of the government that the firm was permitted to continue the manufacture of the much needed shoes. When the military operations assumed their later astonishing magnitude, the government's demand for them was greatly augmented. Foreign military officers were much surprised to find them so abundantly supplied when the war department desired them. Some of the most successful cavalry movements were made practicable by the promptness with which H. Burden & Sons filled the large orders of the war department. In order to obtain horse and mule shoes the Confederate government gave orders that whenever opportunity offered of capturing wagon trains belonging to the United States armies, that the wagons containing horse and mule shoes should first be secured. In the last years of the war, the Confederate government was in so sore need of horse and mule shoes that it contemplated undertaking their manufacture at Atlanta, Georgia. It was proposed that a man named Moses, of Atlanta, then residing in

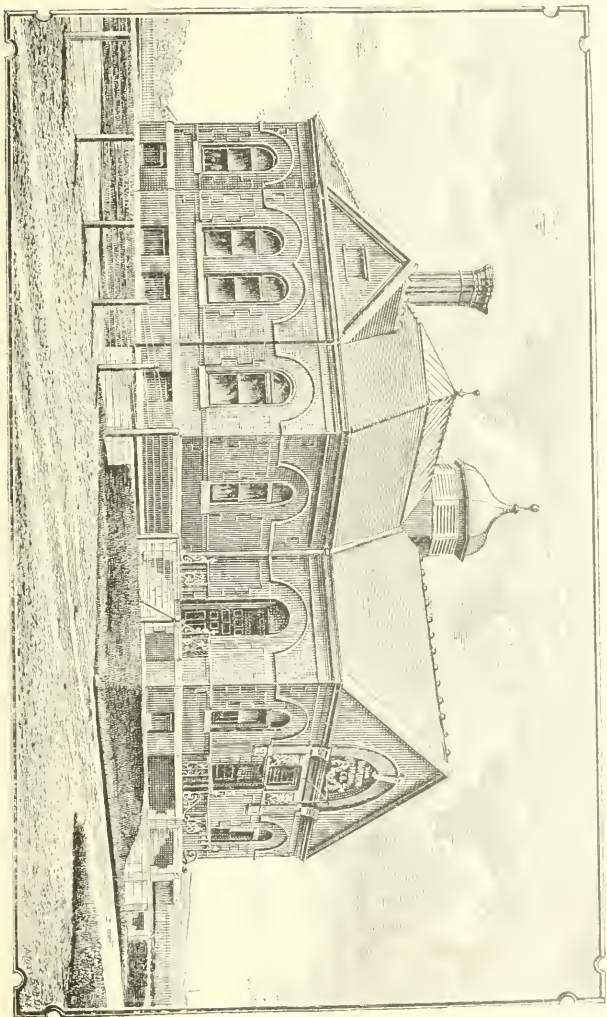
Toronto, Canada, should visit Troy, and secretly obtain drawings of the Burden machines, by which others, to be used at Atlanta, could be constructed. Sherman's march to the sea, it is said, abruptly terminated the undertaking.

The company is now largely engaged in manufacturing the new swaged shoes, on machines invented by James A. Burden, for which he obtained a patent in 1876.

Purchasing from time to time the stock of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory Company, Henry Burden, in 1835, was the owner of about one half of the number of shares. For his assignment to the company of the patents of the spike, horseshoe and other machines he was allowed 30 per cent of their net earnings, which did not include his share of the earnings of the works. In 1848, he became sole proprietor of the establishment, which still bore the name of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory. About the year 1838, he was elected president of the company. In 1859, James A. Burden was made superintendent of the establishment. The firm of

H. BURDEN & SONS was formed in 1864, the co-partners, being Henry Burden, William F. Burden, James A. Burden, and I. Townsend Burden. On the death of William F. Burden, December 7, 1867, the business was continued by the other members of the firm. On the death of Henry Burden, January 19, 1871, James A. and I. Townsend Burden conducted the business under the firm-name of H. Burden & Sons, until the incorporation of the

BURDEN IRON COMPANY, June 30, 1881, having a capital of \$2,000,000, divided into three parts: James A. Burden, I Townsend Burden, and John L. Arts, trustees and stockholders. On July 1, the company was organized by the election of James A.



OFFICE BUILDING OF THE BURDEN IRON COMPANY.

Burden, president, I. Townsend Burden, vice-president, and John L. Arts, general manager. The present officers of the company are James A. Burden, president, John L. Arts, general manager, and N. J. Gable, secretary.

The different buildings of the company are those of "The Upper Works" or "Water Mills," on the south side of the Wynants Kill, on the hill east of the Hudson; and "The Lower Works" or "Steam Mills," built on the east bank of the Hudson, immediately north of the mouth of the Wynants Kill. The latter occupy a part of a tract of land of forty-five acres, extending three-quarters of a mile along the Hudson from the creek northward to the Clin'on Stove Works of the Fuller & Warren Company. They embrace two blast furnaces, 60 feet high, with two casting houses, each 92 by 47 feet; two stock houses, each 114 by 65 feet; a rolling mill, 421 by 96 feet; two puddling forges, one 706 by 83 feet, and one 416 by 58 feet; a horseshoe swaging shop, 271 by 45 feet; a horseshoe store-house, 590 by 60 feet, having a capacity for 240,000 kegs of finished horse and mule shoes; an iron warehouse, 167 by 55 feet; a machine shop, 140 by 57 feet; a blacksmith shop, 130 by 55 feet, and other large structures, which, if compactly aligned with those of "The Upper Works," would be more than a mile long. The first buildings at "The Lower Works" were erected in 1862.

The "Upper Works" include a rolling mill and puddling forge, 358 by 136 feet, two horseshoe factories, one 125 by 34 feet, and one 120 by 40 feet; a rivet factory, 120 by 80 feet; a rivet store-house, semi-circular, 168 by 120 feet; a scrap-house and shop, 175 by 50 feet, and other adjacent buildings.

In the different buildings of the immense establishment are 100 puddling

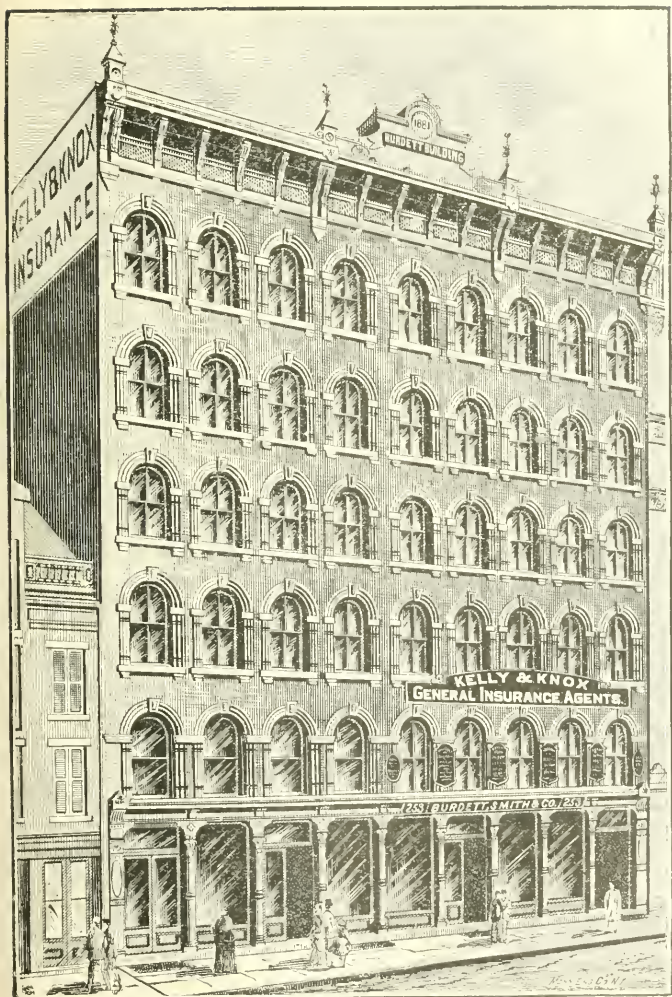
furnaces, 20 heating furnaces, 15 trains of rolls, 4 squeezers, 11 large and 15 small steam engines, besides a number of horseshoe and rivet machines.

The magnitude of the means of the Burden Iron Company may be comprehended when it is known that the works have a capacity for making annually 600,000 kegs, or about 51,000,000 horse and mule shoes. Besides producing these, the company also manufactures annually thousands of tons of boiler rivets, and a still larger quantity of merchant iron.

The company's office-building is an attractive brick structure, 68 by 86 feet, at the north side of the lower mills; the entrance to which is at Main Street, crossed by the street cars, and a short distance north of the Iron-Works station of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad, (Hudson River Railroad). The counting room and private offices are appropriately furnished; telephone and telegraph wires connecting them with the upper and lower works and with the city service.

Burdett Building, Nos. 251 and 253 River Street, was erected in 1881, by George C. Burdett, deceased. The salerooms and offices of Burdett, Smith, & Co., stove manufacturers, are on the first floor of the building. Kelly & Knox insurance agents; Morrison, Colwell, & Page, iron founders; and Hermann, Aukam, & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear, occupy rooms on the second floor. The last mentioned firm has its manufacturing rooms on the upper floors. The building was partly burned on February 2, 1883.

Caledonian Club of Troy and Cohoes, organized January 29, 1872, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings, in the building, No. 279 River Street.



BURDETT BUILDING, 251 AND 253 RIVER STREET.

Candy Manufacturer. —

M. D. SAXE, No. 215 Broadway, retail store; No. 415 Fulton Street, wholesale store and manufactory.

Carpenters and Builders. —

CHARLES DUNCAN, No. 6 and 8 Mechanic Street, between Federal and Grand Division streets.

CHARLES P. HUTCHINS, rear of 22 State Street, between Second and Third streets.

LEMMON & ROBINSON, (John Lemmon and Richard F. Robinson, northwest corner of Mechanic and Federal streets.

JOHN MCBRIDE, rear of No. 464 River Street, between King and Hut-ton streets.

G. W. OLIVER, west side of Mechanic Street, between Fulton and Grand Division streets.

Carpets and Oil Cloths —

METCALF & Co., dealers in carpets and oil cloths, have one of the largest sale and display rooms in the city. It is in the building Nos. 15 and 17 Third Street, west side, between Broadway and Fulton Street, on the floor immediately above the Postoffice. The attractive room is one hundred and thirty-four feet deep, with a width of fifty feet. It is excellently lighted by large windows, affording the requisite light, which is unquestionably a special advantage to buyers in examining and comparing the fabric and designs of the large stock of fine carpets contained in the spacious apartment. When they are unrolled and laid in paralld widths, the general effect of any of the Mcquettie, Axminster, Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets is readily perceived.

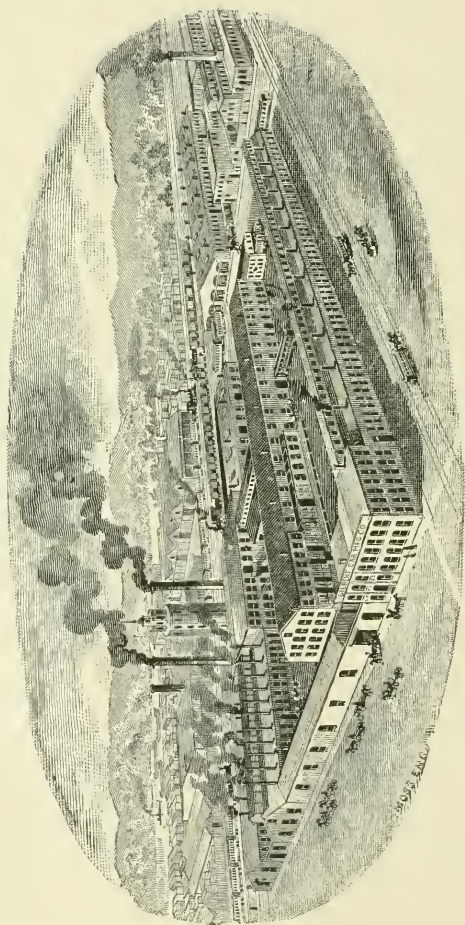
Selections of carpeting for hotels, halls and houses can. in this way, be judiciously made. Metcalf & Co. have besides a great number of beautiful lace and drapery curtains and window shades, and also oil cloths for halls, stairs and tables, variously designed and of all widths. Canton and cocoa mattings and rugs of different patterns also compose a part of the firm's large stock of goods. Carpets when purchased are sewed and laid by the firm's competent workmen with the utmost care and dispatch. Curtains with the latest approved fixtures are quickly hung by them. The firm of Metcalf & Co. was formed on February 1, 1886, and succeeded to the business begun in 1865 by Flagg, King, & Co., in the building on the northeast corner of Fulton and Fourth streets.

Cars. —

THE GILBERT CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, whose extensive buildings cover about twelve acres of land in the central part of Green Island, is widely known as one of the principal car manufacturing companies in the United States. Uri Gilbert, its president, as early as the year 1830, became a partner of Orsamus Eaton, who, about the year 1823, began making carriages and other vehicles, in a building on the south side of Platt Titus's tavern, now the Troy House. The manufacture of stage-coaches half a century ago in Troy gave no little distinction to the city. The enterprise of those engaged in the business is mentioned with evident pride by the *Troy Sentinel* of May 8, 1827: "The improvement in the mode of conveyance in this country is not confined to steamboats and the water, as those may well testify who recollect the difference between our light, elegant and convenient stage-coaches,

with their spring seats and easy motion, and the lumbering vehicles which were in use for the purpose some twelve or fifteen years ago. We are happy to know that the public are indebted to the ingenuity and enterprise of citizens of Troy for some of these additional conveniences. The valuable improvement of fixing a seat over the baggage and a railing around the top of the carriage was first introduced, we believe, by Mr. [Charles] Veazie of this city; and in one of the elegant stage-coaches lately turned out from the shop of O. Eaton, we notice a still further improvement of a similar kind. An extra seat is placed on the top of the coach, just behind the seat of the driver. It is thus fixed in a more pleasant and agreeable situation, and gives, at the same time, a better balance to the load." A year later, the following description of a Troy stage-coach appeared in the same paper: "The lines and curves of the carriage are full of grace, and it is furnished with seats for 21 persons, 12 outsiders and 9 insiders—viz.: a seat over the baggage rack, one fronting it on the top behind the driver's seat, and one above it, on the front top, each for three, and the three usual inside seats." In 1828, Orsamus Eaton moved his establishment to the northwest corner of Sixth and Albany (Broadway) streets where, in 1830, he and Uri Gilbert formed the firm of Eaton & Gilbert, which conducted the business until 1844, when, on March 18, Edward O. Eaton became a copartner, and the name of the firm was changed to that of Eaton, Gilbert, & Co. In 1830, the manufacture of stage-coaches at the factory of Charles Veazie, and at that of Orsamus Eaton, had increased the number annually made in Troy to 50, valued at \$60,000, and in 1832 to 200. Not a few coaches, "*diligencias generales*,"

were made by them for stage-roads in Mexico. Between the years 1847 and 1853, the stage-coaches made by Eaton, Gilbert, & Co. were running on almost all the mail routes in every state in the Union. In 1850, not less than 5,000 were in use in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South America. What untold recollections are stirred by the mention of the names of the old-time stage lines, and the different designations given the coaches owned by them! How many gray-haired men and women in the United States remember the "Telegraph," the "Dispatch," and the "Potomac," of the Good Intent Stage Company; the "Great Western," of the Ohio Stage Company; "Fashion," "Beauty," "Herald," "Jewess," and "Brilliant," of the National Road Stage Company? Besides the large number of stage-coaches made by Eaton, Gilbert, & Co., they also manufactured omnibuses, for routes in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In 1841, Eaton & Gilbert began manufacturing railroad coaches. Shortly afterward the firm also began making freight-cars. The firm built the first eight-wheel passenger-cars run on the Schenectady and Troy Railroad. The growth of the business of Eaton, Gilbert, & Co. is seen in the number of cars, omnibuses, and stage-coaches made by them in 1850: Stage-coaches, 100; omnibuses, 50; passenger-cars, 30; freight-cars, 150. On the afternoon of October 28, 1852, their car shops on Sixth Street were destroyed by fire. In January, 1853, they sold their property on Sixth Street to the Union Railroad Company, and afterward occupied their new buildings on the northwest corner of George and Clinton streets, Green Island. On the introduction of street-cars in the large cities, Eaton, Gilbert, & Co. made many for the different lines in Boston,



GILBERT CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WORKS, GREEN ISLAND.

New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. In 1862, the partnership of Eaton, Gilbert, & Co. was dissolved, and Uri Gilbert continued the business until 1863, when William E. Gilbert became associated in it with his father, under the firm-name of Uri Gilbert & Son. In August, 1864, a part of the car-works were burned. New buildings were erected, and the business greatly enlarged. During the war about five hundred gun-carriages for the United States government were made at the works. In 1864, the firm of Uri Gilbert & Son was succeeded by that of Gilbert, Bush, & Co., the former partners admitting Walter R. Bush into the business. In 1867, Edward G. Gilbert and Walter R. Bush, jr., were admitted into the partnership, and in 1869, L. O. Hanson. In 1872, the latter withdrew. The firm of Gilbert, Bush, & Co. was succeeded by the Gilbert & Bush Company, on January 1, 1879. On August 25, 1882, the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company was organized, and took control of the business. Besides constructing for many railroad lines in the United States various classes of cars, ranging from plainly built freight to elaborately ornamented boudoir cars, the company manufactures a large number of passenger coaches for lines in Australia, New Zealand, and South America. Cars shipped to distant parts of the world are made in sections, for compact packing. The sides, ends, tops, and bottoms of fifteen cars, when closely packed, occupy no more space than that taken by a single car when on wheels. The different parts of these cars are made according to a standard scale, so that, if any be lost, duplicates may be forwarded to the company to whom the former were shipped. Sometimes as many as forty cars are transported to New York in a barge, to be shipped thence to their

different destinations. The car-works are adjacent the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, which affords the company the facilities of sending cars on wheels direct from the establishment to different roads in the United States and Canada. The large workshops and lumber-yards of the company, occupying a half score of squares in the central part of Green Island village, are between Clinton Street on the south and Swan Street on the north, and range from George Street on the east to the company's extensive wharf on the south branch of the Mohawk River on the west.

The officers of the company are: Uri Gilbert, president and treasurer; Edward G. Gilbert, vice-president and assistant treasurer; William E. Gilbert, second vice-president, and Frederick S. Young, secretary. The company's post-office address is Troy, N. Y.

Carving, Wood and Stone.—

L. H. DE ZOUCHE, carving in wood and stone; church-work a specialty; No. 451 and 453 Fulton Street.

Car Wheels.—

JONAS S. HEARTT & Co., car wheel manufacturers, Second Street, corner of Ida Street.

Cemeteries.—From 1786 to 1886, a period of one hundred years, not less than fifty thousand interments have been made in the old grave-yards and later cemeteries on and around the site of Troy. In 1786, when settlers began to lease building lots at Van der Heyden's Ferry, there were evidences of a grave-yard on the plat of ground now covered by the building on the southeast corner of Congress and River streets. When the Yvonnet building, on its site, was burned, and

excavations were made for the foundations of another structure, the remains of bodies buried there were exhumed, which, it is said, were then interred in Mount Ida Cemetery. On the hill, east of Eighth Street, on the dividing line of the Warren and Seminary properties, was the burial-ground of the Van der Heyden family, inclosed by a high stone-wall. The remains interred there were, in July, 1857, transferred to Oakwood Cemetery. Near the intersection of Madison and Fourth streets was the Schuyler family grave-yard. The tomb-stones in it were still standing in 1848. A half century ago, the Society of Friends had a grave-yard on the south side of Hoosick Street, east of the line of Ninth Street.

THIRD STREET BURIAL-GROUND. The plat of ground on which the City Hall is built was conveyed, on May 10, 1796, by Jacob D. Van der Heyden, to the trustees of the village, "to be used for a public burial ground." After Oakwood Cemetery was laid out, many of the remains in it were buried there. When the grave-yard was taken in 1875 for the site of the City Hall, the remains of 208 persons were exhumed and interred in Oakwood Cemetery. Beneath the sod of the unoccupied space between the City Hall and the Baptist Church is a number of graves covered with the marble slabs which once marked them. Among them is the grave of Platt Titus, who, at the time of his death, on Thursday, April 30, 1833, had been proprietor of the Troy House nearly 30 years.

TROY CEMETERY. This burial ground, east of Mount Ida and west of Ida Falls, the entrance to which is at the foot of Chestnut Street, south of Congress Street, was given to the trustees of the village by Stephen

Van Rensselaer, in 1814. The deed conveying it to the village authorities is dated, January 20, 1815. In the neglected grave-yard is a head-stone on which is inscribed: "In memory of Mr. George Young, who died November 6, 1814, *Æ*. 55 years. Note.—The subject of the above inscription is the first person whose mortal remains have been deposited in this burying-ground."

MOUNT IDA CEMETERY ground, on the east side of Pawling Avenue, was purchased by the city, January 1, 1832. The south part of it, known as the old Catholic burying-ground, was sold to the trustees of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, on February 5, 1835.

ST MARY'S CEMETERY, on the north side of the Brunswick and Pitts-town turnpike, was purchased by the Rev. Peter Havermans, on September 10, 1845, and by him conveyed, on December 8, 1866, to the trustees of the cemetery.

OAKWOOD CEMETERY. On September 9, 1848, the Troy Cemetery Association was organized, and John Paine, D. Thomas Vail, Isaac McConihe, George M. Tibbits, John B. Gale, and Stephen E. Warren were elected trustees. A committee was appointed to report an eligible location for a cemetery. The attractive site of Oakwood Cemetery was selected. On September 5, 1849, the first land embraced in its area was purchased, and thereafter laid out into roads, walks, and burial plats by J. C. Sidney, an experienced landscape engineer, of Philadelphia. On October 16, 1850, the grounds were consecrated, and named Oakwood Cemetery. Its present area includes about 300 acres of land. In the beautiful cemetery are the graves of thousands of people who in past years acted their parts and ended their careers in

Troy. In 1884-85, the entrance to the grounds on Cemetery Avenue was made more attractive by the erection of iron-gates, a keeper's lodge, and the planting of trees and shrubbery along the broad avenue leading to the elevated parts of the secluded necropolis. In it is the conspicuous monolith, seventy five feet in height, marking the burial place of Major-

marble tablet, inscribed: "In memory of Jacob D. Vanderheyden, who departed this life, Sept. 4th, 1809, aged 50 years, 10 months and 12 days."

THE SIXTH WARD CEMETERY, on the hill-side west of Vandenburg Avenue, near the Burden Iron Company's upper works, is a small plat



KEEPER'S LODGE AT OAKWOOD CEMETERY.

General John E. Wool, who died in Troy, November 10, 1873. The tomb of Major-General George H. Thomas, who died in San Francisco, March 28, 1870, is also to be seen near it, overshadowed by the sculptured form of an American eagle, with outspread wings. There, also, is the grave of Jacob D. Van der Heyden, the patroon of Troy, marked by a

of ground, which was conveyed May 17, 1836, to the city by the Troy Nail Factory Company, to be used as a public burial ground for that part of the city,

NEW MOUNT IDA CEMETERY ground, on the north side of Pine Woods Avenue, a half mile east of Mount Ida Cemetery, was purchased by the city, October 5, 1854.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH CEMETERY ground, opposite and east^d of Oakwood Cemetery, was purchased by the Right Rev. John McCloskey, Bishop of Albany, February 11, 1858.

ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERY ground, on the high land between the Poesten and Wynants kills, was purchased by the Rev. Joseph Loyzance, of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, on November 1, 1860.

RURAL CEMETERY, about two miles south of West Troy, was projected in 1840, for a burial place for the dead of Albany City and vicinity. The Rural Cemetery Association was incorporated, April 20, 1841. The ground was consecrated, October 7, 1844. The first interment was made there in May, 1845.

ST. AGNES CEMETERY. The ground of St. Agnes Cemetery, adjoining Rural Cemetery, was purchased by Roman Catholic people, March 1, 1867. St Agnes Cemetery Association was incorporated, May 9, that year, and the cemetery consecrated, May 19

Census. (See POPULATION.)

Center Island, opposite that part of the city between Fulton and Grand Division streets, is delineated on John Klein's map of Troy, published in 1818, and named Fish Island. After the erection of the Starbuck buildings on the island, in 1853-54, it was commonly called Starbuck Island. In later years, it has borne the name of Center Island.

Chains.—

THE AMERICAN CHAIN CABLE WORKS, on the bank of the Hudson, between Douw Street and Smith Avenue, were established, in 1865, by

Joseph B. Carr and N. J. Rockwell. On the latter's retirement that year, William Kemp and De Witt Tuthill became associated with J. B. Carr, under the former firm-name of J. B. Carr & Co. The establishment is a large brick building, 125 by 180 feet. The firm's office is at No. 10 Douw Street. The excellence of the chains and cables made by the firm has given them an extensive sale not only in the United States, but in so distant a country as Norway. Burden's best iron is used, and each chain and cable is subjected to the English admiralty test before it is shipped from the works. They have a capacity for making ten tons of chains and cables daily. About 70 skilled workmen are employed. On the death of De-Witt Tuthill, March 4, 1886, J. B. Carr and William Kemp became the proprietors of the works, under the firm name of J. B. Carr & Co.

Chair Company.—(See TROY CHAIR COMPANY.)

Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. The Vincent Circle, formed October, 1882, meets on the first Thursday evening in each month, from October to June.

Churches.—There are forty-six churches within the limits of the city. If Westminster Presbyterian Church, immediately north of the city limits, and St. Michael's, Roman Catholic, immediately south of the city limits, are added to the number, there are forty-eight, denominationally embracing 5 Baptist; 1 Church of Christ; 7 Episcopal; 1 Evangelical, (German); 2 Jewish; 1 Lutheran, (German); 9 Methodist, including 1 German; 12 Presbyterian; 8 Roman Catholic, including 1 French and 1 German; 1 Unitarian, and 1 Universalist.

Church Homes.—(See HOME OF THE AGED POOR ; PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HOME ; PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME.)

Church of Christ, northeast corner of River and Jay streets. On May 14, 1837, the society, named the Congregation of Jesus Christ, was organized by Benjamin Read, James Rumbold, and Joseph W. Ager. On May 13, 1838, Dexter Moody became a member of it, who sometime afterward erected a one-story, weather-boarded building for a house of worship, on the west side of North Second Street, between Jay and Vanderheyden streets, now converted into a dwelling, known as No. 221. The society flourished about a decade of years.

The Church of Christ was organized, June 2, 1866, in the hall of the Troy Young Men's Association. The Rev. W. A. Belding was the first pastor, and Joseph H. Rhodes, Jeremiah Washburn, and James B. Thomas the first trustees. The society erected a brick church, in 1868, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Fulton streets, which was dedicated on December 3, that year. The building was purchased in February, 1885, by the members of St. Paul's Evangelical Church. In April, 1885, ground was purchased on the northeast corner of River and Jay streets, on which an attractive brick church was erected. It was dedicated November 1, 1885. The bell and the tower were the gift of Dexter Moody. Sittings 400. Total cost of building, furniture, and bell, \$18,318.07. Number of members about 281.

Pastors: W. A. Belding, 1866 to 1872; Levi Osborn, 1872; W. A. Belding, 1873; W. H. Rogers, 1874 to 1875; Joseph Bradford Cleaver, 1876 to 1877; O. F. Bartholomew, 1877 to 1878; Charles Robertson, 1879 to 1880; W. T. Mason, 1880 to

1883; Simon Rohrer, 1883 to 1884; R. W. Stancill, 1884 to present time.

Citizens' Corps.—(See TROY CITIZENS' CORPS.)

City Hall, southeast corner of Third and State streets. "An act to incorporate the City-Hall Company of the city of Troy" was passed, May 7, 1869, by which Joseph M. Warren, D. Thomas Vail, John L. Flagg, E. Thompson Gale, Jared S. Weed, Francis S. Thayer, Daniel Robinson, Chas. W. Tillinghast, Miles Beach and their associates were authorized to purchase a site, and to erect on it a public building to be used as a city-hall and for other public purposes. The company's capital, \$200,000, was allowed to be increased to \$300,000. The Troy Savings Bank was permitted to contribute from the surplus funds of the institution money to provide rooms in the building for banking purposes, and was to own the building jointly with the City-Hall Company, in proportion to the amount of money contributed. The project of forming the company was abandoned when the trustees of the Troy Savings Bank determined to build a banking-house on the northeast corner of Second and State streets.

Edward Murphy, jr., mayor of the city, in his first message to the common council, in 1875, advocated the erection of a city-hall by the city: "If there is any public building our citizens need, it is a city-hall. * * * Petitions, I learn, are in circulation among our citizens for the purchase of the Athenæum Building. I am free to say that I am opposed to any such purchase. * * * I would therefore recommend that negotiations be entered into with the heirs of the Vanderheyden estate to have them relinquish their interest and rights

(if any exist) in the land located on the southeast corner of Third and State streets, for the purpose of erecting thereon a city-hall. The land was originally donated to the city for a burial-ground, but as it is now no longer used for that purpose, it seems to me to be a most eligible location for the erection of a suitable public building to be known as a city-hall."

The common council, however, on April 1, ordered a special committee, appointed March 18, to buy the Athenæum Building, on First Street, which the city had partly occupied for a number of years. It was purchasable at \$60,000; \$25,000 in cash, and \$35,000 in city bonds. The mayor vetoed the resolution, April 15.

On May 21, 1875, an act was passed by the legislature authorizing the city of Troy to purchase a suitable site in the city, and to erect thereon a city-hall for the use and purpose of the corporation, at an expense not exceeding \$120,000. The Third Street Burial Ground was selected as the site of the city-hall on June 8. The Van der Heyden heirs were paid \$10,000 to surrender their right, title and interest in the property. On July 8, the plan of M. F. Cummings, architect, for the construction of the building was adopted. The disinterment of the bodies in the burial ground began on Monday, July 12, and was completed on August 1; the remains of 208 persons having been removed to Oakwood and other cemeteries at the expense of the city. The contracts for the erection of the building were awarded on July 23. The corner-stone was laid by George M. Tibbits on Monday, November 15. The building was completed and occupied in October, 1876. The edifice is 150 feet long and 83 wide, built of Philadelphia pressed brick, with sand-stone and iron trimmings. The common council chamber, on the second story

and north end of the building, is 60 feet long and 40 wide. The public hall, on the same story, at the south end of the building, has a gallery, and will contain 1,100 people. The total cost of the city hall, including its site and furniture, was \$119,761.61. The clock was placed in the tower, August 1885. (See CLOCK, TOWN.)

City Officers.—The officers of the different departments of the city government are a mayor, two aldermen from each ward, a supervisor in each ward, twelve commissioners of public schools, two justices of the justices' court, a constable in each ward, all of whom are elected by ballot at the general election; a comptroller, a chamberlain, a city attorney, a city engineer, a city clerk, a health officer, two police magistrates, seven commissioners of the city's funded debt, all of which officers are nominated by the mayor and deemed confirmed by the common council, unless rejected as provided by law; a superintendent of public burial grounds, a superintendent of public clocks, a sealer of weights and measures, a pound keeper, a mayor's private secretary, a mayor's messenger, a clerk of the board of health, a city-hall janitor and engineer, commissioners of deeds, not exceeding two for every one thousand inhabitants in the city, all of which officers are appointed by the mayor, and are deemed confirmed by the common council unless rejected as provided by law; five water commissioners, and six fire commissioners, elected by the concurring vote of two thirds of the whole number of aldermen constituting the common council; a superintendent of the water works, nominated by the water commissioners and confirmed by the common council; four general assessors, six commissioners of charities, and four police commissioners,

elected by the common council; a city superintendent, appointed by the contracting board; three city physicians, a superintendent of the poor, and a clerk of the board of charities, appointed by the board of charities; four inspectors of election for each election district, a clerk of the board of excise, appointed by the board of police commissioners; a chief engineer of the fire department and as many assistant engineers as are required, appointed by the board of fire commissioners. A registrar of vital statistics, and three sanitary inspectors are appointed by the board of health. The comptroller, the chamberlain, and the city engineer, *ex-officio*, constitute the local assessors.

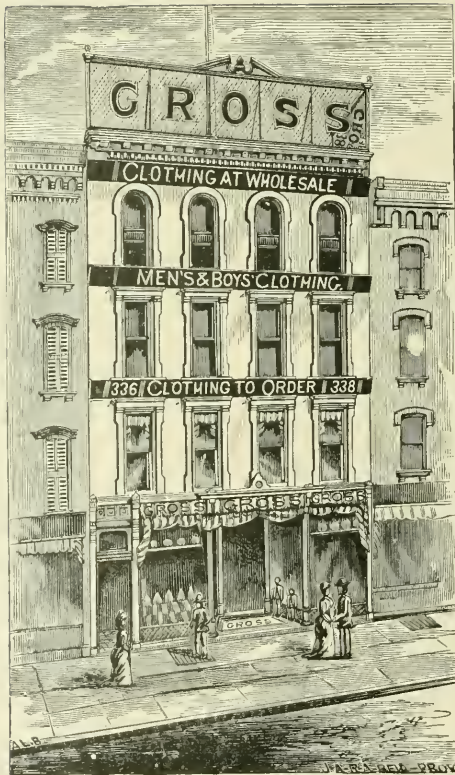
Clock, Town.—The village trustees called a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Troy at the court-house, on December 21, 1815, at 6 o'clock P. M., "to take into consideration the expediency of procuring a town-clock for the use of the village." Although the trustees were authorized at that meeting to procure one, the people, at another meeting, held on February 8, 1816, rescinded that authorization.

On November 4, 1824, a committee was appointed by the common council to determine whether or not the city should purchase the town-clock put in the tower of the Baptist Church. On December 7, 1824, the chamberlain was directed to pay \$250 to Abraham Fellows for the clock, provided the trustees of the Baptist Church agreed to let it remain where it had been placed, and to wind it up free of expense to the city. The clock was constructed by Stephen Hasham, of Charles'own, N. H. It has three dials, one facing the west, the others, the north and south. It is now in the tower of the present church. The clock cost \$550.

The city contracted with Michael Timpane of Troy on May 15, 1885, for the clock in the tower of the city-hall. It was made by the Howard Watch and Clock Company of New York. It cost \$1,300. The clock began running on Friday, August 21, 1885. The east and west dials are 8 feet in diameter; the north and south, 6 feet. The dials are illuminated at night; an automatic attachment turning the gas on and off at set hours.

Clothing.—

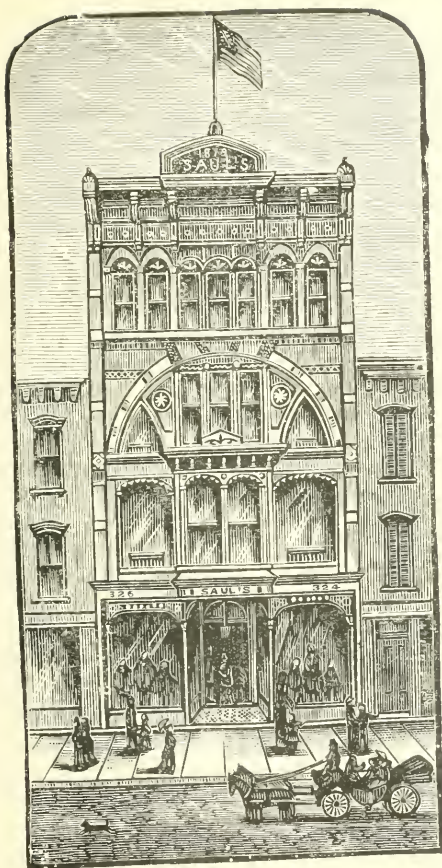
MORRIS GROSS, clothier and merchant tailor, Nos. 336 and 338 River Street, and Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Fourth Street. Ninety-eight years ago, "a tailor and habit-maker," named Asa Crossen, from New London, became one of the settlers at Van der Heyden's Ferry, and at once advertised "that if elegance in fitting ladies and gentlemen in the newest fashion" were "an inducement to them to honor him with their commands," he doubted not "from his experience to give general satisfaction" to all who patronized him. A half century later, the manufacture of ready-made clothing began. Among those now largely engaged in the business and that of merchant tailoring in Troy, is Morris Gross, who on attaining his majority became a salesman in his father's clothing store, at No. 123 Congress Street. In 1868, he himself engaged in the same business at No. 119 Congress Street. In 1871, he moved to No. 10 Third Street, where as a merchant tailor and dealer in ready-made clothing his business became so large that it was necessary for him in 1874 to extend his saleroom into No. 12 Third Street. In 1880, needing the conveniences of a much larger building, he moved to Marble Hall, Nos. 336 and 338 River Street. From the large plate-glass windows and



MORRIS GROSS' CLOTHING HOUSE.

doors on River Street, his spacious, heavily stocked, ready-made-clothing saleroom, 125 by 40 feet, extends to the Fourth Street entrances. On the same floor, on the Fourth Street side of the four-story building, is the children's clothing department. On the

second floor is the merchant tailoring department, where cloths may be selected to be made into suits from goods of the latest fashionable patterns displayed there. On the third and fourth floors are the general stock rooms of the establishment.



JULIUS SAUL'S BUILDING.

JULIUS SAUL, merchant tailor and clothier, Nos. 324 and 326 River Street, and Nos. 23 and 25 Fourth Street. The growth of all businesses has peculiar changes marking their development. Most of the clothing of the

first settlers of Troy was home-made. The spinning wheel and the loom were necessary pieces of furniture in their new homes. The clothing of men and boys was generally cut and made by women. Not a few men engaged

in out-door occupations wore leather breeches. In the fall of 1787, one of the village storekeepers wrote to his brother, in Providence, Rhode Island: "Send me as many sheep-skins as you are a mind to. Two of them will make a man a pair of breeches." At the large clothing house of Julius Saul, any one can be convinced that the greater number of the male inhabitants of Troy buy their clothing ready-made. The attractive, four-story, brick building extends 150 feet to Fourth Street. The spacious sale-room on the first floor is stocked with seasonable coats, vests, and trousers to supply the numerous customers which the popularity of this well-known clothing house attracts. The custom department is on the second floor, where patterns may be selected from the stock of cloths and other stuffs to be made into such fashionable styles as may be desired. In 1867, Julius Saul began business in Troy as a clothier, at No. 324 River Street. In 1872, he occupied the building, Nos. 336 and 338 River Street. In 1879, he moved to his present establishment, Nos. 324 and 326 River Street, and 23 and 25 Fourth Street. In 1884, he opened a branch store in Music Hall, Albany. To obtain all the advantages of a prosperous clothing manufacturing house, he removed his manufactory from Troy to New York, where he has recently established one of the largest manufactories in the metropolis.

Clubs.—Among the clubs in the city noticed under their separate heads are:

AMERICUS CLUB.

BACHELOR CLUB.

B. G. CLUB.

CALEDONIAN CLUB of Troy and Cohoes.

IONIC CLUB.

LITERARY CLUB.

PAFRAETS DAEL CLUB.

RENSSELAER UNION CLUB.

TROY BICYCLE CLUB.

TROY CLUB.

TROY DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

(See BOAT CLUBS.)

Coal Dealers.—The principal wholesale and retail dealers in coal in the city are the following:

EDWARD BOLTON, Mechanic Street, south of Grand Division Street.

DAVID JUDSON, (A. E. Judson and C. T. Judson, No. 51 River Street.

JAMES O'NEIL, Front Street, corner of Ferry Street.

PETERSON & PACKER, (S. A. Peterson and George A. Packer,) northwest corner of Fulton and Mechanic streets.

STONE & CRANDELL, (Charles R. Stone and Otis N. Crandell,) No. 389 River Street, between Bridge Avenue and Jacob Street.

JOHN H. TUPPER, northeast corner of River and Jacob Streets.

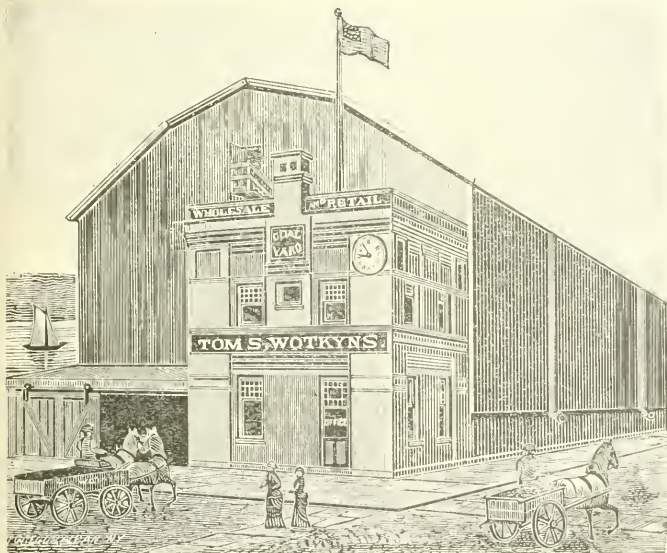
J. A. WAIT, SON, & CO., (Josiah A. Wait, L. H. Wait, and D. Ritchie,) No. 140 Fourth Street; and Front Street, between Liberty and Division streets.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, No. 107 River Street, between Ferry and Division streets.

TOM S. WOTKYNs, coal dealer, office on the southwest corner of Fulton and Front streets. The adjoining conspicuous coal-pocket, sixty by one hundred and forty-one feet, and forty-five feet high, is one of the largest in the city. It has a storage capacity for about nine thousand tons of coal.

The property extends two hundred feet along the south side of Fulton Street and one hundred and fifty along the Hudson River. As a dealer in coal Tom S. Wotkyns commands all the necessary means and conveniences for supplying his numerous customers with different kinds of coal, both in large and small quantities, at

business at the same place until 1868, when he and his former partner and Lewis A. Rousseau, became the firm of Stackpole, Wotkyns, & Co. This partnership was dissolved in 1874. In 1875, Tom S. Wotkyns and Oscar E. Van Zile became the firm of Van Zile & Wotkyns, coal-dealers, conducting the business on the southwest



TOM S. WOTKYN'S OFFICE AND COAL-POCKET.

the shortest notice. George Dana Wotkyns, the father of Tom S. Wotkyns, formed, in 1845, a partnership with Joseph Stackpole, under the name of Stackpole & Wotkyns, coal dealers, doing business on Front Street, below Ferry Street. The partnership was dissolved in 1867. George Dana Wotkyns conducted the

corner of River and Liberty streets. From the time of the dissolution of this firm in 1884, Tom S. Wotkyns has continued in the business on the southwest corner of Fulton and Front streets. Van Zile & Wotkyns purchased the site in 1882, when the firm moved from the former place of business on the southwest corner of River

and Liberty streets. At the beginning of the century the site of Tom S. Wotkyns' office and coal-pocket was a part of the space known to the people of Troy as the Ship-yard, where many of the sloops carrying grain from Troy were built. It was here that the steamboat *Star*, built by William Annesley, to ply between Troy and Albany, was launched on Tuesday, June 19, 1827, in the sight of a large number of people.

Coffee and Spices.—

BURDEN & CO., successors to J. B. Anthony, wholesale dealers and manufacturers of coffee and spices; Union Mills, established, 1848; No. 363 River Street.

N. REYNOLDS & CO., (Joseph Nelson,) Olympus Coffee and Spice Mills, Nos. 656 and 658 River Street. Sole agents for F. & J. Heinz, manufacturers of pickles, preserves and vinegar.

Cohoes, The City of, in Albany County, on the west side of the Hudson, is three miles northwest of Troy, and opposite the village of Lansingburgh. The site of Cohoes was conveyed by its Indian possessors to the agents of Kilian Van Rensselaer, on July 27, 1630. The tract of land in which it was included was described at that time as extending northward of the site of Albany to a line running westward through a point "a little south of Moenemines Casteel;" a palisaded fort of the Mohawks, apparently situated on Haver Island. On a map of Rensselaerswyck, made about the year 1631, this part of the great estate of the Dutch patroon is denominated *Weelijs Dael*, (Weely's Part,) doubtless so named in honor of Kilian Van Rensselaer's second wife, Anna Van Weely. The Mohawk,

originally called the Maquas River, on the south bank of which the greater part of the city is built, flows into the Hudson by four branches, the south one of which is partly closed by the dyke between the city and Green Island. They were thus described, in 1656, by a Dutch writer: "The other arm of the North River [the Hudson] runs by four sprouts * * * to the great falls of the Maquas Kill, called by the Indians the Chahoos, and by our nation the Great Fall." At that time, one or two Dutch farmers had settled in this part of Rensselaerswyck. In 1767, the farm-houses of Hendrik Lansing, Cornelis Ouderkkerke, Diederik Hemstraet, Hans Lansing, Douw Fonda, and Frans Lansing were within the present limits of the city. The first bridge spanning the Mohawk River at the site of Cohoes was built in 1795. It extended from where Mohawk and Remsen streets intersect to the excavated road leading to it on the opposite bank of the river, a short distance west of the north end of the railroad bridge. Along the river-road to Albany, immediately south of the bridge, there were, in 1811, a few houses, the locality of which bore the name of Cohoesville. That year, the Cohoes Manufacturing Company was incorporated "for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, woolen and linen goods, making bar-iron, anchors, mill-irons, nail-rods, hoop-iron and iron mongery." About sixty acres of the Heamstreet farm, east of Mohawk Street, and the island subsequently known as Simmons' Island, opposite the farm, were purchased by the company. Shortly afterward a building was erected on the west bank of the south branch of the Mohawk River, opposite the north end of the island. In this building the company began manufacturing screws by machinery, invented by William C. Penniman. In

constructing the Champlain and Erie canals, between the years 1816 and 1825, two locks were built at their junction, near where now is the bridge over the Champlain Canal, west of the dyke across the south branch of the Mohawk River, built for the track of the Troy & Cohoes street railway. At that time the Erie Canal extended along the present line of Main Street, and thence northward along the present levels of the Cohoes Company's canals to the north end of Harmony Mill No. 1. The Cohoes Company was organized in 1826 (See COHOES COMPANY.) The place became a post village in 1832. In 1836, the village was described as containing "one factory for cotton and woolen machinery, one for edge tools, one for cotton, linen and woolen hosiery, made on newly invented looms, a mill driving turning lathes, an iron foundry, a carpet factory, an Episcopal church, 2 hotels, 3 stores, many shops of various kinds on the canals, and 60 dwellings." That year the Harmony Cotton Manufacturing Company was incorporated. (See HARMONY MILLS.) In 1837, the work of changing the course of the Erie Canal through the village was begun. In 1843, it was completed. The part extending along the present line of Main Street was filled in, and became the thoroughfare known as Canal Street, afterward called Main Street. The Cohoes *Advertiser*, a weekly, was the first newspaper printed in the village. It was published by Ayers & Co., and had its first issue on February 9, 1847. Some years after the construction of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad through Cohoes, a car was attached to westward trains, and on their arrival at the village it was left at that station. Passengers were conveyed to Troy in it, without the use of an engine, by permitting it to descend the grade to the Rensselaer and Saratoga

Railroad bridge at Green Island, whence the car was drawn by horses to the terminus of the road in Troy. The village of Cohoes was incorporated, June 5, 1848. The Albany Northern Railroad was formally opened to it, April 11, 1853. The Cohoes Gas Light Company, incorporated September 13, 1852, began, in July, 1853, supplying consumers with gas. On October 10, 1863, cars began running on the Troy and Cohoes Horse Railroad to the village. Cohoes became a city by the act of incorporation of May, 19, 1869. The first charter election was held, April 12, 1870, when Charles H. Adams was elected mayor. The first daily paper published in the city, *The Daily News*, was issued, September 22, 1873.

The Bank of Cohoes, established March 10, 1859, began business June 2, that year. The National Bank of Cohoes succeeded to its business, May 25, 1865. Its capital of \$100,000 was increased in August, 1872, to \$250,000. On the death of Egbert Egberts, its first president, Charles H. Adams was elected to the office, May 22, 1869, to which he has since been elected annually. The Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes, organized March 21, 1872, with a capital of \$100,000, began business July 10, that year. On July 1, 1874, its capital was increased to \$150,000. William E. Thorn, its first president, was succeeded on January 19, 1882, by John V. S. Lansing, who since then has filled that position.

There are nine churches in the city: one Baptist, one Episcopal, two Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Reformed, and three Roman Catholic. The newspapers published in the city are the *Cohoes Daily News*, by W. K. Mansfield; the *Evening Dispatch*, by J. & M. Wallace, and the *Cohoes Regulator*, by Alexis Wager. The fire de-

partment's apparatus includes three steam fire engines, three hose carriages, and one hook and ladder truck.

The appointments to the office of postmaster have been Frederick Y. Waterman, February 23, 1832; Hezekiah Howe, July 13, 1833; Peter F. Daw, July 28, 1854; George H. Wager, June 7, 1855; Izrakiah W. Chesebro, August 7, 1861; James H. Masten, June 16, 1865; October 20, 1867; January 27, 1873; February 8, 1877; February 18, 1881; and February 17, 1885.

The picturesque features of the great falls of the Mohawk River, at Cohoes, have frequently been described in prose and poetry. The cataract has a width of about 1,100 feet, and a height of 80 feet. The Schenectady and Troy, and the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads have stations in the city. Three lines of street cars running from Troy, severally by the way of Green Island, Lansingburgh and Waterford, have a common terminus in Cohoes, near the intersection of Mohawk and Remsen streets. Simmons and Van Schaick islands are within the city limits, and are connected by iron bridges.

The city of Cohoes is a noted seat of manufacture. About fifty mills, factories, and foundries utilize the water-power furnished by the Cohoes Company. About 8,000 persons are employed in the different establishments. Besides the six Harmony mills, and the twenty-seven knitting mills, the Cohoes Rolling Mills of Morrison, Colwell, & Page, the works of the Cohoes Iron Foundry and Machine Company, the wrought iron-pipe manufactory of Curtis & Co., the axe factories of A. G. Peck & Co., and of the Weed and Becker Manufacturing Company, the knitting machine manufactory of Campbell & Clute, and the decorative wood establishment of J. &

G. Fischer contribute considerable importance to the city.

Population: 1830, 150; 1835, 750; 1840, 1,850; 1845, 2,029; 1850, 4,229; 1855, 6,106; 1860, 8,800; 1865, 8,795; 1870, 15,373; 1875, 17,482; 1880, 19,417.

THE COHOES COMPANY, incorporated, March 28, 1826, capital \$250,000, increased April 26, 1833, to \$500,000, was privileged to erect and maintain a dam across the Mohawk River, above the falls, and to construct canals supplying water from the dam to manufactories on the lands of the corporation. The property, in part, consisted of several tracts of land bordering each side of the river from points above the falls to others east of the bridge across the Mohawk. In 1831, the company built a wooden dam a half mile above the falls, and obtained permission to use the Erie Canal to conduct water to factories until the construction of a channel had been completed by the corporation. In 1833, the company began constructing a canal from the dam and extending southward along the east side of the Erie Canal to a point near and south of the falls. There by two wooden trunks, beneath the Erie Canal, it was connected with a second channel running southward along the west side of the Erie Canal to a point near the north end of the old Harmony Mill. There by wooden trunks under the Erie Canal, the second channel was connected with Basin A, on the east side of the canal. The company's first canal, about two miles long with a fall of 18 feet, was completed in 1834. The office of the company, a small brick building, occupied the site of the north mill of the Root Manufacturing Company, on the east side of Mohawk Street, near its intersection with Remsen Street. In 1836, the water-power of the company was described as having a head

and fall of 120 feet, "permitting the use of the water under six successive falls of from 18 to 23 feet above the level of the state dam, below which it may be used under a head of 11 feet, and may be carried on these levels to almost any point on the company's estate." On the completion of the enlarged Erie Canal, in 1843, the greater part of the old section, from the north end of Main Street to the north end of the Old Harmony Mill, was conveyed by the state to the company, which enabled it to conduct water from its dam southward to the north end of Canal Street, as Main Street was then called. In the fall of 1865, the company completed the construction of its present stone dam, 1,443 feet long, built immediately in front of the site of the reconstructed one of 1832. The total length of the company's canals is about three miles. The available water power furnished by them is about equal to 10,000 horsepower; two-thirds of which is now utilized. The company supplies water-power, and also leases an adequate quantity of land on which to erect buildings at an annual rental of about twenty dollars a horse-power. The company's offices are in the two story brick building, on the east side of Mohawk Street, north of Remsen Street. The officers of the company are Charles C. Birdseye, president; William E. Thorn, treasurer; and David H. Van Auken, secretary.

THE HARMONY MILLS, incorporated, June 17, 1852, to manufacture cotton-goods, succeeded the Harmony Cotton Manufacturing Company, incorporated, May 24, 1836, which was thus designated in honor of Peter Harmony, a wealthy Spaniard, one of its incorporators. The Harmony Cotton Manufacturing Company's capital stock of \$100,000 was increased, June 17, 1863, to \$750,000. In 1837, the company began the erection of a four-

story, brick, cotton-mill, 50 by 165 feet, still standing at the south end of "Mill No. 1," on the west side of Mohawk Street. The company's property was purchased, in 1851, by Thomas Garner of New York and Alfred Wild of Valatie, who made Robert Johnston superintendent of the mill, which was improved and its spindles increased to 8,000. In 1852, the proprietors assumed the name of The Harmony Mills. The present mills are six in number, most of them large structures, furnished with improved machinery and all the conveniences for the production of cotton-cloth. There are 275,000 spindles and 6,200 looms in them. About 1,800 girls and women, and 1,400 boys and men are employed in the different mills; the yearly product of which is more than eighty million yards, or about forty-five thousand miles of goods, in the manufacture of which about thirty thousand bales of cotton are consumed. The company owns about seven to eight hundred tenements, mostly constructed of brick, at a close remove from the mills.

In excavating, in 1866, for the foundations of "Mill No. 3," a five story, brick structure, 1,185 feet long and 73 wide, the bones of a mastodon were found deeply imbedded in an accumulation of peat. The skeleton is in the Museum of Natural History, Albany.

The officers of the Harmony Mills are John I. Lawrence, president; William E. Thorn, agent and treasurer; Robert Johnston, general manager; David J. Johnston, superintendent; and William S. Smith, paymaster.

THE KNITTING MILLS OF COHOES, twenty seven in number, annually manufacture women and men's woolen shirts and drawers valued at about \$10,000,000. About 240 sets of cards

and 600 knitting cylinders are in use in the mills, in which 4,000 operatives, mostly girls and women, are employed, who earn annually about \$1,200,000.

Egbert Egberts, Joshua and Timothy Bailey, having formed a partnership, in 1832, were the first persons to engage in the knitting business in Cohoes. That year, they leased the lower story of the Miller Cotton-Mill, on Erie Street, now occupied by Newman & Adams. Timothy Bailey improved a machine to knit a width of cloth, sufficient for two shirts, making thirty chains of loops across the fabric in a minute. To retain the exclusive use of the machine, known as the jack and sinker frame, it is said that the firm locked the doors of its knitting room and permitted no one to enter it unless he first gave an assurance of secrecy respecting the operation of the novel invention. The upright, rotary, knitting machines were introduced in the mills about the year 1857.

THE TIVOLI MILLS of the Root Manufacturing Company, on the east side of Mohawk Street, north of Courtland Street, are two, large, four story, brick buildings, with basements; one, 67 by 150 feet, the other, 55 by 125 feet. Josiah G. Root, who with L. S. Parsons formed the partnership of J. G. Root & Co., in 1855, purchased the knitting mill of Thomas Fowler, and called it the Tivoli Hosiery Mill. Josiah G. Root, in 1859, on the dissolution of the partnership, built the mill, burned April 2, 1874, standing on the site of the present establishment. The firm of J. G. Root & Sons, by the admission of Andrew J. and S. G. Root, was formed in 1859, which, on the retirement of Josiah G. Root, in 1869, was succeeded by that of J. G. Root's Sons. The officers of the Root Manufacturing Company, incorporated,

January 1, 1875, are Andrew J. Root, president and treasurer, and Robert McHafie, secretary. About 500 operatives are employed in the mills, in which are 18 sets of cards and 72 knitting cylinders.

THE PARSONS MANUFACTURING COMPANY's knitting mills are on the west side of Remsen Street, immediately north of Factory Street. One, the Watervliet Mill, built, in 1850, by Egberts & Bailey, is a four-story, brick structure, 50 by 150 feet; the other, erected shortly afterward, is also a four story, brick building, and is on the north side of the former. In 1855, L. S. Parsons and Josiah G. Root formed the firm of J. G. Root & Co., which, in 1859, was dissolved. L. S. Parsons and J. H. Parsons continued the business in the Fowler Mill, on Erie Street, early known as the Miller Cotton-Mill. On the death of L. S. Parsons, April 27, 1864, the firm of J. H. Parsons & Co. succeeded to the business; Mrs. L. S. Parsons representing an interest. In 1867, the firm occupied the Watervliet Mill. In 1884, the Parsons Manufacturing Company was organized, of which, at present, J. H. Parsons is president, Charles H. Disbrow, secretary, and T. W. Pease, superintendent. About 400 operatives are employed in the mills, in which are 15 sets of cards and 46 knitting cylinders.

THE AMERICAN HOSIERY MILL of Jonathan Hiller, on the east side of Mohawk Street, at its intersection with Remsen Street, was erected by Smith, Gregory, & Co., in 1857. It is a four-story brick structure, 46 by 100 feet. The first firm was succeeded in 1870 by that of Gregorys & Hiller; Alexander, and William M. Gregory, and Jonathan Hiller. On the death of Alexander Gregory, in 1875, the firm of Gregory & Hiller succeeded to the business. On January 1, 1884, Jonathan Hiller became proprietor of the

mill, which now contains 6 sets of cards and 21 knitting cylinders, and gives employment to about 85 operatives, making men and women's white and mixed colored goods.

THE ONTARIO MILL, of which Robert Weir is manager, on the northeast corner of Remsen and Ontario streets, erected by Samuel N. Baldwin, in 1846, was purchased, in 1862, by Chadwick & Warhurst, (Joseph Chadwick and George Warhurst), who began manufacturing knit goods in it that year. On the withdrawal of George Warhurst, in 1867, William N. Chadwick purchased his interest, and the firm of Chadwick & Co. was formed. Afterward, P. Remsen Chadwick was admitted a partner. The Ontario Knitting Company was organized in July, 1885. The mill contains 6 sets of cards and 17 knitting cylinders. About 100 operatives are employed in it.

THE TROY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of which David Cowee is president, John V. S. Lansing, treasurer, and James L. Thompson, secretary, was organized February 9, 1863. The company purchased that year the knitting mill, on the south side of Ontario Street, between Remsen and Olmsted streets, built by Egberts & Bailey, in 1836, owned by the Bailey Manufacturing Company, formed in 1852. The main building, a four-story, brick structure, fronting on Ontario Street, is 50 by 122 feet. It is connected with three other buildings, one 41 by 90, another 35 by 60, and another 23 by 55 feet. In the different buildings are 11 sets of cards and 30 knitting cylinders. Number of operatives, 260.

THE STAR KNITTING COMPANY, organized in 1866, in August, that year, purchased for \$27,000 the Hurst mill-property, on the west side of Mohawk Street, between Remsen and

Erie streets. On August 17, 1863, the former mill occupying the site was destroyed by fire. Three women were burned, and twenty other operatives seriously injured in attempting to escape from the building. The company's first officers, citizens of Troy, were: Thomas Coleman, president; Richardson H. Thurman, secretary and treasurer; Lyman Bennett, Otis G. Clark, Harvey Smith, Thomas Coleman, and Richardson H. Thurman, trustees. In 1870, the American Institute, New York, awarded the company a medal for the display of the best merino shirts and drawers on exhibition there that year. A medal and a diploma were given the company for uniform texture and finish of of the fine wool and merino underwear exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. The main knitting mill is a four-story, brick structure, 104 by 65 feet, with a wing at each end of the building; one, four stories high, 54 by 40 feet, the other, one story high, 15 by 34 feet. The company employs about 150 operatives, and manufactures women and men's fine white merino shirts and drawers, the quality and finish of which have given wide fame in the United States to the goods. The present officers of the company are: Thomas Coleman, president; Richardson H. Thurman, secretary and treasurer, and Otis G. Clark, agent. The office of the company is room 5, on the second floor of the Keenan Building, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Third Street, Troy.

THE RANKEN KNITTING COMPANY, of which William J. Ranken is president, Henry S. Ranken, secretary and treasurer, and Robert B. Ranken, superintendent, was incorporated January 16, 1867, and that year occupied the Halcyon Mills on Erie Street, north of Factory Street, a four-story, brick building, 100 by 200 feet,

erected in 1857 by William Burton, but in recent years enlarged to its present dimensions. The company employs about 400 operatives and uses 21 sets of cards and 56 knitting cylinders. The company's New York salerooms are at Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin Street.

HORROCKS & VAN BENTHUYSEN'S Atlantic Mill, on the west side of Remsen Street, between Factory and Mohawk streets, is a four-story, brick building, 53 by 116 feet, and contains 8 sets of cards and 30 knitting cylinders. About 175 operatives are employed by the firm. In 1867, George Warhurst purchased the Atlantic Mill, on the east side of Mohawk Street, south of Courtland Street, erected by Alden & Frink, in 1856. Continuing in the knitting business in it until 1872, George Warhurst formed with John Horrocks the firm of George Warhurst & Co., which, in 1876, was succeeded by that of Thompson & Horrocks. John Horrocks and M. W. Van Benthuyzen formed the present partnership in 1878. The firm manufactures women's white woolen goods. Its new mill was erected in 1886.

THE ENTERPRISE MILL of John Scott & Son, a four-story, brick building, 70 by 90 feet, on the north side of Courtland Street, between Mohawk and Canvass streets, was erected by the senior member of the firm in 1873, immediately after the burning of the Stark Knitting Mill, February 1, 1873, in which he and Joseph Stewart, as Scott & Stewart, engaged in the knitting business in 1869. The firm manufactures men and women's white woolen goods, employing about 200 operatives and using 11 sets of cards and 31 knitting cylinders. The firm of John Scott & Son (John Scott, jr.) was formed in January, 1883.

THE KENSINGTON MILL of Root & Waterman, erected in 1881-82, is a

four-story, brick building, 55 by 100, on the north side of Oneida Street, between Van Rensselaer and Saratoga streets. It contains 7 sets of cards and 26 knitting cylinders. About 150 operatives are employed in it. The firm manufactures men and women's white and colored knit-goods. Samuel G. Root and George Waterman formed the partnership, May 1, 1882.

THE STANDARD WOOLEN MILL, in which Newman & Adams manufacture men and women's fine wool, scarlet goods, pure cochineal dyed, was erected, in 1855, by Egbert Egberts. It is a three-story, brick building, 55 by 100 feet, on the west side of Remsen Street, between Factory and Mohawk streets, and contains 6 sets of cards and 16 knitting cylinders, and furnishes employment to about 150 operatives. On Erie Street is the firm's storehouse, 45 by 85 feet, originally known as the Miller Cotton-Mill. John L. Newman and William P. Adams formed the firm, May 1, 1881.

NEIL & McDOWELL, successors to Wilcox & McDowell, occupy the four-story, brick knitting mill, 50 by 100 feet, on the north side of Ontario Street, west of Remsen Street, built by Charles H. Adams, in 1863. The firm manufactures men and women's fine, white, knit underwear, and employs about 150 operatives, and has in use 6 sets of cards and 28 knitting cylinders. John Wakeman succeeded Charles H. Adams in the business, January, 1870, and Wilcox & McDowell the former, in 1882. George Neil and George H. McDowell, their successors, formed the present firm, January 1, 1884.

THE COHOES ROLLING MILLS, Morrison, Colwell, & Page, on the north side of Courtland Street, between Mohawk and Canvass streets, cover a plat of ground, which, since 1854, has been occupied by buildings

in which merchant iron and steel have been manufactured. That year, Jonas Simmons erected there a rolling mill, which had no local importance until 1862, when Edward N. Page, from South Staffordshire, England, became associated with him, in the firm of Simmons & Page. In March, 1864, James Morrison and Thomas Colwell, both of Troy, purchased Jonas Simmons' interest, and with Edward N. Page, formed the partnership of Morrison, Colwell, & Page. Shortly afterward the firm erected other buildings, and by the use of improved machinery, acquired no little distinction throughout the United States in making edge-tool iron superior to the best Norway iron. On January 5, 1883, all the buildings were destroyed by fire. The firm at once began the erection of new buildings, which were completed at the beginning of April, that year. These iron buildings were constructed of the material of a part of the Main Centennial Building at Philadelphia, in 1876. The finishing building, 180 by 180 feet, the puddling building, 85 by 280 feet, with a wing 85 by 85 feet, and several other structures comprise the establishment. The firm's offices are in the two-story, brick building, on the southeast corner of Courtland and Canvass streets. The Troy office is on the second floor of the Burdett Building, No. 253 River Street. The productions of the Cohoes Rolling Mills embrace all kinds of merchant iron, but chiefly iron for edge-tools, and for steam, gas and water pipe, and boiler tubes. About 400 men are employed by the firm.

CAMPBELL & CLUTE, at No. 47 Mohawk Street, opposite the Harmony Hotel, manufacture double, rotary, knitting machines, four-cylinder sleeve machines, flat rib knitting machines, Campbell patent winders, seaming machines, knitting burrs, Brothers'

self-operator for jacks, shatting and mill machinery, George Campbell, the senior member of the firm, previously of the firm of Gage, Campbell, & Gage, machinists, Waterford, became associated as a partner with John Clute, January 1, 1863. They leased the two-story, wooden building, then standing on the site of their present establishment; the former having been occupied by Jeremiah Clute, bedstead manufacturer. In 1873, the firm erected the four-story, brick building, 80 by 100 feet, in which is the office and different workrooms of the establishment. A large force of experienced workmen are employed in it in manufacturing the popular, double, circular knitting machines used so generally in knitting mills in the United States.

A. G. PECK & Co.'s axe factory, on the northwest corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, is a large building, in which 125 workmen are employed in making Peck's Champion Blade axes and edge tools, for which the firm has an extensive sale in the United States, South America, Australia, Russia, Germany, and other countries. Their superior quality and the perfection of their temper make the axes, adzes, hatchets, picks, mattocks, and hoes of the firm merit the high reputation which they sustain wherever they are used. Daniel Simmons originated the manufacture of axes in Cohoes in 1834. In 1860, the firm of W. J. Ten Eyck & Co. engaged in the business in the factory of Jonas Simmons, on Courtland Street, near the rolling mill. In 1866, the Ten Eyck Manufacturing Company succeeded it, followed, in 1873, by Williams, Ryan, & Jones. On July 1 1874, Martin H. Jones and Alfred G. Peck formed the firm of M. H. Jones & Co., which in May, 1879, was succeeded by that of A. G. Peck & Co.

COHOES IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY, and the Empire Portable Forge Company, Warren T. Kellogg, manager, manufacture at their works on Van Rensselaer Street, north of Courtland Street, Empire portable forges, hand blowers, tuyere irons, mill and warehouse elevators, cylinder, hot air, and improved pipe slashers, tape dressing machines, Leigh's anti-friction loose boss top rollers, Snow's standard water wheel governors, the American watchman's electric clocks, cloth folders, Ballard's patent yard beam trucks, caloric engines, cotton and jute dressing machines, castings, and general machinery used in cotton, woolen, and paper mills. Most of the buildings of the large establishment were erected by W. T. Horribin, in 1869, and purchased by the Cohoes Iron Foundry and Machine Company, formed, December 3, 1877. About 150 workmen are employed in the establishment, which has the distinction of manufacturing the largest number of portable forges made in the United States.

CURTIS & Co., north side of Courtland Street, between Mohawk and Canvass streets, are largely engaged in manufacturing wrought-iron pipe. This establishment comprises a number of buildings, the most spacious of which is 175 by 200 feet. Besides making gas, steam, and water pipe of all sizes, the firm deals in gas, steam and water-pipe fittings and valves. About 150 men are employed in the works, which have a capacity of producing daily forty tons of pipe. The firm is the only one in the United States, east and north of Philadelphia, engaged in this branch of manufacture. The business was projected, in Cohoes, by the Empire Tube Company, in 1872, which erected the building now occupied by A. G. Peck & Co. Albert Smith and James M.

Moreland began the manufacture of pipe in it, and were succeeded, May 1, 1874, by the firm of Albert Smith & Co., (A. G. Curtis). The present establishment was built in 1876. In 1880, James Morrison bought Albert Smith's interest, and with A. G. Curtis formed the firm of A. G. Curtis & Co. On the death of A. G. Curtis, January 25, 1883, his widow, Mary M. Curtis, retained his interest. Henry Aird then became a partner; the firm name being changed to that of Curtis & Co.

J. & G. FISCHER, decorative wood workers, manufacturing in the large brick building at the foot of Remsen Street, near its intersection with Mohawk Street, have exceptional facilities for designing and making in different woods mantels, wainscoting, ceilings, chimney pieces, book shelves, sideboards, dining tables, cabinets, stairways, ecclesiastical and library furniture, drug, hat and fur-store fixtures, bank, office, hotel, and saloon appointments. Hard wood interiors, art furniture, parquet floors, and elaborated mouldings are executed by the firm in all the classic and modern styles. Only the choicest mahogany, cherry, walnut, ash, white, oak, and other woods are used by the firm; all of which are carefully selected and dried. The firm was formed February 1, 1881, since which time it has occupied the building at the foot of Remsen Street.

COHOES ROWING CLUB, has its boat-house on the Hudson River, near the Lan-ingham and Cohoes Bridge. The club-rooms are in the North Building, on the east side of Mohawk Street, opposite the Harmony Hotel.

Coldest Day, The, in Troy, was experienced on Sunday, January 4, 1835. At sunrise, that day, an accurate thermometer, hanging at the

southeast corner of Albany (Broadway) and River streets, indicated 32 degrees below zero. Another thermometer, hanging on Second Street, indicated 31 degrees below zero, and other thermometers in different parts of the city varied from 27 degrees to 31 degrees below zero, according to situation. As indicated by one thermometer, the changes of temperature in the city during the space of forty-eight hours were as follows: On Saturday, January 3, at sunrise, 4 degrees below zero; on Sunday following, at sunrise, 28 degrees below; at 9 A. M., 23 degrees below; at 12 noon, 10 degrees below; at sunset, 6 degrees below; at 8 P. M., 12 degrees below; and on Monday, at sunrise, 10 degrees below.

Cold Summer of 1816.—The remarkable season was long remembered by the people then living in Troy. Many had had their fears excited by the prediction of the enthusiastic spiritualist, Benjamin Gorton, for a long time a prominent merchant in the village, but then a resident of the town of Brunswick. From his interpretation of the figurative language of Daniel and other prophets, he was convinced that on the eighth day of June, 1816, the earth would be destroyed by fire. He and his followers were therefore greatly derided when the day for the fulfillment of his prediction came the weather was extremely cold, ice covered the brooks, and snow fell. Vegetation of all kinds was killed by the frosts and little fruit was gathered in the fall. As described by a Connecticut newspaper: "It was known as 'the year without a summer.' The farmers used to refer to it as 'eighteen hundred and starve to death.' January was mild, as was also February, with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April

opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice, and winter cold. In May, ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen, and corn killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed, and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of nearly three inches in New York and Massachusetts, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New York, New England, and Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold northern wind prevailed nearly all summer.

"Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New England, even here in Connecticut, and even in the Middle States. Farmers were obliged to pay \$4 or \$5 a bushel for corn of 1815, for seed for the next year's planting. The first two weeks of September were mild, the rest of the month was cold, with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. October was more than usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering, with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable."

Collar and Cuff Manufactories.—Fifty-seven years ago, Troy's leading industry had its beginning in a small undertaking of a dry-goods merchant. So insignificant was it in its incipency that no public mention was made of its local benefits for a decade of years after its origination. Even then that progressive and observant man, Professor Amos Eaton, of the Rensselaer Institute, endeavored to induce Jefferson Gardner to

engage in a more remunerative business, although the latter, governed by his own conception of its profitability, disregarded his friend's advice, and afterward acquired a competency from the disparaged vocation. The enterprise of its projector only afforded occasional employment to a few women who singly made not more than a dozen collars during the ordinary working hours of a day. They severally received three shillings worth of dry goods for making and laundering that number of collars. Now not less than seven thousand girls and women, aided by adapted machinery, earn annually more than a million and a quarter dollars by doing the work required of them in the manufacture of about four million dozens of collars and cuffs.

In 1829, Ebenezer Brown, having retired from the Methodist ministry in consequence of certain physical disabilities, opened a small dry-goods store at No. 285 River Street, not far south of the site of Fulton Market. "Although a boy at the time," in the words of an old citizen to the author, "I well remember how angry my father was with my sisters for bringing home from Ebenezer Brown's store a basket of collars, on the top of which lay a card on which was the agreement: 'In pay you buy my goods at my prices.' 'Ebenezer Brown,' said my father, 'can conduct his business to suit himself and have those who make collars for him take his goods in pay at his prices, but I think you have been extremely foolish to enter into any such bargain.' My sisters, however, made the collars, and, as it was then the custom, washed, starched, and ironed them, and received their pay in goods."

The collars made at that time were commonly called "string-collars," because they were tied around the neck of the wearer with tape-strings.

Made of two thicknesses of linen, and slightly stiffened with starch, these standing collars were supported by hair-cloth stocks buckled at the back of the neck of the wearer. The string-collars were sold at two dollars a dozen, or singly at twenty-five cents. The "Byron" and "Bishop" collars succeeded them in popular favor.

The first persons in Troy to undertake the manufacture of linen collars and shirt bosoms as a special business were Orlando Montague and Austin Granger, composing the firm of Montague & Granger. Beginning business in 1834, they occupied a part of the building, No. 222 River Street, then standing on the site of the Hall Building. The following year introduced Independence Starks to the people of Troy as a stock and collar-maker. Some years later he added a laundry to his factory at No. 66 North Second Street, and laundered there not only his own goods but those of other manufacturers.

Linen bosoms, frequently called dickeys or shams, were then mostly worn separate from shirts. These false or detached bosoms were tied with tape-strings over the fronts of shirts, and were frilled, plaited, or plain, as suited the wearer.

Lyman Bennett was also among the number of manufacturers of linen collars who engaged in the business in 1834. In 1838, he occupied a part of the building, No. 308 River Street, where he conducted his business until 1853, when he, with M. W. Hicks and O. W. Edson, formed the partnership of Bennett, Hicks, & Edson, linen manufacturers, at No. 344 River Street. Wood Babcock engaged in the business in 1838, at No. 300 River Street, and in the following year became associated with John W. White, in the firm of Babcock & White, collar manufacturers, at No. 345 River

Street. In 1840, Jefferson Gardner purchased the interest of Wood Babcock, and became a partner of John W. White in the firm of Gardner & White, ready-made linen manufacturers, at No. 345 River Street. In the following year, the partnership was dissolved, and Jefferson Gardner continued in the business at No. 25 Jacob Street.

About the year 1845, the manufacture of linen cuffs was begun in Troy. On the introduction of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines in the collar, cuff, and shirt manufactories in Troy, in 1852, the different establishments shortly afterward were necessitated to increase the number of their operatives in order to fill the larger orders for the better-made goods. Expert operatives, who before the use of sewing machines had received but fifty cents a day for stitching collars and cuffs, were enabled, afterward, to earn daily from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents by stitching with the machines. (See SEWING MACHINES.) In 1855, O. W. Edson, of the firm of Bennett & Edson, was the first of the manufacturers to undertake to operate the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines by steam-power at the firm's factory, on the southwest corner of Fulton and Union streets. This new departure in the use of steam-power was soon followed by the other manufacturers using sewing machines. Recently the use of button-hole machines has effected no little change in the art of making button-holes.

It is a noteworthy fact that the girls and women employed by the collar and cuff manufacturers in Troy have become so exceedingly skillful in the art of making collars that the female operatives of other places where the business has been undertaken have hitherto been unsuccessful in competing with them, and this failure ac-

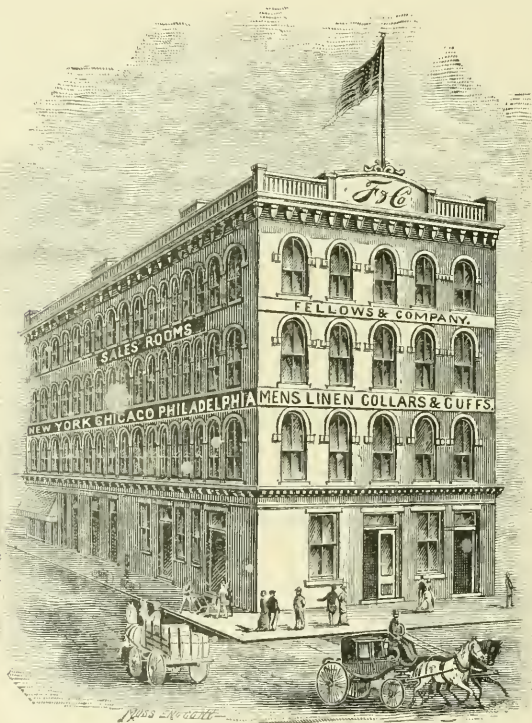
counts, in part, for the superiority of the collars and cuffs made in this city. Another prominent fact which sheds no unworthy fame on this local industry is that almost all the manufacturers themselves have acquired a thorough knowledge of the business from long and continued engagements in it. The workrooms of nearly all the establishments are properly ventilated, well-lighted, tidy and clean. A single operative can stitch from 40 to 80 dozens of collars during the ordinary working hours of a day, and can earn from \$6 to \$14 a week. An expert employee can turn from 30 to 40 dozens of collars in a day, and can earn from \$6 to \$10 a week.

The sales of collars and cuffs made in Troy annually return to the manufacturers about five million dollars. In placing the goods in the market not less than three million paper-boxes are required.

FELLOWS & Co.—The history of the firm of Fellows & Co. begins in 1834, when Lyman Bennett undertook the business of making collars at No. 24 North Third Street. In 1853, he entered into partnership with M. W. Hicks and O. W. Edson, under the name of Bennett, Hicks, & Edson, linen manufacturers, No. 344 River Street. The changes of the succeeding firms were: Bennett & Edson, southwest corner of Fulton and Union Streets, in 1855; Bennett, Edson, & Strickland in 1860; Bennett, Strickland, & Fellows in 1861; Bennett & Fellows in 1866; Bennett, Fellows, & Co. in 1868; Fellows & Curtis in 1871; and Fellows & Company in 1884, which includes A. C. Fellows, J. C. Archibald, and G. L. Hastings. On the dissolution of the firm of Fellows & Curtis, A. C. Fellows purchased the junior partner's entire interest in the establishment, and the sole right to use the trade-mark under which the goods have become so

widely celebrated, and which is considered a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the collars and cuffs on which it appears. The manufactory of Fellows & Company is in the large building on the southwest corner of

Canada frequently compel the firm to have its numerous employes work overtime to supply the demand for its goods. Besides the salesrooms at the manufactory, the others of the firm are at 610 to 614 Broadway, New



FELLOWS & CO., CORNER FULTON AND UNION STREETS.

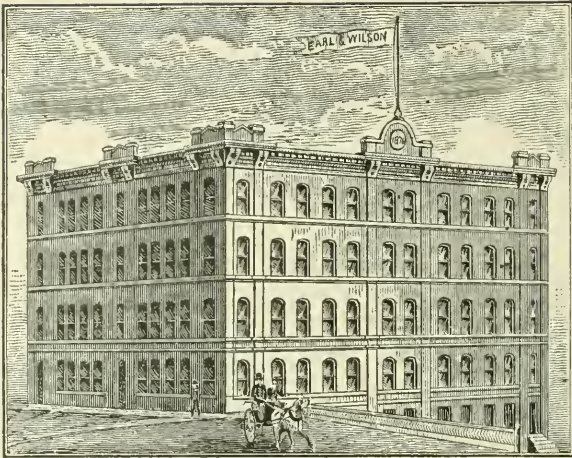
Fulton and Union streets; the spacious workrooms including those vacated by Earl & Wilson in 1876. The large orders received from retail dealers in fine goods throughout the United States and in the provinces of York, 233 Church Street, Philadelphia, and 242 Madison Street, Chicago. To maintain the notable reputation obtained by its goods, the firm employs only such persons as are qualified by skill and experience to do the

work intrusted to them, for which the highest prices are paid. By these means the oldest collar and cuff establishment in Troy endeavors to preserve its past and present good name.

CORLISS BROTHERS & Co., collar and cuff manufacturers, southwest corner of Seventh Street and Broadway. Nearly half a century ago John M. Corliss and Arnold H. Holdridge, under the name of Holdridge & Corliss, began manufacturing collars and shirt bosoms at No. 81 Sixth Street. After existing a year, the partnership was dissolved in 1839; John M. Corliss conducting the business until 1840, when he and John W. White formed the firm of Corliss & White, linen manufacturers, at 345 River Street. On the dissolution of the firm in 1842, John M. Corliss continued in the business at the same place until 1844, when he removed to No. 323 River Street. In 1846, he became a partner of Hiram House, the firm taking the name of Corliss & House. In 1851, the firm moved to No. 339 River Street, and in 1853 to No. 361 River Street. In 1854, Samuel N. Ide was admitted as a co-partner, the name of the firm being Corliss, House, & Co.; the factory being at No. 377 River Street. On the withdrawal of Samuel N. Ide, in 1857, the business was continued by the other members of the firm, at the same place, until 1862, when they occupied the building No. 11 King Street. Corliss & House were succeeded, in 1868, by John M. Corliss & Son; Wilbur F. Corliss engaging in the business with his father at No. 24 Fifth Street. In 1871, the firm occupied the building, No. 15 Sixth Street, and in 1878 moved into the Earl & Wilson Building, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventh Street. The firm of Corliss Brothers & Co. was formed November 1, 1883; the co-partners being Wilbur F., Charles H., and

John A. Corliss, and Elmer H. Garrett. The business of Corliss Brothers & Co. is almost entirely limited to the manufacture of fine goods, particularly all-linen goods. "The Clover-Leaf" brand of collars and cuffs, of which they are the manufacturers, has given a wide celebrity to the goods of the firm, not only popularizing them widely, but increasing steadily the large business of the enterprising manufacturers. The firm has a saleroom at No. 76 Franklin Street, New York City, and one at Nos. 247 and 249 Monroe Street, Chicago.

EARL & WILSON. The senior member of this widely-known firm, William S. Earl, in 1848, entered the linen-collar and shirt-bosom manufactory of Jefferson Gardner, at No. 16 King Street, to acquire a knowledge of the business. In 1850, he began making similar goods at No. 51 North Third Street, and, in 1851, as a "manufacturer and wholesale dealer in ready-made linen," moved to No. 11 King Street. In 1856, he and Edwin D. Blanchard formed a partnership under the name of Earl & Blanchard, linen manufacturers, and occupied a part of the Manufacturers' Bank Building, at the corner of River and King streets. On the death of Edwin D. Blanchard, in 1859, the business was discontinued. In 1867, the firm of Earl & Wilson was formed, having its manufactory at No. 5 Union Street; Washington Wilson being the second member of the firm. Gardner Earl, son of William S. Earl, was admitted a partner in 1873, and Arthur R. Wilson, a brother of Washington Wilson, in 1881. On the completion of its large brick building on the southwest corner of Seventh Street and Broadway, in 1876, the firm occupied the lower part of the attractive edifice. It is four stories high, with basement, having a front-

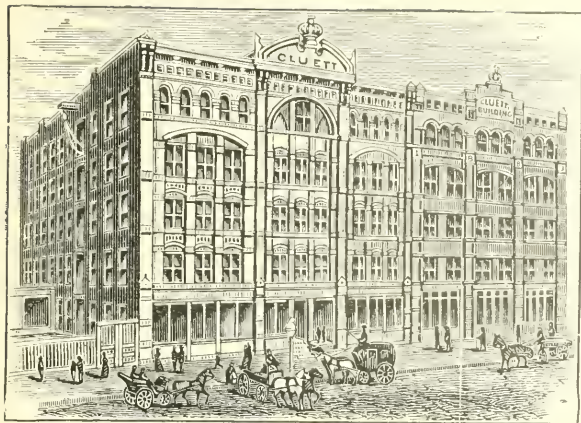


EARL & WILSON BUILDING, CORNER SEVENTH STREET AND BROADWAY.

age of 86 feet on Seventh Street, and a depth of 105 feet. The goods made by the firm are sent to its salesrooms at Nos. 33 and 35 East Seventeenth Street, Union Square, New York, and Nos. 174, 176, and 178 East Adams Street, Chicago, whence they are shipped to buyers. E. & W. is the trade-mark of the firm. Earl & Wilson have a uniform price for the goods manufactured by them, and purchasers can obtain the firm's collars and cuffs only at the established rates. More than a thousand persons are employed by the firm to make the different styles of collars and cuffs demanded by its numerous customers throughout the United States.

GEO. B. CLUETT, BRO. & Co's Monarch shirt and Crown collar and cuff manufactories, two, five-story, brick structures, each 150 by 100 feet, are on the west side of River Street,

between Jacob and Hutton streets. Each spacious department, from the stock-room to the laundry, is furnished with the latest appliances for making and finishing the firm's goods for the market. From 1851 to 1873, the house made only collars and cuffs; the Crown collars and cuffs of recent years acquiring special fame throughout the United States. In 1873, the firm's successful shirt-business was inaugurated, having had its inception in the invention of the Patent Bound Bosom Shirt, popularly known as the Monarch shirt. The most noted of the different Cluett collar and cuff patents are the Reinforced Band Collar, the Entire Seam Collar, the Uniform Seam Collar, and the Entire Seam Cuff. In 1851, Maullin & Blanchard, manufacturers of collars, began the business at No. 282 River Street, succeeded, in 1856, by Maullin & Bigelow, and they, in 1861, by Maul-



GEO. B. CLUETT, BRO. & CO'S BUILDINGS.

lin, Bigelow, & Co.; George B. Cluett, a clerk in the manufactory from 1854, becoming a partner. On the dissolution of the partnership, in 1862, Joseph Maullin and George B. Cluett formed the firm of Maullin & Cluett. On the death of the senior partner, in 1863, the firm of Geo. B. Cluett, Bros., & Co. was formed; the partners being George B. Cluett, J. W. A. Cluett, and Charles J. Saxe; J. W. A. Cluett having held a clerkship with the former firms from 1852 to 1857. On Charles J. Saxe's withdrawal in 1866, Robert Cluett became a partner, having been a clerk in the establishment from 1862. In 1874, R. S. Norton, for five years the travelling agent of the firm, became a member of it. The business was conducted, from 1862 to 1874, at No. 390 River Street; from 1875 to 1880, at Nos. 74 and 76 Federal Street, (the building burned March 20, 1880); in 1880-81, at No. 556 Fulton Street and at Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Sixth Street. In 1881, the

firm moved to the new building, Nos. 441, 443 and 445 River Street, and, in 1884, occupied the other, Nos. 447, 449 and 451 River Street.

S. A. HOUSE'S SONS, manufacturers of men and women's linen collars and cuffs, Gurley Building, northeast corner of Fulton and Fifth streets. The firm conducts the business established in 1853 by Samuel A. House, the father of John M. and Edward O. House, now managing it. Its founder then began making collars and shirt fronts, at No. 3 Fourth Street. In 1865, he admitted his sons into co-partnership with him under the firm-name of S. A. House & Sons; the manufactory then being at No. 312 River Street. In 1878, Samuel A. House withdrew from the business, the firm-name being changed to S. A. House's Sons. The firm manufactures men and women's collars and cuffs, which bear the imprint of its trade-mark, a tiger's head. The "Tiger" brand collars and cuffs of S. A.

House's Sons are widely known. The firm has originated a number of styles of collars, the popularity of which has greatly enlarged its business.

S. A. House's Sons are associated with The National Machine Company, manufacturing button-hole, button-sewing, and eyelet machines, at No. 506 Fulton Street. The recent invention of the button-hole machine made by the company has contributed no little to the perfection and durability of button-holes in lately manu-

president, and E. O. House, secretary and treasurer. The offices of the company are at No. 42 White Street, New York, 108 and 110 Franklin Street, Chicago, and 40 Aldermanbury, E. C., London.

COON & Co., at No. 556 Fulton Street, manufacture men's fine linen collars and cuffs. J. H. Coon, the senior member of the firm, formed, with H. W. Cole, in 1856, the partnership of Cole & Coon, beginning



COON & CO., 556 FULTON STREET.

factured shirts, collars, and cuffs. The machines are adapted to make different kinds of button-holes, and to make them in various fabrics. The eyelet machines are capable of working eyelets of all sizes in shirts, corsets, and other underclothing. The machines are not only protected by patents in the United States, but also in England, France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium. The officers of the company are William M. House,

business in a building formerly on the northwest corner of Grand Division and North Third streets, whence they moved to the Manufacturers' Bank Building. On the admission of J. M. Van Volkenburgh, in 1859, the name of the firm was changed to that of Cole, Coon, & Co. Removing, in 1861, from the Manufacturers' Bank Building, the firm occupied a part of the building, No. 7 Union Street, afterward burned in

the fire of May 10, 1862. On H. W. Cole's withdrawal, in 1861, Coon & Van Volkenburgh succeeded to the business. On J. M. Van Volkenburgh's withdrawal, in 1878, J. H. Coon, W. H. Reynolds, and D. W. Coon formed the firm of Coon, Reynolds, & Co. W. H. Reynolds having died in 1879, J. H. Coon, D. W. Coon, H. C. Statzell, and F. F. Peabody, in 1881, formed the firm of Coon & Co. In the spring of 1881,

many fashionable styles of fine goods, which are sent to the trade in neat, and peculiarly designed paper-boxes. The salerooms of the enterprising firm are at No. 46 Summer Street, Boston; No. 634 Broadway, New York; No. 23 North Third Street, Philadelphia; Nos. 47 and 49 German Street, Baltimore; corner of Madison and Franklin Streets, Chicago, and Nos. 516 and 518 Market Street, San Francisco.



H. C. CURTIS & CO., 421 AND 423 RIVER STREET.

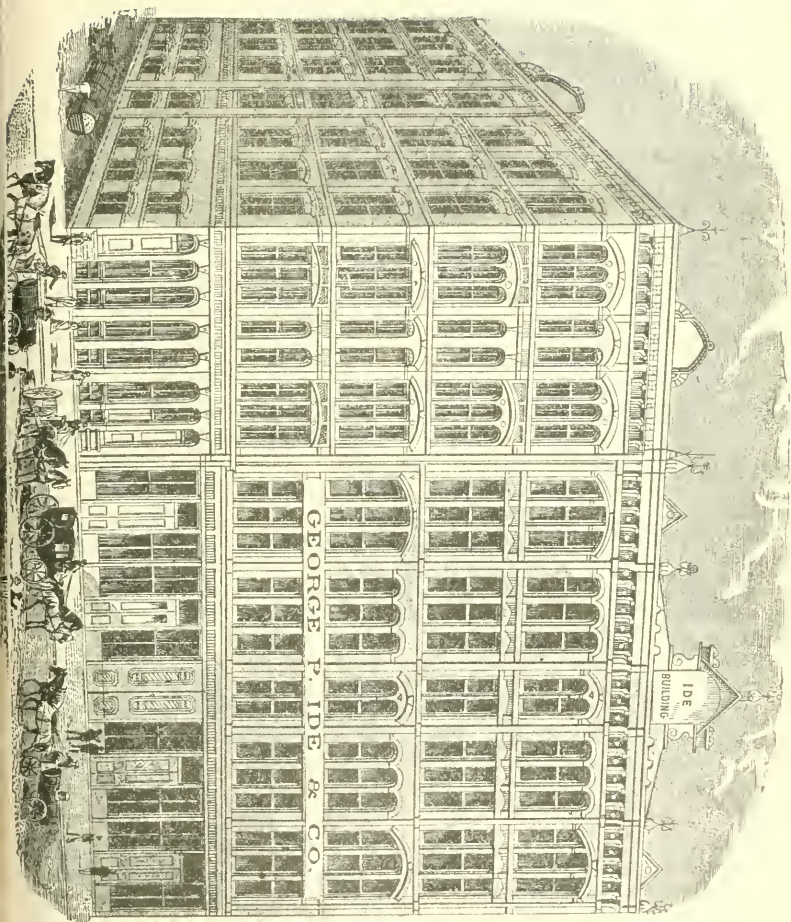
the firm moved to No. 556 Fulton Street. By the burning of the building, February 19, 1885, at night, the firm sustained a heavy loss. Having thereafter temporarily occupied the Pine Building, on Sixth Street, between Broadway and Congress Street, the firm, on July 8, re-occupied the renovated building, No. 556 Fulton Street. The attractive trade-mark of the firm is the figure of a coon *couchant*, beneath which is the imprint, Coon & Co. The firm manufactures

H. C. CURTIS & Co., linen collar and cuff manufacturers, Nos. 421 and 423 River Street. The advantages of an experience in any industry are so patent that seldom a business is engaged in successfully without some one of the persons conducting it has previously obtained a practical knowledge of its details. The success attending almost every branch of manufacturing in Troy is doubtless due to the benefits of this important qualification. As many

other manufacturers of collars and cuffs in Troy, H. C. Curtis, the founder of the firm of H. C. Curtis & Co., first acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of the business by serving from 1862 to 1868 as an employe in all the different departments of a manufactory. In 1868, he became a member of the firm of Bennett & Fellows. In 1871, he and A. C. Fellows, both members of the former firm, entered into partnership, under the name of Fellows & Curtis, collar and cuff manufacturers. During the thirteen years of his association as a member of the firm, he had charge of its manufacturing departments. In February, 1884, the partnership was dissolved. On February 11, 1884, H. C. Curtis and Charles Cleminshaw formed the firm of H. C. Curtis, having its office and workrooms in the Cleminshaw Building, a large, five-story, brick structure, Nos. 421 and 423 River Street, west side between Budge Avenue and Jacob Street. The firm has for its trade-mark the three characters "C. & C.," under which the special and fashionable fine goods made by the firm have had an extensive and a steadily enlarging sale in the principal cities of the Union. The very desirable class of collars and cuffs manufactured by H. C. Curtis & Co. has won such high favor with many dealers in men's furnishing goods in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, that the firm is frequently compelled to have its employes work overtime to fill the orders received from this particular class of customers. Another line of customers demands special brands of collars and cuffs, in the manufacturing of which the firm makes a specialty. The firm's "high-class goods" are attractively boxed and labeled.

GEORGE P. IDE & Co., collar, cuff, and shirt manufacturers, Ide Building, west side of River Street, imme-

diately north of Hutton Street. The extensive business of the firm has been made notable by the enterprise of its members. The history of the growth of its business runs through two decades of years. Its founders were George P. Ide and S. V. R. Ford, who, as Ide & Ford, in 1865, began manufacturing collars at No. 506 Fulton Street. In 1867, Samuel N. Ide became a partner, the name of the firm being changed to Ide Brothers & Ford. S. V. R. Ford withdrew from the business in 1872, when Charles E. Bruce was admitted to the partnership, the firm becoming Ide Brothers & Bruce. On its dissolution, in 1878, George P. Ide, Charles E. Bruce, and James M. Ide formed the firm of George P. Ide, Bruce, & Co. In 1882, Frank B. Twining became a partner, the name of the firm being unchanged. The present partners, George P. Ide, James M. Ide, and Frank B. Twining, associated, in 1884, under the name of George P. Ide & Co. The firm moved from the Gurley Building, No. 506 Fulton Street, May 26, 1882, to occupy the part of the Franklin Building on the northwest corner of River and Hutton streets. In 1885, the firm purchased it, calling it the Ide Building. The attractive structure, five stories in height, has a frontage of 150 feet on River Street, and a depth of 126 feet. Two brick walls partition the rooms from east to west through the entire building, which is further secured against the ravages of fire by a Worthington pump, having the effectiveness of two fire engines, besides being ramified with a series of Walworth automatic sprinklers, attached to a large water-tank on the roof of the building, and to the mains of the Troy water-works. The firm is actively engaged in supplying the trade with different styles of men's collars, cuffs, and shirts, and with women's collars



and cuffs, through its salesrooms, at No. 105 Franklin Street, New York; No. 214 Church Street, Philadelphia; and No. 146 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

SANFORD & ROBINSON, collar and cuff manufacturers, Broadway, between Fifth and Union streets. The business was established by Day, Robinson, & Bradshaw, in 1866, at Nos. 8 and 9 First Street. The firm of Sanford & Robinson, (Samuel B. Sanford and George S. Robinson,) succeeded them in 1867. In 1881, John and Robert Squires became members of the firm.

HOLMES & IDE, manufacturers of women and men's linen collars and cuffs, Nos. 13 to 23 Federal Street. They occupy with their office and workrooms the second, third, and fourth floors of the large four-story, brick structure, known as the new Tibbits Building, on the north side of Federal Street, between River and Fifth streets. About 20,000 square feet of floor-space is the aggregated area of the different manufacturing rooms in which cutting, stitching, button-holing, boxing, and packing of collars and cuffs are done. In the stitching rooms about two hundred sewing machines are in use. The firm employs several hundred operatives in making the "Imperial" brand of women and men's linen collars and cuffs, which have obtained for the manufacturers a wide and justly merited reputation throughout the United States. The firm has a salesroom at No. 27 Green Street, New York City, and one at No. 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco. On December 1, 1869, Stephen Parks, John C. Ide and Henry Holmes formed the partnership of Parks, Ide, & Holmes, and began manufacturing collars and cuffs in the Manufacturers' Bank Building, at the corner of King and River streets. In 1872, their in-

creased business having demanded more spacious workrooms, they occupied a large part of the Cole Building, Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Sixth Street, west side, between Fulton and Grand Division streets. On December 1, 1877, the senior partner, Stephen Parks, withdrew from the firm, and the present one of Holmes & Ide was formed. In April, 1880, the firm moved from Sixth Street to the Tibbits Building, on River Street, opposite the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad bridge, between Troy and Green Island. On May 1, 1886, the firm moved into the building adjoining the former, on Federal Street.

TIM & CO., collar and cuff manufacturers, Nos. 62 to 72 Sixth Street. One of the most noticeable buildings in Troy, at the south end of the Union Railroad Depot, is the large, five-story, brick building, belonging to this firm and that of Tim, Wallerstein, & Co., shirt manufacturers. The manufactory has a frontage of eighty-three feet on Sixth Street, and a depth of one hundred and twenty-three feet. In it the firm has a large number of experienced employes engaged in making collars and cuffs for the jobbing trade, by which they are widely sold in the United States. The two firms, jointly, have a laundry and paper-box manufactory in the Pine Building, adjoining and north of their own building. The firm of Tim & Co. was formed, in 1872, by Solomon and Louis Tim, and Max Herman, who then began manufacturing collars and cuffs in the Grant Building, on the southeast corner of Fifth and Federal streets. In 1874, they moved to No. 303 River Street, west side, between Fulton and Grand Division streets. In 1876, J. O'Sullivan was admitted into the firm. In 1878, the firm moved into the large, four-story, brick building, Nos. 57 and 59 Federal Street, north side, between Fifth

and Sixth streets. In 1881, Tim & Co. and Tim, Wallerstein, & Co. occupied their building on the east side of Sixth Street, between Broadway and State Street. In 1883, M. Ober became a member of the firm.

J. C. WHEELER & CO., manufacturers of women and men's linen collars and cuffs, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Union Building, west side of Sixth Street, between Fulton and Grand Division streets. The firm's predecessors were Clapp & Brust, 1874; Brust & Allendorph, 1875; Brust, Allendorph, & LeBoeuf, 1876; Wheeler, Allendorph, & LeBoeuf, 1877; and Wheeler, LeBoeuf, & Co., 1882. The firm of J. C. Wheeler & Co. was formed on December 1, 1884. The business was first conducted in a part of the building, on the northeast corner of Union Alley and Fulton Street, whence the manufacturers removed in 1879 to Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Sixth Street. The "Continental" brand of collars and cuffs made by the firm gives distinction to its goods.

BEIERMEISTER & SPICER, linen collar and cuff manufacturers, Nos. 481 and 483 River Street. The firm begins its history with the partnership of Frederick Beiermeister, sr. and Frederick Beiermeister, jr., who engaged in the business, at No. 361 River Street, in 1875, under the name of Beiermeister & Son. In 1877, the firm moved to No. 269 River Street. In 1880, R. M. Smith was admitted a partner; the firm taking the name of Beiermeister, Smith, & Co. In the following year, John Burden became a member of the firm, which then took the name of Beiermeister, Smith, Burden, & Co. On May 1, that year, the firm moved to the large, four-story, brick building, on the northwest corner of Hutton and River streets. In 1882, by the withdrawal of F. Beiermeister, sr. and R.

M. Smith, the firm became Beiermeister & Burden. The present partners, Frederick Beiermeister and George A. Spicer, formed the firm of Beiermeister & Spicer, on October 1, 1884. The firm's goods are distinctively known as the "Anchor" brand collars and cuffs. The firm has a salesroom in New York, at No. 710 Broadway, and another in Chicago, at No. 195 Fifth Avenue. The enterprise of the firm is not limited to the manufacture of any one particular style of collars and cuffs. The changes occasioned by fashion are timely anticipated, and new patterns are seasonably offered to the trade. The firm holds several patents, which greatly enhance the value of its goods.

IDE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the northeast corner of North Fourth and Hutton streets, makes the well-known Griffin brand of English welt collars and cuffs. The business was begun, in 1876, by William N. Patton, in the building occupied by the company. In 1878, he and T. M. Dunham formed the firm of Patton & Dunham. On its dissolution, in 1880, William N. Patton continued the business, until he and D. O. Patton, in 1882, formed the firm of the Patton Brothers, who, on March 10, 1884, was succeeded by Fred. B. Ide, C. W. Dater, and James E. Dickerman, under the name of the Ide Manufacturing Company. On the withdrawal of James E. Dickerman, in November, 1884, John L. Blanchard became a member of the company. The latter withdrew from it on October 2, 1885.

JOSEPH BOWMAN & SONS, (Joseph Bowman, sr., Cassius M. and Joseph Bowman, jr.), manufacturers of collars and cuffs, Bunnell Building, Nos. 57 and 59 Federal Street. The senior member of the firm engaged in the business, in 1853, with William F.

Mosely, under the name of Bowman & Mosely, at 324 River Street. In 1877, Joseph Bowman again engaged in the business, at Nos. 485 and 487 River Street. In 1882, the present firm succeeded him.

MARSHALL & BRIGGS, (John A. Marshall and David C. Briggs,) manufacturers of the "M and B" brand of men's fine linen collars and cuffs, Nos. 380, 382, and 384 River Street, engaged in the business, in 1876, at No. 377 River Street.

CORNING & BARKER, manufacturers of collars and cuffs, southwest corner of Seventh Street and Broadway. Douglas Corning engaged in the business, in 1876, at Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Sixth Street. In 1881, the firm of Douglas Corning & Co. (W. Barker) was formed, which was succeeded in December, 1885, by the present firm.

GALLUP NOVELTY WORKS, at Nos. 481 and 483 River Street, were established in 1880, at Nos. 357 Fulton Street, to manufacture women's linen collars and cuffs. In the following year they were moved to the large, four-story, brick building, on the northwest corner of River and Hutton streets, where they are now. On December 1, 1881, William P. Van Zile purchased Charles E. Sheffer's interest in the business. William H. Gallup, formerly of the firm of Gallup & Tucker, 1864-68, and subsequently associated with the Gallup Manufacturing Company, has been manager of the works since their establishment. The goods of the establishment are popularly known as the "G. N. W." brand, and are exclusively restricted to those worn by women and children. The New York salesroom is at No. 19 Mercer Street; the Boston, at No. 48 Summer Street; and the San Francisco, at Nos. 6 and 8 Sutter Street.

MORRISON & TURNER (Edwin Morrison and William W. Turner), manufacturers of the "M & T" brand of men's linen collars and cuffs, Nos. 449 & 451 River Street. The firm was formed in November, 1882, and succeeded Hitchcock & Sims, 1878; George Hitchcock, 1878; and Hitchcock, Morrison, & Co., 1880.

WILBUR, MILLER, & WILBUR (G. W. Wilbur, P. F. Miller, and H. Wilbur), manufacturers of collars and cuffs, Dennin Building, northwest corner of Fulton and Mechanic streets. They are successors to Wilbur, DuBois, & Wilbur, 1883; and Wilbur, Krum, & Wilbur, 1884. The firm was formed in December, 1885.

Collar and Cuff Button-Hole Maker.—

C. E. KILMER, factory 9 and 11 Sixth Street. Established 1878. He employs many experienced operatives in making button-holes in cloth, leather, and rubber goods, but mostly in fine linen collars and cuffs.

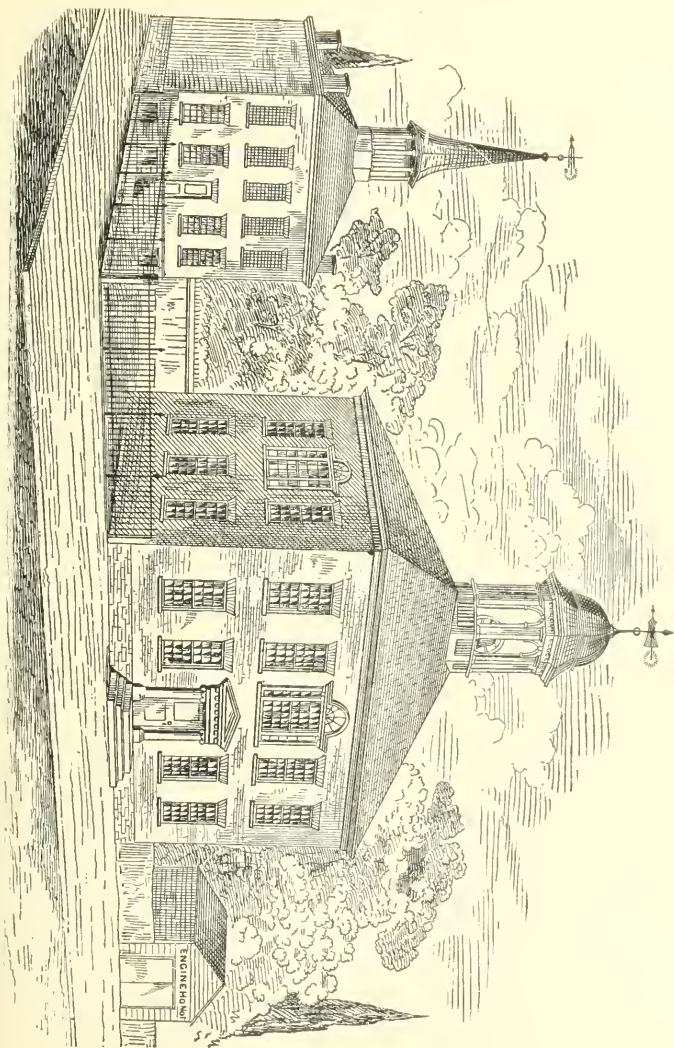
College.—(See TROY BUSINESS COLLEGE.)

Commercial Agency.—(See MERCANTILE AGENCY.)

Commercial Telephone Company.—(See TELEPHONE COMPANY.)

Court House, The, on the southeast corner of Second and Congress streets. The "act for building a court-house and gaol in the county of Rensselaer" was passed January 11, 1793. Lansingburgh would probably have been the county-seat had not the people of Troy promised to pay the county treasurer one thousand pounds toward the erection of the two build-

COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL, 1793.



ings. It was therefore enacted that they should be built "within sixty rods of the dwelling-house [tavern] of Stephen Ashley, in the village of Troy, in the town of Troy." As a gift, Jacob D. Van der Heyden, March 22, 1793, conveyed to the supervisors of Rensselaer County three lots at the southeast corner of Second and Congress streets, on which the erection of the court-house began that year. Besides the one thousand pounds paid by the people of Troy, the following sums were raised by taxation for the erection and completion of the court-house and jail: authorized by act of January 11, 1793, £600; of March 25, 1794, £800; of April 3, 1797, \$5,500; of April 4, 1798, \$500. The court-house was a two-story, brick building, with a steeple. The small bell hung in the belfry was lettered: "Bailey & Hedderly, C. F. New York. Fecit 1794." The Court of General Sessions of the Peace sat for the first time in the building on the second Tuesday in November, 1794. The jail was built in the rear of the court-house. (See JAIL.) Until its completion, a room with a barred door and grated windows in the court-house was used for the confinement of criminals. A whipping post and stocks were placed in the yard. Occasionally criminals were there publicly whipped by the sheriff or his deputy; the offenders severally receiving a number of lashes less than forty. Those held in the stocks were often objects of ridicule, and were not unfrequently pelted with offensive missiles by the village children.

At a meeting, held November 15, 1826, the supervisors resolved to petition the legislature to authorize \$25,000 to be raised for the erection of a new court-house. This action of the supervisors was dependent upon assurances given by the city of Troy to

defray two-fifths of the cost of the building, exclusive of the sum first apportioned; the city to use such rooms in the building as the municipal authorities required. The act authorizing the supervisors to raise, by tax, "a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of rebuilding the court-house," was passed March 13, 1827. This sum was increased to \$31,000. When the building was ready for occupation, the supervisors, in March, 1831, assigned two rooms, on the first floor, on the north side of the hall, to the city for the mayor's court-room and the common council room, and three rooms in the basement for city offices. The second court-house cost about \$40,000. Sing Sing marble was used in its construction. The style of its architecture is that of the Temple of Theseus.

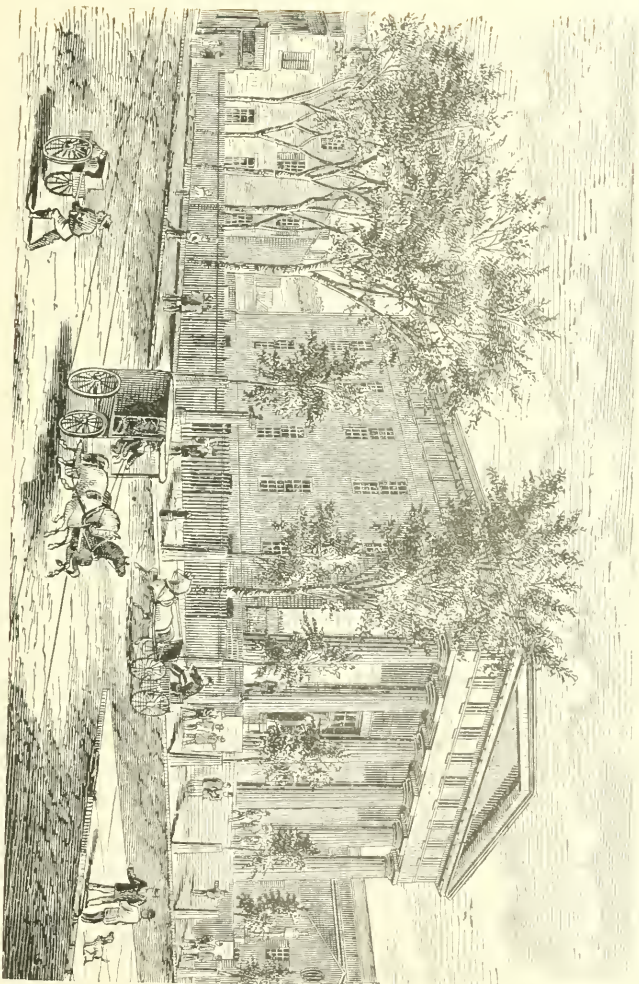
Crockery and China Ware.

STARKWEATHER & ALLEN (Richard D. Starkweather and Frederick P. Allen), dealers in crockery, china, glass-ware, and fancy goods, Nos. 235 and 237 River Street; and also north-west corner of River and Federal streets.

CARPENTER & BALL, stone and other ware, No. 102 Ferry Street. (See TROY POTTERY AND SEWER PIPE COMPANY.)

Curry-combs.—

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG's curry-comb works are on the south side of Congress Street, Ida Hill, east of Cypress Street. William Wheeler, the first manufacturer of currycombs in the United States, engaged in the business, in 1843, in Poultney, Vermont. There Charles H. Kellogg became associated with him in it the firm taking the name of William Wheeler & Co. In 1845, the firm came to



RENSSELAER COUNTY COURT HOUSE, 1831.

Troy and established the works at No. 468 River Street. In 1850, Charles H. Kellogg began manufacturing curry-combs at the present location of the works. In May, 1862, William P. Kellogg succeeded to the business. He, in January, 1866, entered into partnership with Charles R. Walsh; the firm taking the name of William P. Kellogg & Co. In the following year, Charles R. Walsh withdrew, and Warren T. Kellogg became associated with his brother in the business. Since January 1, 1875, William P. Kellogg has conducted it. During the late war, the latter made for the United States government large quantities of percussion caps. There is no definite information obtainable respecting the origin of the manufacture of curry-combs. For many centuries mention has been made of them. A metallic curry-comb is composed of three or more paralleled rows of short teeth, to which is attached a handle. A blade of iron, known as a blank bar, is set between the rows of teeth to prevent the latter from entering the skin of the animal. Curry-combs are used to raise and separate the hairs matted together by perspiration and dirt, and to remove mud. The Kellogg curry-combs have had for many years an extensive sale in the United States and Canada, and retain the high reputation they have long borne wherever used. Mane and tail combs, whip-racks, boring and mortising machines are also made at the works.

SWEET & CLARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY has its curry-comb works on the north side of Pine Woods Avenue, immediately east of the intersection of Pine Woods and Pawling avenues. The senior member of the company, Miles Sweet, in 1873, established a curry-comb manufactory on the Hollow Road, now Spring Avenue. In January, 1874, he and William W. Harrison formed the firm of

Sweet & Harrison. On its dissolution, in December, that year, Jay Willard Clark became associated with him in the business; the firm taking the name of Sweet & Clark. On July 5, 1875, the works were located on the present site. The Sweet & Clark Manufacturing Company, Miles Sweet and Jay Willard Clark, was formed in July, 1882. Besides making all kinds of curry-combs, the company manufactures curry and horse cards, boring machines, malleable iron Cooley whip-racks, crown whip-racks, patent door fasteners, stove lifters, garden trowels, butter and lard knives, and hardware specialties. Miles Sweet, since 1845, has been engaged in the manufacture of curry-combs. His long experience in the business has enabled the company to secure an extensive sale for its goods.

Dark Day.—Tuesday, September 6, 1881, began with the sky having a dark yellow, brassy appearance. The murky, misty atmosphere veiled the earth with a darkness strongly affecting the visibleness of the nearest objects, and tinging them with a pale, golden light. The gloom of "old gold" invested everything until about noon, when the sun, with a dark redness, began to brighten the earth. The gas lights, which were burning all the morning in the stores, banks and manufacturing establishments, had a subdued, pale blue brilliancy. The scholars of some of the public schools were dismissed, and the operatives in some of the collar factories discontinued work. The darkness extended through the state of New York and in parts of the adjacent New England states.

Day Home, on the east side of Seventh Street, between State and Congress streets. The institution was projected in November, 1858, as an

industrial school. By the act of April 10, 1861, it became "The Children's Home Society" of the city of Troy. According to the act of incorporation, it was established to provide a day-home for such children as were fit objects of charity, to instruct them in the rudiments of learning and in work, to furnish them a noon-day meal, (if thought advisable), and to

Seventh Street, was purchased for \$7,000 by the society. The home is a two story, weather-boarded building. It was formally dedicated, June 27, that year. By the act of March 5, 1866, the name of the Children's Home Society was changed to that of the Day-Home. In 1879, E. Thompson Gale erected, to the memory of his son, Alfred deForest Gale, the Day



DAY HOME.

gain such an influence over them at the home and at their homes as would elevate them morally and socially. Twenty-four women as trustees were appointed by the act to manage the affairs of the institution. It is said that the society was the first corporate body of women in the state of New York constituted by the legislature. On May 1, 1861, the Tibbits mansion and lot, on

Home chapel and school building, on the north side of the lot. The foundation of the attractive structure, 30 by 55 feet, is of blue stone, and the walls are of Croton pressed brick, with Malden stone trimmings. On the first floor are the school-rooms; on the second, the chapel and parlor. The handsomely designed window at the west end of the chapel bears the inscription: "In memoriam. Alfred

deForest Gale. Born 8th Oct. 1845. Died 30th March, 1877." Architect, M. F. Cummings. Cost \$10,000. The average daily attendance of children is about 100. Principal of the school, Miss L. R. Redfield; assistant teacher, Miss Bessie Holecir; matron, Miss M. F. Merchant.

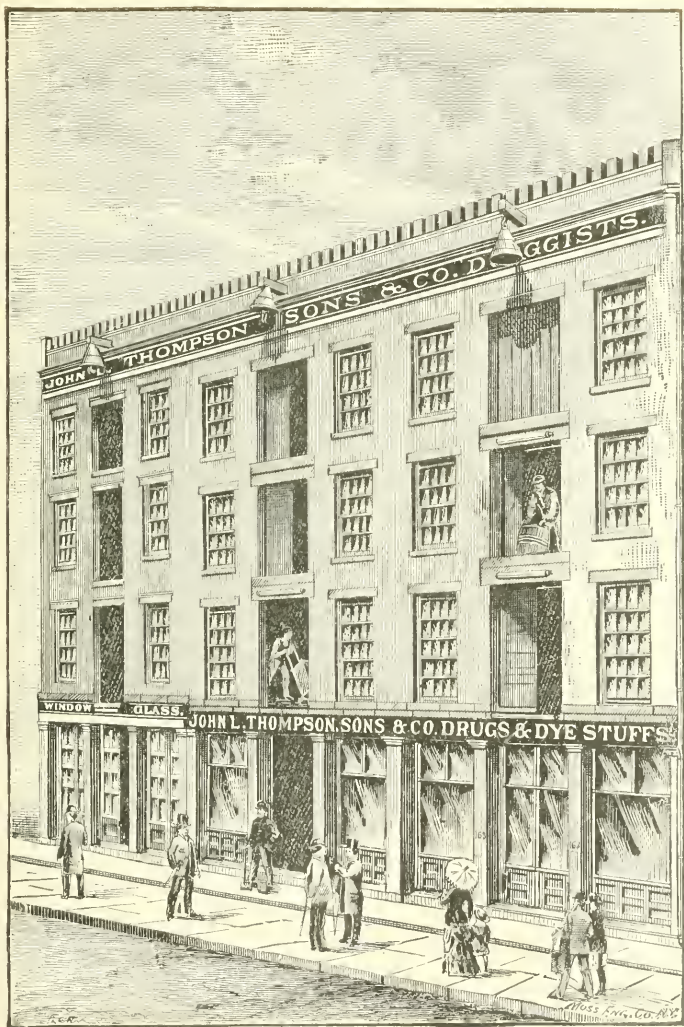
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. (See RAILROADS.)

Drugs and Medicines.—

JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS, & CO., wholesale dealers in drugs, chemicals, and medicines, at Nos. 159, 161, and 163 River Street, between State and Congress streets, represent one of the oldest business houses in Troy. In 1797, Samuel Gale, jr., the father of E. Thompson and John B. Gale, opened a drug, medicine, and paint store in a weather boarded building occupying a part of the site of the present establishment of John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.; the former being immediately north of the store of George and Benjamin Tibbits, on the northwest corner of Congress and River streets, previously belonging to Abraham Ten Eyck. About the year 1805, Samuel Gale admitted his brother William into partnership with him; the firm taking the name of S. & W. Gale. Some years later the partnership was dissolved. In 1818, John L. Thompson, then nineteen years old, coming from Poughkeepsie, became a clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, Samuel Gale, in which the latter, as postmaster from 1806 to 1829, kept the Troy post-office. The building was partly burned at the time of the great fire of Tuesday afternoon, June 20, 1820. April 24, 1821, Samuel Gale and John L. Thompson formed the partnership of Gale & Thompson, which was continued until February

29, 1828, when the senior partner sold his interest in the business to his associate. In 1832, the old weather-boarded structure gave place to the four-story, brick building, No. 161 River Street, erected by John L. Thompson. In 1835, David Cowee, son of Farwell Cowee, became a clerk in the store, and in 1841 was admitted to the copartnership, which took the name of John L. Thompson & Co. In 1852, the increased business of the firm required the purchase of the adjoining building, No. 163 River Street. In 1856, John L. and William A. Thompson became members of the firm, which took the name of John L. Thompson, Sons, & Co. The establishment was further enlarged by the purchase of the building, No. 159 River Street, and later by the erection of the store-house on Dock Street, west of River Street. In 1869, James F. Cowee, son of David Cowee, was admitted a member of the firm. The senior partner, John L. Thompson, died March 27, 1880.

ROBINSON, CHURCH, & CO., wholesale druggists, Nos. 189 and 201 River Street. The senior member of the firm as a copartner has been engaged in the business for a longer period than any druggist in the city. Pomeroy & Wells, druggists, who originated the house, are known to have moved from their first place of business in May, 1805, into the building, one door south of D. & I. Merritt's store, on the west side of River Street, between State and Albany (Broadway) streets. At the white store, sign of the Skull and Mortar, the firm continued the business until Ira M. Wells some years later succeeded to the business. His store, almost opposite the present establishment, was burned in the fire of June 20, 1820. Having formed a partnership with John V. Fassett, the firm of Wells & Fassett, in May, 1821, moved to its new



JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS, & CO'S BUILDINGS.

store, opposite that of Isaac Merritt & Son, and two doors north of that of John Van Vechten, jr. On the dissolution of the firm, November 22, 1822, it was succeeded by that of Fassett & Selden; John V. Fassett and William J. Selden. Soon after the firm moved to No. 201 River Street. The firm of J. V. Fassett & Co., formed in 1839, Daniel Robinson having become a partner of J. V. Fassett, was succeeded, in 1843, by Fassett & Co.; the partners being J. V. Fassett, Daniel Robinson, and John A. Griswold. Fassett & Co. were succeeded in 1846 by Robinson & Griswold. On the withdrawal of John A. Griswold, in 1856, Charles R. Church became associated with Daniel Robinson in the business; Charles R. Church having, from 1854, been a member of the firm of Willson & Church, druggists, at No. 321 River Street. On February 1, 1879, Robinson & Church were succeeded by Robinson, Church, & Co.; the partners being Daniel Robinson, Charles R. Church, John A. Robinson the son of the senior member of the firm, and Philip A. Calder.

Druids, Order of—

MISTLETOE GROVE, No. 11, organized December 4, 1845, meets at Druids' Hall, No. 197 River Street, on Thursday evenings.

EXCELSIOR GROVE, No. 24, meets at Druids' Hall, on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

Dry-Goods.—

CONVERSE, COLLINS, MERRILL, & Co., jobbers of dry-goods, hosiery, and notions, No. 329 River Street. This house, besides being the only wholesale dry-goods establishment in the city, represents by the past partnerships of the senior member of the firm one of the early dry-goods houses

of Troy. The originators of the wholesale dry-goods business in Troy were Henry and George Vail, who, about the year 1807, engaged in the retail business. In 1815, H. & G. Vail established their wholesale dry-goods house, at No. 158 River Street, opposite the drug store of Samuel Gale, and in 1830 admitted Ebenezer Proudfit into the firm. On the withdrawal of Henry Vail, in 1832, George Vail, Ebenezer Proudfit, and J. L. Van Schoonhoven, under the name of George Vail & Co., succeeded to the business. On the retirement of George Vail, in 1835, his son, D. Thomas Vail, became a member of the firm, which then took the name of Vail & Co., occupying the building No. 163 River Street. In 1847, Van Schoonhoven & Proudfit succeeded the firm. They, in 1850, moved to the building, No. 227 River Street. Their successors have been Van Schoonhoven, Proudfit, & Co., 1852; Van Schoonhovens, (James L. and James,) Fisk, (L. C.), & Holmes, (Charles A.), 1859; in 1860, Perrin W. Converse, the senior member of the firm of Converse, Collins, Merrill, & Co., became a partner; Van Schoonhoven, Fisk, & Converse, 1865; Converse, Cary & Co., 1872, Perrin W. Converse, Sidney T. Cary, and George G. Converse, No. 12 Broadway; Converse, Peckham, (Reuben) & Co., (George G. Converse) 1873; in 1874, the firm also occupied the new building, No. 37 Third Street; Converse, Peckham, & Vilas, (Samuel H.) 1877; Converse, Peckham, & Co., (William M. Peckham) 1881. On March 1, 1884, the present firm was formed by Perrin W. Converse, Cornelius V. Collins, Carlton H. Merrill, and William A. Meeker, who occupied the three story, brick building, No. 329 River Street, west side, between Fulton and Grand Division streets. The firm commands a large jobbing trade in Northern New

York, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts.

G. V. S. QUACKENBUSH & Co., dry-goods, carpets, and upholstery materials, southeast corner of Third Street

Street, immediately north of the building on the northeast corner of River and State streets, occupied many years by Knox & Morgan, dry-goods merchants. Some years later the store



G. V. S. QUACKENBUSH & CO'S BUILDING.

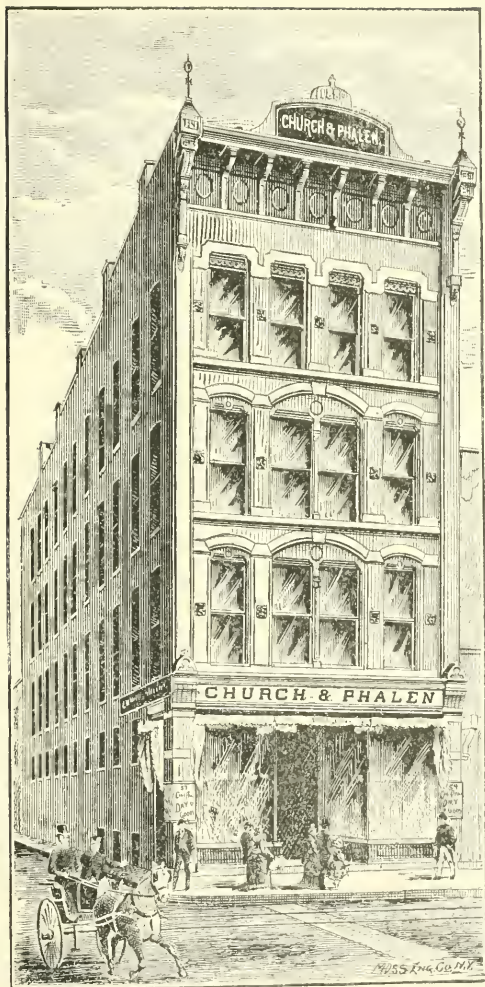
and Broadway. The founder of this, the oldest dry-goods house in the city, was Gerrit Van Schaick Quackenbush, who, in 1824, engaged in the dry-goods business at No. 202 River

was enlarged by the erection of buildings in the rear of it, Nos. 7 and 9 State Street, where it extended by an angle to the latter street, the side entrances being opposite the post-office,

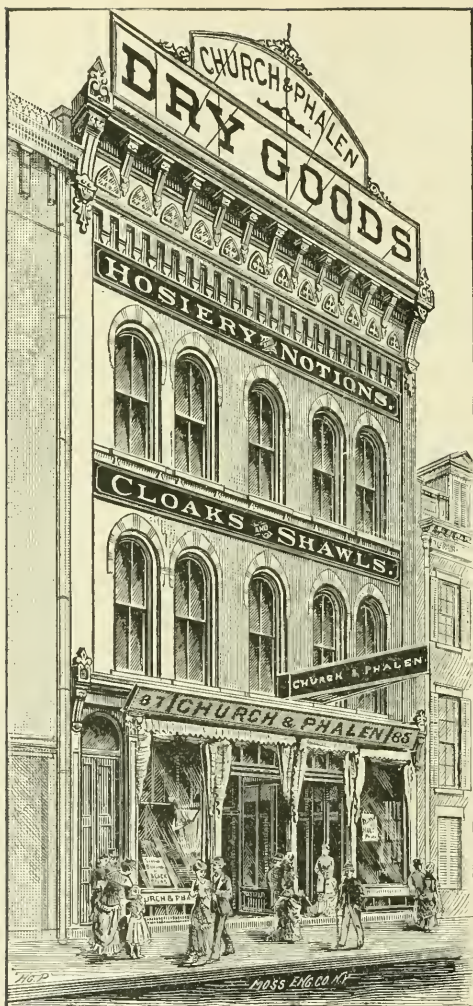
on the south side of State Street. Perceiving the drift of trade tending toward Washington Square and Albany Street (now Broadway), he purchased the Lyman property, on the southeast corner of Third and Albany streets, and erected there the present four-story, brick building. He transferred his stock to the new store, and, on October 1, 1856, began business in it. On February 1, 1865, the firm of G. V. S. Quackenbush, & Co. was formed; the copartners being Gerrit Quackenbush, (the son of G. V. S. Quackenbush), Samuel H. Lasell, and William H. Sherman. In 1868, Frederick Bullis became a copartner. On the death of Gerrit Quackenbush, May 8, 1869, the three copartners continued the business. On June 10, 1872, Gerrit V. S. Quackenbush died, aged 71 years. On February 1, 1873, Samuel H. Lasell and William H. Sherman succeeded to the business under the firm-name of G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co. The building, fronting fifty feet on Third Street and having a depth of one hundred and thirty feet on Broadway, is conveniently situated for visitation of persons residing in all parts of the city, and those coming to Troy by railroad. In the basement are the wholesale and reserve stock departments. On the first floor is the large and varied stock of the general retail dry-goods department. On the second floor are the display and sale departments, containing cloaks, curtains, upholstery goods, carpets, and oil cloths. On the same floor is the Butterick paper pattern department. On the third floor are the sale and display department of fine carpets and the upholstery work-rooms, and on the fourth floor are the carpet work-rooms. The past reputation of this long established dry-goods house of selling none but the best selections of manufactured goods in the market is still jealously preserved.

Experienced salesmen employed in the different departments of the great store give courteous attention to the wants of all classes of customers frequenting it.

CHURCH & PHALEN, retail and wholesale dry-goods merchants, occupy the connected buildings, Nos. 85 and 87 Third Street, and Nos. 55 and 57 Congress Street, which form on their first floors a spacious salesroom extending by a right angle two hundred and thirty feet from the entrances on Third Street to those on Congress Street. The enterprising firm, to give dispatch to its constantly increasing business uses the New York store service system, which permits the rapid transmission of sold goods and received money from sixty separate stations to a central balcony at the angle of the heavily-stocked department. An Otis's elevator carries customers to the second floor, on which is the cloak and suit department, where not only is a great display of cloaks, dolmans, and other seasonab'e wraps, but also cloths and trimmings from which garments of the latest fashion may be ordered made. On the third floor is the cloak and wrap manufacturing department, where more than a hundred skilled employes are engaged in making the garments ordered on the second floor. On the fourth floor is the calico-wrapper department, which gives employment to several hundred women. In the basement is the wholesale department, where out-town merchants are supplied with such selections of goods as are needed to stock their stores. In this large dry-goods house are to be found such cloths, silks, hosiery, laces, ribbons, and other stuffs as appertain to the stock of any first-class establishment. The members of the firm, Andrew M. Church and Patrick Phalen have in recent years with noticeable enterprise successfully enlarged the small business



CHURCH & PHALEN'S CONGRESS STREET BUILDING.

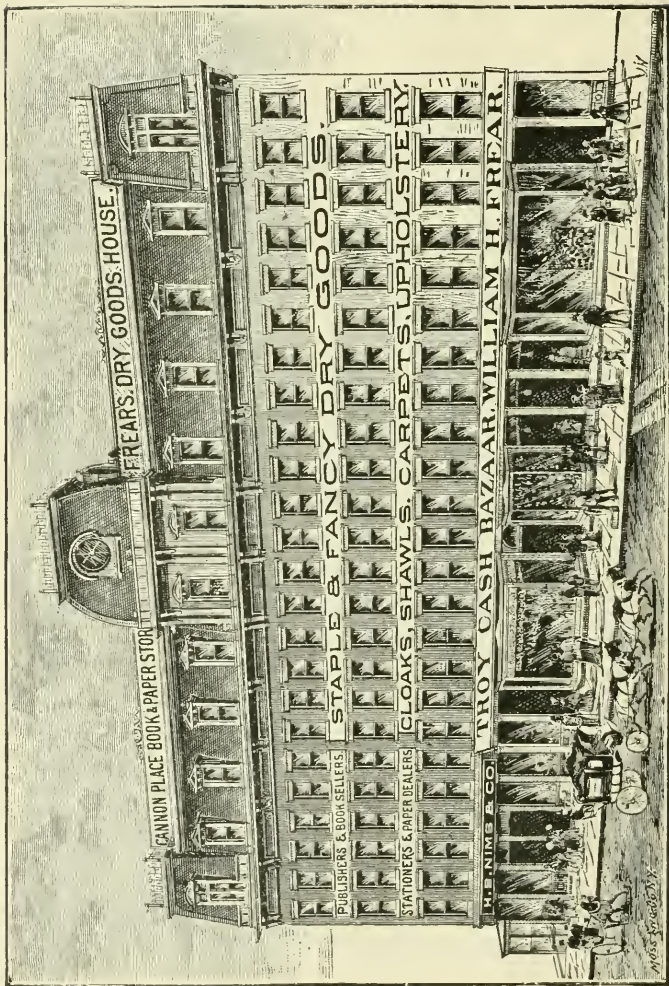


CHURCH & PHALEN'S THIRD STREET BUILDING.

begun in 1841 by Edmund Cole, at No. 52 Congress Street. George Bristol, a clerk in his store, became his successor in 1846. In 1854, he moved the store to Rand's Building, on the northwest corner of Third and Congress streets. In 1858, Edward E. Belden became his partner; the firm taking the name of George Bristol & Co. On the dissolution of the partnership, in 1861, George Bristol individually continued the business until March 1, 1863, when George H. McFarland and Andrew M. Church were admitted into partnership; the firm-name being George Bristol & Co. On March 1, 1866, George H. McFarland withdrew. On the death of George Bristol, in 1868, Andrew M. Church and Miss Flavia M. Bristol succeeded to the business, under the old firm-name. In 1873, they moved the store to the new brick building, Nos. 85 and 87 Third Street. On February 1, 1880, Patrick Phalen, having previously withdrawn from the firm of D. McCarthy, Sons, & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., doing the largest dry-goods business in that city, with which he had been associated more than twenty years, became a partner of Andrew M. Church. In October, 1883, the firm of Church & Phalen occupied the large building on Congress Street, and connected it with the Third Street building.

WILLIAM H. FREAR, at Cannon Place, has the personal distinction of possessing and conducting a larger retail dry-goods business than any other merchant in a city of the United States of the same population as that of Troy. The patronage of "Frear's Troy Bazaar" is not wholly local, for its fame attracts customers from all the cities, villages and rural districts of Eastern and Northern New York, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts. The people daily thronging the spacious salesrooms of the well-regulated

establishment are not the only evidence of the magnitude of its business. More than twelve thousand letters and packages are received and transmitted monthly through the post-office. Four, and sometimes eight, wagons are engaged in delivering goods to purchasers in the city and its vicinity. From two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons are employed in the different departments of the large store. The annual cash sales of the retail departments exceed \$1,000,000. The main salesroom, on the first floor, has a frontage of 100 feet on Washington Square, and a depth of 119 feet. The part extending to the Second Street entrances has a width of 44 feet and a depth of 130 feet. On the second floor are the cloak, shawl and suit departments, the upholstery department, and the kitchen furnishing department. On the Second Street third floor is the counting room. In the basement are the goods-receiving, the carpet, and the wholesale departments. In February, 1859, William H. Frear came to Troy, and, on March 1, entered as a salesman the dry-goods store of John Flagg, at No. 12 Fulton Street. On February 11, 1865, he and Sylvanus Haverly formed the partnership of Haverly & Frear. On March 9, that year, they opened a dry-goods store at No. 322 River Street. By articles of agreement drawn on January 29, 1868, John Flagg became a copartner on March 16, 1868; the firm taking the name of Flagg, Haverly, & Frear. On April 9, that year, the firm occupied the store-rooms Nos. 3 and 4 Cannon Place, vacated by Decker & Rice. On January 2, 1869, Sylvanus Haverly withdrew, and the firm-name was changed to that of Flagg & Frear. On the expiration of the partnership of Flagg & Frear, on March 1, 1874, William H. Frear came into posses-



sion of the business. In 1875, '76, '80, and '84, he enlarged the establishment by renting and refitting adjoining rooms, so that at present he occupies Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Cannon Place, and Nos. 13 and 15 Second Street.

Dyers.—About the year 1826, Aaron Hall began dyeing in Troy, in a building on the northwest corner of Jay and River streets. Charles Myers, in 1837, engaged in the same business at No. 277 River Street, where he was succeeded by Anthony St. Jermain. His works were purchased in 1840, by James Warwick, who, in 1842, moved them to No. 435 River Street.

CHRISTOPHER W. SHACKLADY, dyer, in 1844, became associated with James Warwick in the business, the firm taking the name of Warwick & Shacklady, and occupying the building known as No. 435 River Street. In April, 1851, the firm moved to the present location of the works of Christopher W. Shacklady, who, in 1859, succeeded to the business. In 1870, the firm of Shacklady & Ford was formed, which, in the spring of 1886, was dissolved. At his dye-works, on the southeast corner of River and Jacob streets, Christopher W. Shacklady has all the conveniences necessary to execute the orders given him.

WILLIAM R. LEE, proprietor of the Elder steam dye-works, established in 1856, continues the dyeing business at No. 53 State Street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Earthquakes.—Two distinct vibrations of the earth were felt by many people in Troy about 2:07 P. M., on Sunday, August 10, 1884. The wave movement was north and south. On Sunday, November 4, 1877, at

1:53 A. M., there was a shock of an earthquake more perceptible in its effects than the later one.

East Greenbush, one of the towns of Rensselaer county, originally known as the town of Clinton, was erected February 23, 1855. Its territory was a part of the town of Greenbush.

The Harrowgate spring, about a half a mile from the Greenbush ferry, derived its name, in 1792, from the celebrated Harrowgate springs, twenty miles west of York, England, because the mineral properties of the former were similar to those of the latter. A building was erected near it for visitors using the water. After the war of 1812 the spring lost its popularity.

In the burial ground, in the rear of the Dutch church, in East Greenbush, is the grave of Edmund Charles Genet, who came to the United States from France, in December, 1792, as minister plenipotentiary and consul-general. In March, 1810, he came to the town of Greenbush and purchased a farm, on which he built the Genet homestead, now the summer residence of Nelson Davenport of Troy. The slab marking his grave is inscribed:

“Under this humble stone are interred the remains of Edmund Charles Genet, late adjutant-general, minister plenipotentiary and consul-general from the French Republic to the United States of America. He was born at Versailles, parish of St. Louis, in France, Jan. 8, 1763, and died at Prospect Hill, town of Greenbush, July 14, 1834. Driven by the storms of the revolution to the shades of retirement, he devoted his talents to his adopted country, where he cherished the love of liberty and virtue. The pursuits of literature and science enlivened his peaceful solitude, and he devoted his life to usefulness and

benevolence. His last moments were, like his life, an example of fortitude and true Christian philosophy. His heart was love and friendship's sun, which set on this transitory world to rise with radiant splendor beyond the grave."

Beside his grave are the tombs of his two wives; before marriage Cornelia Tappan, and Martha Brandon Osgood. He was one of the originators of the Rensselaer County Agricultural Society.

In May, 1812, the United States government purchased about 300 acres of land, one and a half miles east of the village of Greenbush, for a military post. Major-General Henry Dearborn, commanding, erected there eight frame buildings, known as the barracks, each 22 by 252 feet, two stories high, with basements, four on two opposite sides of the parade ground, and four other frame buildings, two stories high, 90 feet long, for officers' quarters, two occupying sites on the two other opposite sides of the parade ground. A number of other buildings were erected on the eminence commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The cantonment had accommodations for more than 4,000 soldiers. The camp's elevated position, frequently called Mount Madison, was deemed a very healthful one, but during the first year of its occupation much sickness prevailed among the troops. On May 2, 1831, the property was sold by the government.

The only village in the town is that of East Greenbush, near the middle of the southern boundary line of the town. Population about 250. In the place are two churches, one hotel, and about forty other buildings.

Population of the town of East Greenbush: 1855, 1,606; 1860, 1,607; 1865, 1,663; 1870, 1,845; 1875, 2,067; 1880, 2,127.

Elbow Street was called Fulton Street in 1847.

Electric Light Company, Troy, works on southeast corner of River and Liberty streets, was incorporated, February 21, 1885. Capital stock, \$150,000. The first use of electricity for illuminating purposes in the city was made on Thursday night, December 22, 1881. The first contract for lighting the city streets by electricity was made April 20, 1885. The officers of the company are Albert E. Powers, president; Samuel Foster, vice president; and George H. Morrison, secretary and treasurer.

Electrotyping.—

TROY ELECTROTYPE COMPANY, No. 7 and 9 Sixth Street, between Fulton and Grand Division streets.

Emerald Beneficial Association.—BRANCH No. 3 was organized, August 15, 1875; chartered, August 29, 1876. The association holds its meetings on the first and third Mondays in each month, at Emmet Hall, No. 8 Third Street. BRANCH No. 6, organized, April 17, 1884, meets at the same place.

Emmet Association, Robert, meets at Emmet Hall, No. 8 Third Street.

Empire Order of Mutual Aid.—GRISWOLD LODGE, No. 18, meets every fourth Monday, in the Temple of Honor, No. 273 River Street. TROY LODGE, No. 128, meets on the second Monday of each month, at the same place.

Employment Society, Ladies', incorporated September 10, 1855, has its rooms in its building

No. 45 Ferry Street, between First and Second streets. This admirably conducted society aids a large number of needy women by employing them to make clothing which the managers afterward sell. The present officers are Mrs. C. L. MacArthur, president; Mrs. John N. Squires, vice-president; Miss Sarah Thurman, secretary; Mrs. David Cohen, treasurer.

Engineers and Surveyors' Instruments.—

W. & L. E. GURLEY, in their large, four-story, brick building, on the north side of Fulton street, between Fifth and Union streets, manufacture

The site of the establishment has for more than three-score years been occupied by buildings in which surveying and mathematical instruments have been manufactured. Julius Hanks, of Mansfield, Connecticut, having, in 1808, erected in Gibbonsville, (now West Troy), a bell and brass foundry, purchased, June 15, 1825, from Jacob D. E. Van der Heyden, lot 795, on the north side of Elbow (Fulton) Street, between Fifth Street and the alley east of it. On this and the adjoining lot, afterwards purchased by him, he erected a two-story, weather-boarded building, fronting with two gables and a portico on Fifth Street. A small



JULIUS HANKS' BUILDING, 1825.

theodolites, solar telescopes, compasses, transits, plane tables, Y levels, miners' compasses, chains, rods, and drawing instruments. The enterprising firm makes annually more engineering and surveying instruments than any other three mathematical and philosophical instrument manufacturers in the United States, and widely distributes them in all parts of the world. The Gurley instruments are used by engineers in Japan, China, India, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Hayti, Canada, and in every state and territory in this country.

bust of Benjamin Franklin ornamented the entablature of the front door on the portico, and the dial of a clock the gable of that part of the building in which were the office and work-rooms: the north part being the dwelling of the proprietor. On Fulton Street, on the west side of the alley, Julius Hanks built a small, frame structure, which he used for a foundry. In the two buildings he began manufacturing, as he advertised, "church bells, town clocks, copper and brass castings, and surveyors' instruments of the most improved construction."

In 1829, his son, Oscar, succeeded to the business.

William Gurley, the senior member of the firm of W. & L. E. Gurley, after graduating, in 1839, from the Rensselaer Institute, now known as the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, entered the establishment of Oscar Hanks, in 1840, to learn the business.

on the site of that known as No. 319 River Street, using the basement for a foundry, the first story for an office and a salesroom, and the two upper stories for work-rooms. Lewis E. Gurley, before entering Union College, in 1847, whence he was graduated in July, 1851, had acquired a knowledge of the business with Phelps & Gurley.



GURLEY BUILDING, FULTON STREET.

On February 25, 1845, he and Jonas H. Phelps formed a partnership, under the name of Phelps & Gurley, mathematical and philosophical instrument makers, and rented the basement of the building formerly on the southwest corner of River and Grand Division streets. On May 1, 1845, the firm occupied the building formerly

In September, 1851, he was admitted a member of the firm, which took the name of Phelps & Gurleys. On February 1, 1852, the Gurley Brothers purchased Jonas H. Phelps's interest, and continued the business under the name of W. & L. E. Gurley. In the spring of 1852, they bought the property formerly belonging to Oscar

Hanks, on Fulton and Fifth streets. That year, they erected, on the site of the Hanks foundry, a four-story, brick building, fronting 65 feet on Fulton Street, and furnished it with the machinery which their enlarged business demanded. On May 10, 1862, it and the building on the corner of Fifth and Fulton streets were burned in the great fire of that day. The erection of the present imposing structure was immediately undertaken. The engine in it set in motion the new machinery on December 10, 1862, the same day of the same month that the machinery in the former building was put in operation in 1852. During the civil war the firm made for the United States government brass fuse-plugs for Columbiad shells, brass sight-pieces for Parrott guns, and brass mountings for saddles. The firm also made war munitions for a number of contractors. The firm's notable display of engineering instruments, at the International Exhibition, at Philadelphia, in 1876, was decreed a special award by the Centennial Commission. An engineer's transit of aluminium, the first ever made of that light metal, was a part of the firm's attractive exhibit. There are several costly and curiously constructed machines in the establishment used for engraving letters and graduating lines on metallic plates which automatically operate with wonderful precision. The firm manufactures platinum wire for its telescopes of the exceeding fineness of 1-12,000 of an inch, 10,000 fibres of which can be thrust together through the eye of a No. 9 cambric needle. A thread of the wire sufficient to encircle the earth can be coiled inside a thimble.

The Gurley Building has a frontage of 130 feet on Fulton Street and a depth of 90 on Fifth Street, and extends along Union Street 118 feet. The salesroom, office, drafting, ship-

ping, and engine rooms are on the first story. The spacious manufacturing rooms are on the second and third stories. The elaborate and valuable machinery includes twelve graduating engines, six of which are automatic, three engraving and figuring machines, and more than a hundred lathes. The sales of the firm's instruments yearly range from \$150,000 to \$200,000. A large number of experienced workmen are employed in the establishment.

Episcopal Churches.—There are seven Episcopal churches in the city.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, northeast corner of Third and State streets. In a sketch of the life of the Right Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Ohio, it is related that after his graduation from Dartmouth College, in 1795, he visited Albany, where he became a teacher in the academy, and on the following Sunday "read divine service in Troy." It may therefore be assumed that at that time the small number of Episcopalians in the village were accustomed to assemble in available rooms to engage in religious worship. In 1803, among the clergymen occasionally conducting these services was the Rev. David Butler. He had been ordained a priest by the Right Rev. Samuel Seabury, Bishop of Connecticut, at Middletown, in that state; June 9, 1793, and, in 1794, became rector of the parish at Litchfield, where he ministered until he was instituted rector of Christ Church, Reading, Connecticut, April 17, 1799. Advised by the visiting clergyman, the zealous laymen accepted the aid tendered them by Trinity Church, New York, to build a church and support a rector. To become an incorporated body, they met in the courthouse, on Monday, January 16, 1804,

and having made Nicholas Schuyler chairman, they "determined that all the male persons present" should "be a church or congregation * * * known in law by the name of the Trustees of St. Paul's Church in Troy." They then elected Eliakim

singburgh, having organized themselves, on January 5, 1804, into a body known by the name of Trinity Church of that village, the Right Rev. Benjamin Moore, conceiving that the welfare of the members of the two congregations could best be promoted by



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1819.

Warren and Jeremiah Pierce, church wardens, and Nicholas Schuyler, David Buel, jr., Lemuel Hawley, Thomas Davis, Thomas Hillhouse, John Bird, William S. Parker, and Hugh Peebles, vestrymen. A number of Episcopalians residing in Lan-

uniting them in one parish, suggested the erection of a church midway between the two villages. Deeming the proposed site unsuitable, the people of St. Paul's congregation determined, on March 8, 1804, to erect a church in the central part of the village, and

instructed the trustees to purchase of John Bird the east parts of lots 183 and 184, on the northwest corner of Congress and Third streets. The owner, unwilling to place a price upon the property, its value was appraised by Daniel Merritt and John McCoun. The lot, 65 by 100 feet, was purchased, March 26, for \$425. David Buel, jr., Thomas Davis, and Nicholas Schuyler, the building committee, were instructed "to contract with proper workmen to put up the building of the church; the frame to be well put up and filled in with brick, one thick, the roof well covered to the top of the brick of the steeple, and the house to be in every respect well inclosed." On Monday, July 2, the corner-stone was laid by the Rev. David Butler, "who had previously been chosen rector by the vestry." The event was thus referred to by the *Albany Gazette* of the following day: "Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Rev. David Butler, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Coe, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and a respectable number of citizens, formed in procession and proceeded to the spot destined for the Protestant Episcopal Church, and with the usual exercises of prayer, vocal and instrumental music, &c., laid the corner stone upon which to build an edifice for the public worship of God."

On his return to Reading, the Rev. David Butler wrote, on August 2, "to the vestry of the church of Troy and Lansingburgh," that he had obtained his dismission from that parish, and would accept the call given him. "I shall endeavor to make myself ready to remove with my family whenever it may be convenient for Mr. Warren to come down with his vessel." On the Sunday preceding Christmas, in 1804, there were five persons in the congregation who had attended the celebration of the Holy

Communion, and these partook of it with several other persons present at that time.

Early in the summer of 1805, the church was completed. On Wednesday, June 26, the pews and seats were "sold at public vendue." The persons who had subscribed and paid money to erect the building or to purchase the organ were privileged to have the amount deducted from the sum to be paid for pews or seats. Trinity Church, New York, contributed \$2,000 to the erection of the church. The organ, constructed in England, had been in use in the old French church in New York City. For two decades of years after its transference to St. Paul's it was the only church-organ in Troy. The clerk's desk, the lectern, and pulpit, it is said, were constructed one above the other as in old English churches.

On Wednesday, January 8, 1806, the Rev. David Butler was instituted rector of St. Paul's parish, and on the following day that of Trinity, Lansingburgh. He conducted every Sunday one service in Troy and one in Lansingburgh, except on every fourth Sunday, when he officiated in Waterford. On Thursday morning, August 21, the Right Rev. Benjamin Moore consecrated the church. The rector, whose clothing was of the fashion of the last century, always walked to the church in gown and bands from the rectory, then on the east side of Fourth Street, and nearly opposite the present site of the Unitarian Church. Robing himself in the contracted room, beneath the pulpit, he emerged in his surplice to officiate in the service. In 1813, the number of regular communicants had increased to 84. The rector's manifold duties in St. Paul's parish caused him, in 1814, to sever his pastoral relations with Trinity Church, Lansingburgh. Tradition relates that the sonorous

responses of the clerk were of a peculiar solemnity and deeply impressed children. The Canticles were always read until the enlargement of the building, at which time, to please some of the members disliking the innovation of chanting them, it was ordered that only one should be chanted, either the *Venite* or *Jubilate*. Later all the Canticles were sung except the *Te Deum*, which was never sung while St. Paul's congregation worshipped in the building. In 1819, it was enlarged by increasing its length 35 feet at the chancel or north end. This addition made the building, including the tower, 90 feet long and 45 wide. The school-house, built in 1809, at the north end of the church, was removed to the lot on the north side of the parsonage, on Fourth Street.

Desiring a new and larger church, a great number of the members petitioned the vestry, in January, 1826, to take steps to build one. On February 27, David Buel, jr., Stephen R. Warren, Nathan Warren, E. Pattison, Lewis Richards, James Van Brackle, and Ira Ford were appointed a committee to report a suitable site, and were requested to inquire whether the old burying-ground, on the southeast corner of Third and State streets, could be obtained and upon what terms; also whether the church could be exchanged for the Methodist or Baptist church, or either of the lots upon which they were built. On March 17, it was determined that the lot of Joshua Harpham, on the northeast corner of Third and State streets, and the next one, north of it, belonging to Benjamin Gilbert, and a part of the lot, next north of the latter, the property of Stephen Bouton, jr., should be purchased. On May 1, the first two lots, each 50 by 130 feet, were severally purchased for \$3,500 and \$2,800, both subject to annual ground-rents. On each was a two

story, wooden building. They were sold and removed. The pump in the street, near the curb of the pavement, was taken from the well, which was covered with a flag-stone. On September 16, Nathan Dauchy, Nathan Bouton, Nathan Warren, Lewis Richards, and Jacob Bishop were appointed a building committee, and authorized to sell the church on the southwest corner of Third and Congress streets and the lot on which the school-house was standing on Fourth Street.

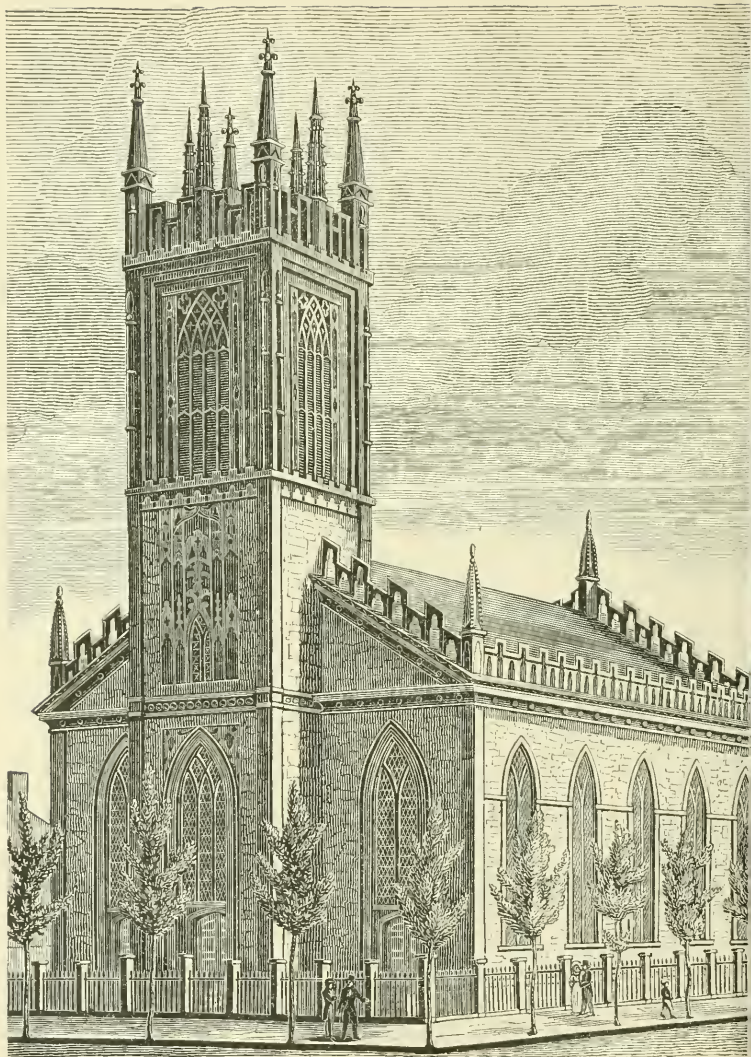
In the spring of 1827, the excavations for the foundation of the present church were begun. On Tuesday afternoon, April 24, the corner-stone was laid. At four o'clock, the rector, wardens, and vestrymen, with some of the pastors of the other churches in the city, and a large number of people went in procession from the old church to the site of the new one. "They then descended into the excavation, intended for the foundation of the new edifice, and the corner-stone was there laid in due form. In a cavity of the corner-stone, made for the purpose, a glass vase was deposited, with the following contents: The Holy Bible and Book of Common Prayer, enclosed in leather and covered with wax; a manuscript history of the origin and progress of the Episcopal Church in this city; a list of the houses of worship" then "in Troy; a list of the clergymen; a roll with the following Latin inscription: 'In hac urbe, 16mo Jan. A.D. 1804, societas Christiana, auctoritate Episcopalis Ecclesiæ Protestantism in Feoderatis Civitatibus Americæ Septentrionalis, appellata Ecclesia Sancti Pauli, Trojæ, prima est constituta. Suum templum, eodem anno ædificatum reffectum est, A. D. 1819, ac amplius constructum. A. D. 1827, 24 mo Apr. Rev. David Butler, rector, necnon Valde Johanne Henrico Hobart Episcopo, hoc novum templum,

auspiciis beatis, conditum est'; a copy of Sword's Pocket Almanac, Christian Calendar and Ecclesiastical Register for 1827; a copy of Tuttle & Richards' City Calendar for the years 1826 and 1827; the last number of each of the five papers published in this city; one number of several other periodical journals; a New York Price Current; a printed address to parents on the subject of Sunday schools; a printed circular to the members of the Episcopal Church in the United States; and a silver plate on which was engraved the following inscription: 'This corner-stone of Saint Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of the City of Troy was laid on the 24th day of April, anno Domini 1827, and the 51st year of the Independence of the United States of America, by the Rev. David Butler, rector of the church; Nathan Bouton and Esaias Warren, wardens; George Tibbits, Nathan Warren, William Bradley, Nathan Dauchy, Francis Yvonnelt, Elias Pattison, James Van Brackle, and David Buel, jr., vestrymen. The Right Rev. John H. Hobart, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of the state of New York. Nathan Bouton, Nathan Dauchy, Lewis Richards, Jacob Bishop, Nathan Warren, building committee. Master-builders, Peter Stewart, James McFarlan, masons; Farquhar McRae, John Corey, carpenters. John Quincy Adams president of the United States of America.'" When the corner-stone had been laid, the rector delivered an address and the exercises closed with a prayer.

The building, constructed of Amsterdam limestone, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, on Saturday, August 16, 1828. On the completion of the edifice the following particulars were printed respecting it: "The main body of the church is

103 feet by 70. At the west end is a tower 24 feet square, projecting 12 feet from the face of the wall, and 100 feet high. * * * There are five windows on each side, and three in the east end, each 25 feet high by 8 feet wide—except the great window over the altar, which is 40 feet high and 20 feet wide. Inside, clustered columns support the galleries and the ceiling, which latter is turned into Gothic arches, ornamented with ribs and rows of stucco. The altar front, the pulpit, the breastwork of the galleries, and the pews are beautifully painted in imitation of British oak. There are one hundred and forty slips on the lower floor, and seventy on the side galleries, besides seats in the organ loft. * * * The new bell, which is an excellent one from Hanks' foundry, and is swinging in the tower, weighs 22 cwt. A neat staircase behind the pulpit leads down to a spacious vestry room in the basement, into which there is also a door in the rear wall. The court is paved all around the church with broad flags, and the whole is enclosed by a neat fence with balusters." The lots and the building cost \$40,368 66. The organ, built by Henry Erben, of New York, had 18 stops and 865 pipes. On August 18, one hundred pews in the church were sold for \$38,000. Some years later, the fence on the west and south sides of the building was removed. The erection of the present rectory was undertaken in 1865.

The Erben organ was displaced in 1854 by a much larger one, the gift of Mrs. Martha C. Warren, the widow of Stephen Warren. Another, made by C. & G. G. Hook & Hastings of Boston, and connected with the former by pneumatic trackers to play the two at the same time, was placed in the gallery on the north side of the chancel, in 1881. On the first Sunday



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1828.

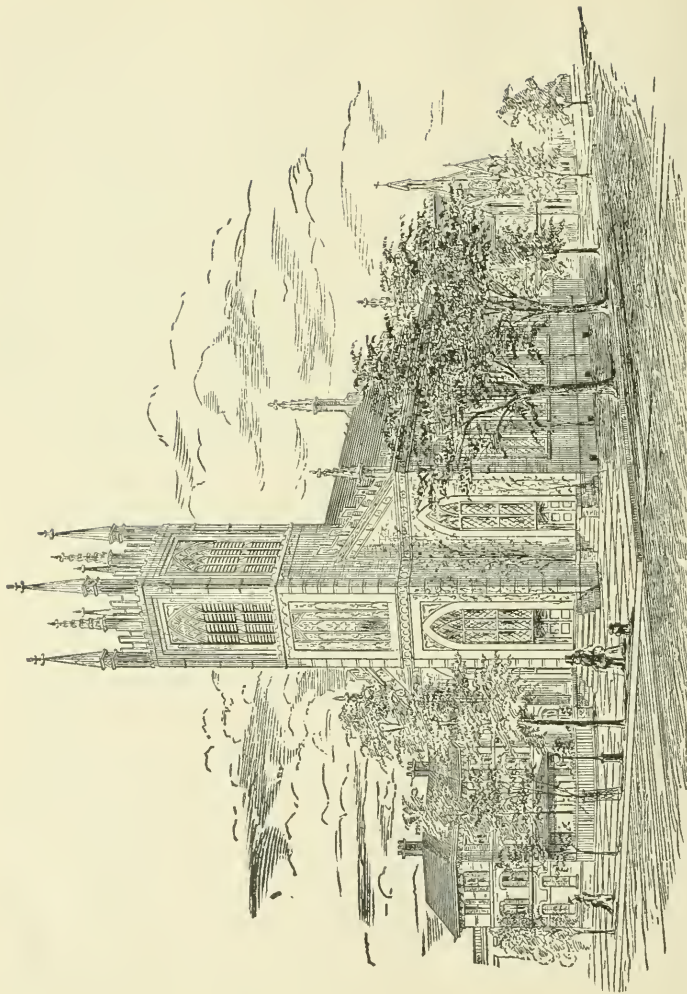
in January, 1879, a boys' choir, organized by E. Coleman Webb, deceased, choirmaster and organist, succeeded the quartette choir previously singing in the church.

Among the rich memorial gifts in the building is an elaborate brass lectern, presented Easter, 1880, by Mrs. Walter P. Warren, in memory of her brother, "Edward Ingersoll Warren, born July 18, 1858, died April 8, 1878;" a brass, triple corona, for lighting the chancel, the gift of the Hon. James Forsyth, in 1880; a number of finely illuminated panels on the sides of the chancel, painted and given by Mrs. E. Warren Paine, in 1880; a communion service, the gift of Mrs. John L. Thompson, in memory of her deceased husband, in 1881; white marble altar steps, given in 1883, by William E. Hagan and family, in memory of Frank Covell Hagan, who died December 19, 1882; a beautiful Caen marble reredos, English alabaster panels, Tennessee marble columns and shelf, given at Easter, 1886, in memory of Mrs. Phebe Warren Tayloe, born September 4, 1804, died November 6, 1884; also a credence in memory of Mrs. Eliza A. Paine, born March 22, 1801, died December 20, 1866.

The other attractive memorials in the church are the richly illuminated glass in the chancel window, 40 feet high and 20 wide, placed there by the congregation to the memory of the Rev. David Butler, D. D. On the north side of the reredos is a tablet, erected in 1828 by the vestry "in memory of Eliakim Warren, senior warden of this church from its organization in 1804 until his death. To his zeal and munificence the congregation is indebted under God for its origin and prosperity. He died September 4, 1824, aged 77 years." On the south side of the reredos is another erected by the vestry, in mem-

ory of Phebe, relict of Eliakim Warren. She died January 17th, 1835, aged 80 years." Near it is a brass incrimbed: "David Butler, D. D., first rector of the parish, 1804-1834. Died July 11, A. D. 1842, aged 80 years." Beside it is another lettered: "Robert B. Van Kleeck, Doctor of Divinity, rector of this church, 1837-1854. Born August 25, A. D. 1810. Died, November 23, 1880, aged 70 years." Another, near it, is the gift of the Young Men's Guild of St. Paul's Church, in memory of "Francis Harison, S. T. D. Born in New York City, December 15, 1839. Rector of this church from June 1, 1873, until his death. Died December 29, 1885." On the north wall of the church are three tablets; one "in memory of Esaias Warren.

* * * A discreet and faithful warden of this church, in which office he succeeded his venerable father. He was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 16, 1771. Died in this city the 19th of April, 1829." Near it is another "in memory of Stephen Warren, third son of Eliakim and Phebe Warren, for seventeen years senior warden of this church, an office in which his only predecessors were his father and eldest brother. Born March 9, 1783. Died May 9, 1847." The third is "sacred to the memory of Nathan Warren, who died August 13, 1834, aged 57 years." On the south wall of the church is a brass "in memory of Jonas Coe Heartt, vestryman of this church from 1831 to 1861; warden from 1861 to 1874. Born August 12, 1793. Died April 30, 1874"; and to "Catharine, his wife, born August 8, 1793, died December 28, 1869." Two colored glass windows in the front wall of the building were given at Easter, 1885, one by the Young Men's Guild of St. Paul's Church, and the other by the Sunday-school.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, RECTORY AND CHAPEL.

The corner-stone of St. Paul's Parish House or Chapel, on State Street, was laid July 4, 1869. The stone structure occupies the site of the two-story, brick, Sunday-school house erected in 1832. The building was dedicated by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, on St. Paul's Day, 1871. The German congregation of St. Paul's parish began worshipping in the chapel on the second Sunday of October, 1881. The illuminated chancel window bears the inscription: "In memory of T. C. Brinsmade, M. D., who died June 22, A. D. 1867. Erected by his wife." The illuminated window in the east wall was given by John Hobart Warren, in memory of his deceased wife, "Eliza Atwood Tibbits Warren, born August 12, 1831. Entered into rest, April 6, 1870." The stone font was the gift of Mrs. William O. Cunningham, in memory of her infant son, William Stuart Cunningham, who died March 25, 1870."

The Martha Memorial House, at the north side of the church, erected and furnished by Joseph W. Fuller and wife, in memory of their daughter, Martha W. Fuller, was presented to the parish by the Rev. Eliphalet N. Potter, D. D., in their behalf, on All Saint's Day, November 1, 1881.

The parish school has an endowment of about \$12,000.

Rectors: David Butler, D. D., elected July 2, 1804, instituted June 18, 1805, resigned April 26, 1834; Robert B. Croes (assistant rector), elected November 26, 1829, began his ministrations March 2, 1830, resigned January 30, 1831; Isaac Peck, (assistant rector), elected August 27, 1831, began his ministrations December 4, elected rector April 26, 1834, resigned December 12, 1836; Alonzo Potter, D. D., (officiated), 1836-37, (made Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845); Robert Boyd Van Kleeck,

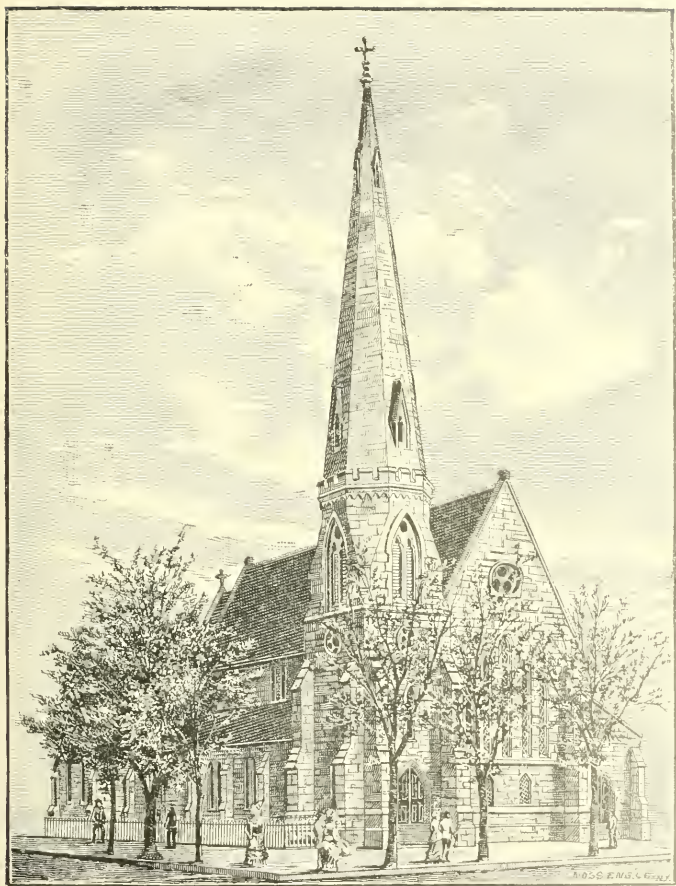
D. D., elected October 16, 1837, instituted November 19, resigned February 6, 1854; Thomas W. Coit, D. D., LL. D., elected March 20, 1854, accepted April 17, began his ministrations April 30, resigned September 20, 1872; Eliphalet N. Potter, D. D., (associate rector), began his ministrations March 1, 1869, resigned April 2, 1872; Francis Harrison, D. D., called May 4, 1873, accepted May 21, began his ministrations June 1, instituted October 28, died December 29, 1885; H. Ashton Henry, (assistant minister), priest in charge, January 1, 1886, to present time.

Assistant ministers: William G. Spencer, October 11, 1854 to 1855; George C. Pennel, October 11, 1855 to July 11, 1856; Thomas Brinley Fogg, July 11, 1856 to July 11, 1857; John Scarborough, July 19, 1857 to July 8, 1860, (made bishop of New Jersey in 1875); Edgar Tefft Chapman, July 15, 1860 to 1862; F. Wainwright, 1862 to 1863; George Worthington, 1864 to January 2, 1865; (made bishop of Nebraska in 1885); Charles A. Holbrook, September 24, 1866 to 1867; Richard S. Adams, (officiated at St. Paul's Free Chapel), November 9, 1869 to July 5, 1870; F. S. Luther, 1871 to 1872; Walker Gwynne, (officiated at St. Paul's Free Chapel), October, 1872 to March 1, 1876; George W. Shinn, October 10, 1873 to January 9, 1875; Francis A. Shoup, January 9, 1875 to June, 1875; Alexander McMillan, 1874 to April 16, 1877; William C. Prout, (officiated at St. Paul's Free Chapel), July 15, 1876 to June 16, 1878; William M. Pickslay, June 9, 1877 to 1878; Pelham Williams, S. T. D., (officiated at St. Paul's Free Chapel), December 21, 1879, to January 6, 1881; Henry T. Leslie, 1879; Johannes Rockstroh, (in charge of St. Paul's German congregation),

July 1, 1881 to July 1, 1885; Arthur B. Moorhouse, 1884 to 1885; Julius G. Erhardt, (in charge of St. Paul's German congregation), July 1, 1885 to April, 1886; H. Ashton Henry, (priest in charge of St. Paul's parish), January 1, 1886 to present time.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH is on the southeast corner of First and Liberty streets. In the fall of 1830 a number of Episcopalians intending to organize a second Episcopal church in the city, began holding lay services in the Presbyterian session house, No. 71 Fourth Street. In that building, in November, they organized "St. John's Church in the city of Troy" by electing David Buel, and John Whiton, wardens, and David Buel, jr., Lewis Rousseau, Asahel Gilbert, jr., Darius Weed, Francis N. Mann, Charles S. J. Goodrich, Henry Rousseau, and Melzer Flagg, vestrymen. A committee was appointed to negotiate the purchase of St. Paul's Church, on the northwest corner of Congress and State streets. On January 13, 1831, the ground and the building, "including bell, organ and other personal property appurtenant to the church-edifice," were bought for \$5,000. The purchasers covenanted that the building should forever thereafter be "used and appropriated to and for the use of an Episcopal church by a congregation in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church," and that the property should revert to St. Paul's Church if this use of the building were not made. The Rev. John A. Hicks of Easton, Pennsylvania, was called to the rectorship of the church, and took charge of the parish in May, 1831. St. John's congregation, it is said, included at that time "seventeen communicants and some twenty families." In 1839, a new steeple replaced the old one, and a larger bell was hung in the belfry.

In September, that year, a committee appointed to consider the expediency of building a church near Washington Street reported adversely, and in the following year \$2,000 were expended in the renovation of the old edifice. Dissatisfied with its location, and believing that the growth and influence of the Episcopal Church in the city would be promoted by building a church in a part of Troy where there was not a Protestant one, the congregation requested a full release of St. Paul's Church upon the property purchased of it, and the privilege of selling the church and ground belonging to it and of using the money obtained from the sale to erect another edifice for the congregation, "to be consecrated forever to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church." On March 23, 1849, the trustees of St. Paul's Church accepted the terms and conditions proposed by St. John's congregation. On February 10, 1853, two lots, numbered 6 and 7, belonging to Dennis M. Fitch, on the southeast corner of First and Liberty streets, were purchased for \$3,600, and in the spring of that year the erection of the present substantial and attractive edifice was undertaken. On March 14, the property on the northwest corner of Congress and Third streets was sold to Gardner W. Rand for \$9,000. Its delivery was under an agreement that the building should be torn down, and until that was done, the edifice should "not be occupied or rented by the purchaser for any purpose whatever." On Saturday, June 18, the corner-stone of the present church was laid by the Right Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, Provisional Bishop of New York. On August 25, 1854, the unfinished building, during the conflagration of that day, when two hundred buildings were burned in its vicinity, was barely saved from the destroying element.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

A large brand lodged in the highest part of the frame-work of the steeple and set it on fire. James Stantial, seeing the lodgement of the flaming wood, climbed to the dizzy height and hurled the brand to the ground. On May 31, 1855, the church was consecrated by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Provisional Bishop of New York. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania. The red sandstone of the structure was obtained at the quarries of Portland, Conn. The length of the building, including the chancel, is 100 feet, the width 62 feet. The chapel at the east end of the church is 50 feet long and 21 wide. The spire has an elevation of about 150 feet. Henry Dudley of New York was the architect of the beautiful structure. It cost about \$50,000. In 1858, the stone spire was added to the tower, in memory of Miss Jane Porter Lincoln, a former member of the parish, by her mother, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, of Baltimore, Md. In September, 1870, a chime of eleven bells was placed in the tower; the gift of different members of the parish. In 1873-74, the chapel was enlarged. In the spring of 1879, a new organ displaced the one given by Mrs. George M. Tibbits when the church was built. On the death of the Hon. Francis N. Mann, February 8, 1880, the vestry, by his will, received \$25,000, the interest of which is annually used for certain charitable purposes. In recent years, the church has been greatly enriched by many memorial gifts and special contributions. The picture of St. John, on the chancel-wall, was erected to the memory of Lillian Burdett, in 1880, by her parents. The brass communion rail was the gift of Mrs. Cicero Price; the chancel-floor of Minton tile that of the Leguë Society; the

beautiful pulpit of polished brass, a duplicate of the one in old St. Stephen's church in Philadelphia, that of W. Stone Smith, in memory of his deceased wife, Fannie Burdett Smith; the carved, wooden, eagle-lectern that of Mrs. Cicero Price, in memory of her daughter Cora; the carved chancel-chair that of Uri Gilbert and wife, in memory of their son, Joseph L. Gilbert; the stone font that of John H. Willard and wife, in memory of their son, John Hudson Willard. The brass on the wall, on the south side of the chancel, was erected by the vestry "in memory of Francis N. Mann, one of the founders and for fifty years a warden and vestryman of this parish. Born June 19, 1802; died February 8, 1880." On the wall on the north side of the chancel is another brass, erected in memory of Thomas A. Tillinghast, a devout member and faithful officer of the church, who died June 10, 1879. Many of the departed dead of the parish have tokens of remembrance in the beautifully designed memorial windows of the church and Sunday-school rooms.

The parsonage, on the northeast corner of First and Washington streets, was built in 1863.

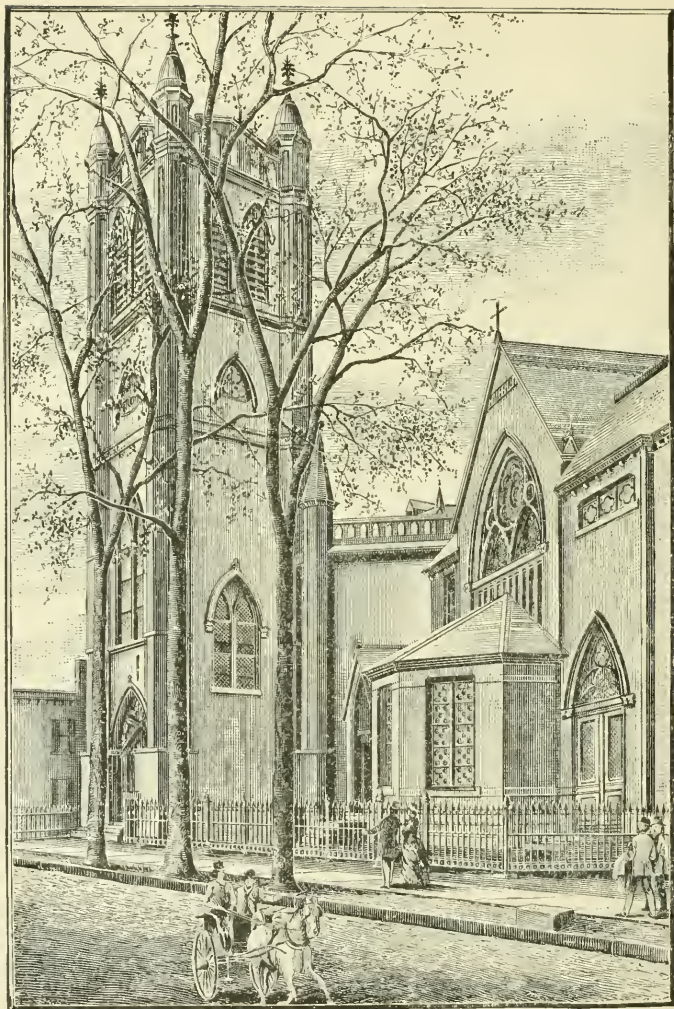
Rectors: John A. Hicks, May, 1831, to January, 1832; Herman Hooker, November, 1832, to September, 1833; Henry R. Judah, 1833 to 1836; Gordon Winslow, September, 1836 to 1837; Richard Cox, October, 1837, to May, 1844; William H. Walter, September, 1844, to April, 1846; A. B. Carter, May 30, 1846, to September, 1847; Edward Lounsberry, September, 1847, to March, 1854; Richard Temple, July, 1854, to September, 1856; J. Brinton Smith, December, 1856, to February, 1859; Henry C. Potter, D. D., May, 1859, to May, 1866. George H. Walsh, D. D., July 1866, to May, 1876; Frank L.

Norton, D. D., November 1, 1876, to August 1, 1880; Thaddeus A. Snively, March 1, 1881, to present time.

Assistant ministers: James Caird, October, 1870, to January 1, 1873; William M. Barker, 1877 to 1880; George F. Breed, 1880; Hobart Cooke, February 5, 1882, to April 1, 1883; John B. Harding, 1883 to 1884; Henry Macbeth, June 22, 1884, to October 22, 1885; E. D. G. Tompkins, November, 1855, to present time.

CHRIST CHURCH is on the west side of North Second Street, between Bridge Avenue and Jacob Street. In May, 1836, a number of Episcopalians assembled at No. 35 King Street, the residence of Josiah Bouton, a communicant of St. Paul's Church, and organized a Sunday-school. With an attendance of twenty-two scholars, the school began its sessions in the Fourth Ward Female Seminary, on the southeast corner of North Second and Jacob streets. In the fall of that year the number of scholars had increased to one hundred and seventy. They and the teachers attended in a body the Sunday morning services at St. Paul's Church, where they sat together, in the north gallery. In November, Sunday services began to be held in the Sunday-school room in the seminary, where the Rev. William F. Walker, afterwards rector of Christ Church, first officiated. Notice was then given that a meeting would be held there on December 3, to organize a church to be incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York. On that day the male persons who had been worshipping in the seminary, on the southeast corner of North Second and Jacob streets, met and having made the Rev. William F. Walker, chairman, elected Elias Lasell, William Osborne, wardens; William Heartt, Stephen Bouton,

Ralph B. Roberts, Richard S. Bryan, William Gary, Thomas Grenell, Josiah Bouton, and Samuel Dauchy, vestrymen. As incorporated, the congregation obtained the title of "The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Christ Church in the city of Troy." The Rev. William F. Walker was called to the rectorship of the parish, and he, on December 29, that year, began his ministrations as rector of Christ Church. Stephen Warren, Jacob Bishop, and Josiah Kellogg having purchased the site of the church and the lots north and south of it, and tendered them to the vestry, subject to the payment of the purchase money, the erection of the present edifice was undertaken. On Thursday, May 10, 1838, the corner-stone of the building was laid by the Right Rev. Benjamin Tredwell Onderdonk, who, on Saturday, June 1, 1839, consecrated the edifice. The building is octagonal in form, and 70 feet in diameter. As described at the time, it "is finished in a style remarkable for its convenience and neatness." In 1851, a rectory was built on King Street, immediately west of the church; a part of the bequest of Mrs. Sarah Bradley being used to pay the cost of its erection. The building was afterward sold and the amount of the money of the legacy used by the vestry to construct it was invested conformably to the provisions of the bequest. In 1867, the church was renovated and enlarged. A recessed chancel was built at the west side and, adjacent it, organ and vestry rooms. A part of the basement was refitted for the use of the Sunday-school. In 1871, a chorus choir was organized, and on January 7, of the following year, the congregation adopted the free church system. The parish-house, adjoining the church, on the north, was erected in 1882; mostly with the money of a



CHRIST CHURCH.

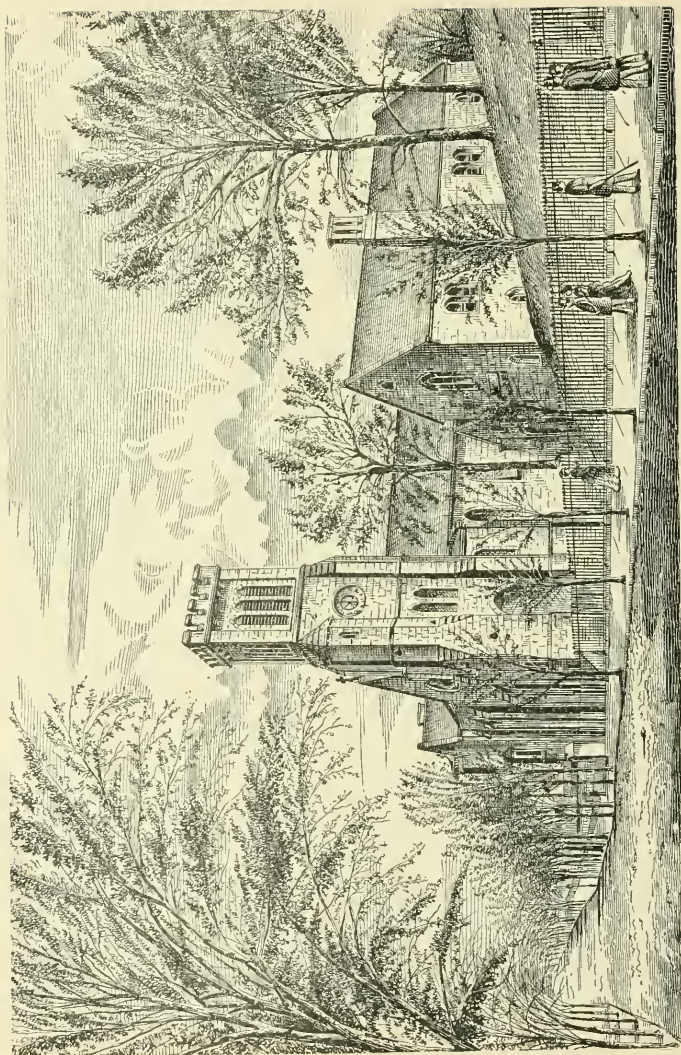
legacy of \$10,000, bequeathed by Jacob Jacobs, many years a vestryman of the church. That year, the interior of the church was greatly improved, refurnished and enriched by a number of gifts, among which was the beautifully illuminated chancel window, on which is inscribed: "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Ann Bywater Cluett, entered into rest, January 30, 1876. This window is erected by her children." The carved oak altar, bearing the inscription: "In loving memory of our mother, Rebecca C. Kemp," the deceased wife of William Kemp, was given by her children. The brass lectern was the gift of Samuel C. Tappin and wife, at Easter, 1879. The reredos was presented by Martha E. Kemp, wife of William Kemp. The sedilia were the offering of Mrs. James Morehead, to the memory of her sons. The brass communion rail was given by Mrs. Charles Cleminshaw, and the brass coronas were contributed by her Bible class. The two illuminated windows at the sides of the chancel are in memory of Northrup J. Rockwell and his wife, Mary A. Rockwell, the offering of their niece, Mrs. George B. Cluett.

Rectors: William F. Walker, December 29, 1836 to November 5, 1839; Edward Ingersoll, March 16, 1840 to June 2, 1842; Robert B. Fairbairn, August 7, 1843 to November 14, 1848, (now warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.); Thomas Alfred Starkey, February 27, 1850 to February 1, 1854, (made bishop of Northern New Jersey in 1880); James Mulchahey, March 30, 1854 to October 4, 1860; Eaton W. Maxcy, jr., April 14, 1861 to July 12, 1864; Joseph N. Mulford, October 2, 1864 to January 1, 1886; Eaton W. Maxcy, D. D., January 3, 1886 to present time.

Assistant ministers: Rev. Edward D. Cooper, 1853; Hobart Cooke,

1883; H. Ashton Henry, December 1, 1884 to January 1, 1886.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS is on the east side of Eighth Street, opposite Grand Division Street. A Saturday sewing-school, organized about the year 1815, by Phebe Warren, the wife of Eliakim Warren, was supported and conducted by her in St. Paul's parish until her death in 1835. Her daughter-in-law, Mary Warren, the wife of Nathan Warren, then took the management of the school, which, in 1839, she changed to a day-school. The charitable work she had undertaken suggested the erection of a free church, and she, by the advice of the Rev. Robert Boyd Van Kleeck, rector of St. Paul's Church, selected the site of the present edifice as a suitable location for the building. On St. Mark's day, April 25, 1844, the corner-stone was laid by the Right Rev. Benjamin Tredwell Onderdonk, Bishop of New York. On the leaden box, containing a copy of the Bible and one of the Book of Common Prayer, placed in the cavity of the corner-stone, was inscribed: "The church of the Holy Cross was founded in the year of grace, 1844, by Mary Warren, as a house of prayer for all people, without money and without price. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. Amen." Services were held in the church for the first time on Christmas, 1844. The building was consecrated by the Right Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, on Wednesday, December 6, 1848. On the following morning, Bishop Whittingham admitted the Rev. John Ireland Tucker to the priesthood, who, as a deacon, had been officiating in the church from Christmas, 1844. Since that time he has continued his rectorship of the church through a period of forty-two years, the longest



CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.

term in which any Protestant clergyman has served a church in Troy. The parsonage, on the north side of the church, was built in 1857. In 1859, the church was enlarged by the addition of the ante-chapel, making the depth of the building about 104 feet. The school-building adjoining the church, on the south side, was erected shortly after the burning of the Vander Heyden mansion, on the southwest corner of Eighth and Grand Division streets, in the great fire of May 10, 1862, in which building the school had been conducted a number of years. By the act passed by the legislature, March 19, 1846, the school was incorporated as "The Warren Free Institute of the city of Troy." The three buildings are of dressed stone, and add no little attractiveness to that part of the city in which they are located. The chancel-picture, "The Taking Down from the Cross," was painted and presented to the church by Professor R. W. Weir of West Point Academy. The stained windows, the organ, and the chime of six bells are the gifts of the children of Mary Warren. To her memory, a tablet on the west wall of the ante-chapel bears the following inscription: "This church, free to all people, was founded by Mary, widow of Nathan Warren, A. D., MDCCC XLIV. The ante-chapel, contemplated by the founder, was built by her children as a memorial of their venerated mother, who, on the VIII day of February, A. D., MDCCCLIX, in the LXX year of her age entered into that rest which remaineth to the people of God." The beautiful brass lectern was the gift, in 1876, of Mary C. Warren, the wife of George Henry Warren of New York City, in memory of her mother, Mary Whitney Phoenix." The lectern is a *fac-simile* of the one in Exeter Cathedral, England. The church is

one of the earliest of the free churches of the Episcopal communion in the United States, and first in it was introduced the choral service, mainly through the influence and munificence of Dr. Nathan B. Warren.

Rector: John Ireland Tucker, D. D., from December 25, 1844, to the present time.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH is on the east side of Fourth Street, at its intersection with First Street. At a meeting, held in Mechanics' Hall, at the Iron Works, on November 15, 1866, a number of persons interested in the establishment of an Episcopal church in that part of the city, appointed a committee to obtain the means to support a clergyman and to defray the expenses of a new parish, which the projectors of it then determined to call St. Luke's. At a second meeting, at the same place, on November 20, that year, the different Episcopal churches in Troy having promised to contribute the sum of \$900 to the mission, Frederick A. Stow and William Shattock were elected church wardens, Charles W. Tillinghast, Stephen E. Warren, Peter Thalimer, George B. Smith, Robert Bainbridge, Thomas Edgley, Henry Evans, and Samuel Kirkbride, vestrymen. On December 19, the vestry were informed that John F. Winslow had tendered a plat of ground on the north side of Robert Bainbridge's house for the site of a church, 50 feet wide, or more, if needed. On March 27, 1867, the Rev. E. S. Widdemer, who had, as a missionary, been ministering to the congregation from October, 1866, was called to take charge of the parish. The erection of the present stone edifice having been undertaken, it was dedicated by the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, on September 27, 1870. The cornerstone of the chapel was laid August 5, 1871.

Rectors: E. Soliday Widdemer, called March 27, 1867, resigned September 27, 1870; George W. Shinn, called November 6, 1870, resigned September 6, 1873; Samuel E. Smith, called October 6, 1873, resigned June 16, 1874; Daniel G. Anderson, called December 18, 1874, resigned December 30, 1875; John W. H. Weibel, called March 22, 1876, resigned March 14, 1878; James B. Wasson, called July 28, 1878, resigned October 5, 1880; R. G. Hamilton, accepted call October 13, 1880, resigned January 27, 1886.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, on Ida Hill, south side of Congress Street. On Sunday evening, February 14, 1868, the Rev. George H. Walsh, D. D., rector of St. John's Church, organized, at the house of William Cox, on Ida Hill, St. John's Free Mission, with a membership of forty-four persons. The Sunday-school of the mission was organized on Friday evening, February 19, and on Sunday, February 21, the school met for the first time, seven teachers and forty-four scholars being present. The meetings of the mission were first held in a room in a building in the rear of the Ida Hill cotton-mill. Afterward the mission occupied a part of the building, No. 326 Congress Street, and later, the upper part of the house, No. 322 Congress Street, then standing on the present site of St. Francis's Roman Catholic Church. F. W. Farnam and wife, members of St. Paul's Church, having become interested in St. John's Free Mission, determined to erect an edifice for its membership, to be called The Free Church of the Ascension. The erection of the building was undertaken, and on October 19, 1869, the corner-stone was laid; the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D. D., bishop of the diocese,

officiating. On February 18, 1871, the church was consecrated, the bishop preaching from the text, Psalms xxiv, 7. The first Sunday service was held in the church on February 19, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon; the Rev. James Caird, who had been in charge of the mission from the first Sunday of October, 1870, as an assistant to the rector of St. John's Church, taking part in the services; the Rev. George H. Walsh, D. D., preaching the sermon. On January 1, 1873, the parish became independent and self-sustaining; the Rev. James Caird, rector.

The architecture of the church is Gothic, the building cruciform, constructed of blue-stone with free stone facings and copings. The length of the building is 94 feet, transept 56, nave 32. The chancel-window, containing a representation of the ascension of Christ, cost \$1,000. The tower, 106 feet high, contains a chime of nine bells. M. F. Cummings, architect. Total cost of the building, \$80,000. Sittings, 300. Certificate of incorporation filed, March 13, 1871.

Rector: James Caird, January 1, 1873, to present time.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL is on the west side of Vail Avenue, north of Middleburgh Street. In 1869, a mission Sunday-school was organized in a building, on the north side of Rensselaer Street, near River Street, by the Rev. Eliphalet N. Potter, D.D., associate rector and some of the members of St. Paul's Church. At a meeting of St. Paul's vestry, November 9, that year, it was "resolved that the plan approved by the rector [the Rev. Thomas W. Coit, D. D., LL. D.] and proposed in a letter from the associate rector, of beginning a chapel-enterprise in North Troy, to be ultimately located north of Rensselaer Street, or North Street, and to be

permanently connected with St. Paul's, the mother parish, is approved by the vestry, and that they hereby authorize the undertaking." Services on Sunday were regularly begun; the Rev. Richard S. Adams taking charge of the mission as an assistant minister of St. Paul's Church; the duties of which position he gratuitously performed until his resignation, July 5, 1870. During the winter of 1870-71, the Rev. William Green officiated at the mission. In the spring of 1871, John I. Thompson, a communicant of St. Paul's Church, who was connected with the mission Sunday-school, learning that six lots, between Vail Avenue and Mount Street, were for sale, purchased them for a mission church, provided their location should be desired for one by those interested in the undertaking. The property was deemed eligible, and the title to it was conveyed to John I. Thompson, Henry B. Dauchy, and Walter P. Warren, as trustees of St. Paul's Free Chapel, on July 1, 1871. The owner of the lots, Warren E. Cheney, contributed to the mission \$200 of the \$7,000 paid for them. The property comprised two lots, with a brick building, on the northeast corner of Mount and Middleburgh streets, two on the west side of Vail Avenue, and two west of them on the east side of Mount Street. A frame building, with sittings for 250 people, was erected, on the Vail Avenue lots, at a cost of \$3,300; the corner-stone having been laid on St. Matthew's Day, 1871, by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane. The chapel was opened for divine service on Christmas Eve, that year. The Rev. Walker Gwynne, as an assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, officiated at the chapel from October, 1872, until his resignation, March 1, 1876. On April 1, 1876, John I. Thompson, Henry B. Dauchy, and Walter P. Warren,

acting as trustees of St. Paul's Free Chapel, conveyed the property to the trustees of St. Paul's Church; the former having been appointed by St. Paul's vestry, on March 20, that year, to manage the temporal affairs of the chapel. The Rev. William C. Prout officiated as an assistant minister of St. Paul's Church at the chapel from July 15, 1876 to June 16, 1879. He was succeeded by the Rev. Pelham Williams, S. T. D., as an assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, who officiated from December 21, 1879 to January 6, 1881. On Saturday, January 22, 1881, the committee of St. Paul's Church, John I. Thompson, Joseph W. Fuller, and James Forsyth, having the management of the affairs of St. Paul's Free Chapel, was discharged by St. Paul's vestry. The latter, on February 7, 1883, consented to the change of the name of St. Paul's Free Chapel to that of St. Barnabas Chapel. The Rev. Pelham Williams, S. T. D., having been appointed by the bishop of the diocese, in January, 1881, missionary at St. Paul's Free Chapel, still officiates in that position at St. Barnabas Chapel.

Evangelical Church.—

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH, is on the southwest corner of Seventh and Fulton streets. The society was organized in Green's Building, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, November 10, 1879. In February, 1885, the house of worship belonging to the Church of Christ, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Fulton streets, was purchased, and, on May 3, that year, the first services of the society were held in it. Sittings, 400. The membership includes about 60 families, or about 120 individuals.

Pastors: William V. Gerichten, two years; Victor Broesel, one and

three-quarter years; E. Seeger, December 3, 1883, to present time.

Executions of Murderers.—

The first execution of a murderer in Rensselaer County was that of Winslow Russell, for killing Michael Backus. The homicide was hung in Troy, on July 19, 1811, on the south side of Congress Street, opposite Eighth Street. In accordance with the sentence, his body "was given to the physicians for dissection." A large concourse of people witnessed the execution. The last public execution in Troy took place on the side of the hill, west of the site of the Provincial Seminary, on November 14, 1834. Thomas Harty was hung then for the murder of his wife, whom he killed with an axe while she was cooking his breakfast in the house in which they were living, at the intersection of Fourth and Hill streets. On January 28, 1845, William Miller, a German, was hung in the hall of the upper story of the jail, in the presence of the sheriff and about fifty citizens, for the murder of George West at Sand-lake. Henry G. Green, convicted of poisoning his wife was executed in the jail on Wednesday, September 10, 1845. On Thursday, March 15, 1849, Andreas Hall, for the murder of Mrs. Amy Smith of Petersburg, and Barney O'Donnell, for the murder of Antonio Ratto, an Italian, at Petersburg, were hung in the jail. Hiram Coon was hung at the jail, on March 22, 1867, for the murder of Mrs. Henry Laker of Petersburg. On August 13, 1885, at 10:31 A. M., James Horace Jones was hung in the jail for shooting his wife, July 3, 1884, in his saloon, at No. 124 Fourth Street.

Farnam Institute, on Ida Hill, north side of Congress Street, was

erected in 1872, by F. W. Farnam, at a cost of about \$25,000. It is 84 feet long, 31 wide, 46 high. The tower contains a clock and bell. The lower room is used for parish school purposes, and the upper rooms are used by the members of the Free Church of the Ascension for social gatherings. Architect, M. F. Cummings.

Ferries.—There are four ferries crossing the river in front of the city. The first, established about two centuries ago, was at an early day called Van der Heyden's Ferry. When the New England emigrants began to settle on the site of Troy, in 1786, the place was designated Ferry Hook. Among the number of settlers was Captain Stephen Ashley, of Salisbury, Conn., who kept a tavern in the old Van der Heyden house, on the southeast corner of River and Division streets. He had charge of the ferry for several years, which then was known as Ashley's Ferry. On May 10, 1788, when Captain Ashley intended to occupy another building as a tavern, near the northeast corner of River and Ferry streets, the following advertisement appeared in the *Federal Herald*, printed in Lansingburgh :

"The subscriber respectfully informs the public that as the time for which he leased his ferry to Captain S. Ashley hath expired, he proposes to exert himself in expediting the crossing of those who may please to take passage in his boat, which will ever be in readiness directly opposite the house at present occupied by said Ashley. The terms of crossing will be as moderate as can reasonably be expected, and a considerable allowance made to those who contract for the season.

"He has in contemplation to commence keeping tavern in a few weeks from the date hereof, when no exer-

tions of his shall be wanting to accommodate those who shall resort the house from which Mr. Ashley will shortly remove. Matthise Vanderheyden.

"N. B.—Notice for crossing will be given by sounding a conch-shell a few minutes before the boat starts."

The charge for ferrying a wagon and horses was 1s.6d.; for a man and horse, 6d.; for a person, 3d.

In May, 1798, Mahlon Taylor established the lower ferry.

The first ferry boats were large, flat-bottomed scows, propelled by iron-pointed poles. Some years after the beginning of the present century, the boats were attached to ropes stretched across the river, and were driven by the force of the current from one landing to the other. Later the boat plying across the river at Ferry Street was propelled by machinery. Professor Benjamin Silliman, in 1819, on his way to Quebec, gave this description of it:

"A platform covers a wide, flat boat. Underneath the platform, there is a large horizontal solid wheel, which extends to the sides of the boat; and there the platform or deck is cut through, and removed, so as to afford sufficient room for two horses to stand on the flat surface of the wheel, one horse on each side and parallel to the gunwale of the boat. The horses are harnessed in the usual manner for teams, the whiffletrees being attached to stout iron bars, fixed horizontally, at a proper height into posts, which are a part of the fixed portion of the boat. The horses look in opposite directions, one to the bow and the other to the stern; their feet take hold of channels or grooves cut in the wheels, in the direction of radii; they press forward, and though they advance not, any more than a squirrel in a revolving cage, or than a spit dog at his work, their feet cause the hori-

zontal wheel to revolve, in a direction opposite to that of their own apparent motion; this by a connection of cogs, moves vertical wheels, one on each wing of the boat, and these, being constructed like the paddle wheels of steamboats, produce the same effect, and propel the boat forward. The horses are covered by a roof, furnished with curtains, to protect them in bad weather; they do not appear to labor harder than common draft horses with a heavy load. The inventor of this boat is a Mr. Langdon, of Whitehall, and it claims important advantages of simplicity cheapness, and effect."

In 1854, by a decision of the Supreme Court, the exclusive privilege of possessing the ferry rights by the Vanderheyden heirs and their successors was annulled, and the right to receive tolls by those maintaining the ferries became a state franchise. Not long afterward the horse-boat was discontinued at the Ferry Street ferry. Some years earlier, a ferry was established at the foot of Broadway; the landing on the west side of the river being at the south end of Green Island. On Friday morning, October 13, 1854, the skiff plying between Troy and Green Island capsized near the middle of the river, with seventeen persons on board. Many of them could not swim, and eleven were drowned. The accident was caused by the persons on board rising to prevent water from the swells caused by the steamer Alice from entering the boat.

The fourth ferry, at the foot of Douw Street, having its landing at the foot of Tibbits Street, Green Island, was established after the construction of the State Dam. At each of the four ferries small steamboats ply from an early hour in the morning until a late one at night, and carry only foot passengers. The south ferry

has its landing at the west side of the Clinton Stove Works.

Fire Alarms.—In the village days of Troy, alarms of fire were given by repeated vociferations of the word, fire, and by the rapid ringing of the court-house bell. When the place became a city, the only new feature was the ringing of certain church bells and engine house bells. On December 5, 1867, the fire commissioners adopted the system of indicating the district in which the fire was by tolling the number of the district on the fire bells; the city being divided into five districts; West Troy, Green Island, and Center Island forming a sixth district. The ringing of alarms and the tolling of the districts were intrusted to the patrolmen of the Capitol Police. In the fall of 1868, the common council contracted for the construction, in the city, of the fire telegraph system of Gamewell & Co. On March 25, 1869, it was completed, having forty-three signal stations; the signal number being struck on St. Paul's, St. Mary's and St. Peter's church bells. There are now seventy-one signal stations, two of which are duplicates:

- 3 Glen Avenue and River St.
- 4 Dow and River Sts.
- 5 Oakwood Av. and Elm St.
- 6 Middleburgh and Ninth Sts.
- 8 Eddy Steamer House.
- 12 Ninth St., near North Adams.
- 13 Jay and River Sts.
- 14 Troy and Boston Freight House.
- 15 Oakwood Ave. Foundry.
- 16 Hoosick and North Second Sts.
- 17 Hoosick and Eighth Sts.
- 21 Hutton and River Sts.
- 23 Hutton and North Third Sts.
- 24 Hutton and Ninth Sts.
- 25 Eagle and Twelfth Sts.
- 31 Jacob and King Sts.
- 32 Jacob and Eighth Sts.

- 34 Federal and River Sts.
- 35 Federal and North Fourth Sts.
- 36 Grand Division and N. Third Sts.
- 37 Grand Division and Eighth Sts.
- 41 Fulton and River Sts.
- 42 Fulton and Fifth Sts.
- 43 Broadway and Second St.
- 45 Broadway and Fourth St.
- 46 Broadway and Seventh St.
- 51 State and River Sts.
- 52 State & Third Sts., Read House.
- 53 State and Union Sts.
- 54 Congress and Second Sts.
- 56 Congress and Fourth Sts.
- 57 Congress and Seventh Sts.
- 58 Congress and Farm Sts.
- 61 Ferry and River Sts.
- 62 Ferry and Fifth Sts.
- 63 Division and Third Sts.
- 73 Gilbert Car Works, G. I.
- 121 Liberty and River Sts.
- 122 Liberty and Second Sts.
- 123 Liberty and Fifth Sts.
- 124 Adams and River Sts.
- 125 Adams & Second, Osgood H'se.
- 126 Adams, near Fourth St.
- 131 Ida and Second Sts.
- 132 Jefferson and Sixth Sts.
- 133 Spring Ave. and Infirmary Road.
- 134 Madison and River Sts.
- 135 Madison and Third Sts.
- 136 Monroe and First Sts.
- 137 Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.
- 141 Jackson and Third Sts.
- 142 Harrison and Second Sts.
- 144 Second and Fourth Sts.
- 145 Burden's Steam Mill.
- 146 Fourth and Mill Sts.
- 151 Bessemer Steel Works.
- 152 Stanton Steamer House.
- 153 Burden's Water Mill.
- 154 Campbell Highway.
- 155 Campbell H'y and Spring Av.
- 156 County House.
- 161 Thirteenth and South Sts.
- 162 Fourteenth and Congress Sts.
- 163 Tompkins's Machine Shop.
- 164 Brunswick Av. and Congress St.
- 165 Brunswick and Highland Aves.
- 166 Marshall Infirmary.

171 Pawling and Maple Avs.

172 Pawling Av. & Wash. St., Albia.

Alarms of fire are sounded by striking the number of the signal station on St. Paul's, St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, and St. Peter's church bells and the gongs in the engine houses. Three consecutive strokes, followed by an interval of twelve seconds, signifies that the alarm was given at box 3, at the corner of Glen Avenue and River Street; three strokes, with an interval of five seconds, followed by five strokes, signifies box 35, at the corner of Federal and North Fourth streets; one stroke, with an interval of five seconds, then seven strokes, with an interval of five seconds, then two strokes, signifies box 172, at Albia. The number of the box is repeated after intervals of twelve seconds.

One stroke indicates that the fire is extinguished or under control. Two strokes repeated four times, with intervals of twelve seconds between each two, form a call-signal for the chief engineer and assistant engineers to repair to the chief engineer's office at the Arba Read engine-house. Ten strokes call all the engines and hose carriages to the fire, of which an alarm has been previously sounded. Andrew D. Collins was superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph from 1869 to November, 1883, since which time James Knibbs has been superintendent of it.

Fire Department, Troy.—

The earliest known measures taken to establish a fire department by the trustees of the village of Troy were those consequent upon the act passed by the legislature March 25, 1794, authorizing the trustees "to compel the housekeepers" to provide themselves with a sufficient number of fire-buckets and the necessary tools and

implements to extinguish fires, and to impose such fines on the negligent as the majority of the freeholders should deem proper, no fine to exceed forty shillings. The trustees were to elect "with all convenient speed" a number of firemen, not to exceed fifteen, to have the care and management of the fire-engine. It was not until 1798 that the organization of the village fire department was undertaken. Then Benjamin Covell, Moses Vail, David Buel, George Tibbits, Daniel Merritt, and Ebenezer Jones were appointed fire wardens, who had control of the firemen and the fire apparatus, and wore when present at fires white covers on their hats and carried white rods in their hands as designations of their official authority on such occasions. The company, known afterward as

PREMIER ENGINE COMPANY, was organized in 1798, with the following members: Henry Bayner, Joseph Brintnall, Silas Covell, Stephen Covell, Jonathan Davis, Simon Goodwin, Jacob A. Hart, Richard P. Hart, Stephen H. Herrick, Isaac Merritt, Leonard Reed, Amos Salisbury, and Henry Townsend. That year a second-hand fire-engine was purchased in New York by the trustees. It had a water-trough about nine feet long, twenty inches high, and thirty wide, on which was an upright box, about three feet high, in which were pipes and valves. Through a goose-neck pipe, protruding from the top of the box, water was forced from the trough by treadles and brakes. A stream an inch and a half in diameter could be thrown from the engine upon the roof of any two-story building near it. The engine was drawn on four wooden wheels, each a foot and a half in diameter, sawn from a thick oaken plank, and hooped with iron.

The property-holders were required by the fire ordinance to have hanging

in an accessible part of their dwellings and places of business two leathern buckets, each having the owner's name and a designating number painted on it. The capable men of the village were instructed to deport themselves at the time of a fire in the following manner by the village newspaper: First, seize the fire-buckets immediately, and repair to the spot; let the mind be as composed as possible, and at the same time behave with the greatest activity and energy. Second, those who live most contiguous to the engine, together with the firemen, should immediately repair to it, and have the engine under way, also the fire-hooks, and ladders, and axes, to be on the spot at the same instant, and when at the place of action, there ought to be the most profound silence observed, except from the trustees and fire-wardens."

The first engine-house of the first company was a small structure of boards on the south side of the court-house, on Second Street. (See page 87.) In later years the engine-house was a building designated as No. 21 State Street. The last engine belonging to the company was a third-class one, piano style, built by A. Van Ness, in 1850. The company was discontinued from service August 23, 1861, and disbanded, September 5, that year.

While the first market-house was standing in State Street, between First and Second Streets, from 1800 to 1806, the fire-ladders and hooks hung on the south and north sides of the building. The second fire-company, known as

NEPTUNE ENGINE COMPANY No. 2 was organized, June 20, 1803. Its last engine was built by S. Davis & Son, Troy, in 1850; the engine-house being at No. 23 State Street. The company was discontinued in August, 1861, and disbanded September 5, that

year. The company paid the tuition of a large number of children attending the Lancasterian and other schools in the city. The names of 279 scholars who thus gratuitously received instruction appear on the records of the company.

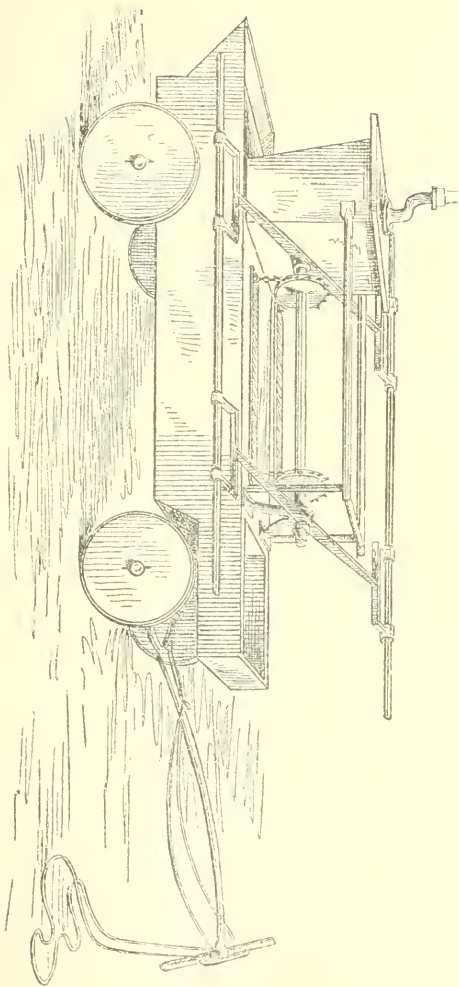
WASHINGTON VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, an independent organization, was incorporated May 26, 1812. (See WASHINGTON VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY).

ENGINE COMPANY No. 3 was organized February 1, 1821. It was changed to a hose company, December, 1834, and became the Franklin Hose Company.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 4 was organized January 6, 1825. It was changed to a hose company, October 7, 1837, subsequently known as Eagle Hose Company, No. 10. On July 3, 1845, it again became an engine company, known as Eagle Engine Company No. 10. On September 16, 1847, all the members resigned. It was re-organized. March 14, 1848, under the same name. (See EAGLE ENGINE COMPANY No. 10).

TORRENT ENGINE COMPANY No. 4 was organized August 2, 1838. The company disbanded, May 20, 1841, and was re-organized, September 1, 1842. Again it disbanded, August 3, 1843, and was re-organized. November 2, 1843. The company was discontinued, in August, 1861, and disbanded, September 5, that year. Its engine-house was on Congress Street, Ida Hill.

EMPIRE STATE ENGINE COMPANY No. 5 was organized March 1, 1821. Its last engine was built, in 1851, by John Rogers, Albany. The engine-house was at the Iron Works. (See EDMOND STANTON STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 6.)



TROY'S FIRST FIRE ENGINE, 1798.

HOPE ENGINE COMPANY No. 6 was organized May 20, 1826. Its engine-house was in Albia, on the northwest corner of Brunswick Avenue and Washington Street. (See HOPE STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 7.)

NIAGARA ENGINE COMPANY No. 7 was organized May 27, 1828. Its last engine was made by Jeffers, Pawtucket, R. I., in 1857. The engine-house was No. 134 Second Street. (See JASON C. OSGOOD STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 3.)

CATARACT ENGINE COMPANY No. 8 was organized August 2, 1832. It was disbanded September 10, 1851, but was reorganized and remained in service until September 5, 1861, when it disbanded. Its last engine was built by W. E. Worth, Albany. The engine-house was at No. 12 Federal Street, in the same building with Eagle Engine No. 10.

ROUGH AND READY ENGINE COMPANY No. 9 was organized September 21, 1837, as Hydraulic Engine Company No. 9. In 1863, it took the name of Rough and Ready Engine Company No. 9. Its last engine was made by Hunneman, Boston, Mass., and was housed at No. 9 River Street, near the State Dam. In 1865, the company was reorganized as Rough and Ready Hose Company No. 4. (See CHARLES EDDY STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 4.)

LAFAYETTE ENGINE COMPANY No. 10 was organized August 15, 1839. Its last engine was built by Jeffers. Its engine-house was on Ida Hill. (See F. W. FARNAM STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 5.)

EAGLE ENGINE COMPANY No. 10 was organized July 13, 1845. On September 16, 1847, the members resigned. The company was reorganized March 14, 1848. On De-

cember 20, 1860, the company became Eagle Steam Fire Engine Company No. 2. (See HUGH RANKEN STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 2.) The company's last hand-engine was built by Tarboss & Co. It was housed at No. 14 Federal Street.

ÆTNA ENGINE COMPANY No. 12 was organized in 1846, and in 1857 became

HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY No. 12. Its engine was housed on Madison Street. The company was discontinued in 1863.

GOOD INTENT ENGINE COMPANY No. 13, an independent organization, was formed in 1850, and discontinued in 1856. Its engine-house was on Batavia Street.

FRANKLIN HOSE COMPANY No. 1 was organized December 18, 1834, from Engine Company No. 3. On January 1, 1835, it took the name of Franklin Hose Company No. 1. The hose-house was in Franklin Street, near the court-house.

PHENIX HOSE COMPANY, organized in 1840, was discontinued in 1851.

GENERAL WOOL HOSE COMPANY No. 2, organized February 1, 1859, was discontinued in 1861. The hose-house was at No. 19 State Street.

UNION HOSE COMPANY No. 3, organized February 1, 1859, existed about one year. The hose-house was at No. 7 Hoosick Street.

HALL HOSE COMPANY, organized December, 1859, was discontinued, January 1, 1871.

J. C. TAYLOR HOSE COMPANY No. 3 was formed in 1860. (See CHARLES EDDY STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 4.)

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 1, organized February 16, 1826, was discontinued, in 1857.

UNION HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 2, organized, April 5, 1832, was discontinued in 1874. The hose-house was at the Iron Works.

TROJAN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 3, organized February 5, 1835. (See TROJAN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 3), *post id.*

In 1831, the apparatus of the Troy fire department comprised 8 fire engines, 5 hose carts, with 2,200 feet of hose, 1 hook and ladder truck, with 5 ladders, 6 hooks, 8 axes and 31 fire buckets. The membership of the five companies and of the hook and ladder company included 275 men.

The department, on March 10, 1859, consisted of 5 engines, 461 members of engine companies, 90 members of hose companies, 83 members of the hook and ladder companies; total members, 634. There were 12 engine companies, each having a hose tender, 3 hose companies, and 2 hook and ladder companies. There were 8,000 feet of hose in use.

On April 13, 1861, the act was passed by the legislature "to organize a fire department and board of fire commissioners in and for the city of Troy." As constituted by the act, the board of fire commissioners consists of seven persons, one of whom is the mayor of the city, *ex-officio*, the six being elected by the common council, to serve for six years. On the first Monday in December of each year a fire commissioner is elected by the common council. The board appoints the chief engineer and his assistants, who, under the direction of the commissioners, control and command the firemen of the city. The office of the fire commissioners is on the third floor of the Arba Read engine-house, on

the northwest corner of Third and State streets. The first commissioners, designated in the act of April 13, 1861, were Jason C. Osgood, Jonas C. Heartt, Isaac W. Crissey, Otis G. Clark, William Gurley, and Hugh Ranken. When the board assumed control of the fire department, on May 1, 1861, it consisted of two steam-engine companies, eleven hand-engine companies, three hose companies, and two hook and ladder companies. In their first report, the commissioners adverted to the demoralization caused by the use of hand engines: "The spirit of emulation among rival companies had been carried to such a pitch that serious disputes characterized every fire; and a committee of the common council found busy occupation in acting as judges and mediators. The most annoying offshoot of this competition was the system of false alarms, which were of daily, and more than nightly occurrence. Beyond the disturbance and expenses of such breaches of discipline, several fires were allowed to attain alarming headway and entail severe losses, in consequence of many efficient members and companies of the fire department having regarded the alarms sounded as false, as so many at that time were. Persons residing near engine houses were loud in their complaints of riotous conduct therein and thereabouts. In fact, the fire department had begun to be regarded in the light of a great social evil, as the result of the presence of improper men and boys who were suffered to connect themselves with a few of the companies. * * * Formerly intoxicating drinks were served from the decks of engines without arresting even a word of censure. The fire department has ceased to be regarded as a training school for rowdiness."

The companies of the present department embrace the following:

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY. The company was organized May 26, 1812. By the petition of Leonard Reed, Jeremiah Dauchy, Russell W. Lewis, George Vail, Hanford N. Lockwood, and others, the company was incorporated by an act of the legislature passed May 26, 1812. The company was permitted to hold property not exceeding the value of fifteen hundred dollars; the stock being divided into twenty-five shares, each having the value of sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, one share being held by each member of the company; the number of members being twenty-five. An engine was obtained from Abel Hardenbrook of New York, for \$550, similar to the goose-neck engines of the period, with a suction, and having a hose-reel on the top. An engine-house was built on the lot granted the company by Derick Van der Heyden, on the west side of Fourth Street, about seventy-five feet north of Fulton Street. The engine was housed after April, 1820, in the building on the market-house lot, now the site of the Arba Read steamer house. During the great fire of Tuesday afternoon, June 20, 1820, the engine narrowly escaped burning while drawn along River Street to State Street. For nearly a week it was in service playing water on the smouldering ruins. In 1823, the engine was kept in a house on the ship-yard, now the site of Fulton Market. In 1824, it was again housed on the northwest corner of Third and State streets. In 1843, the hose reel was removed from the engine, which was then repaired and repainted. A picture of Thetis weeping over the dead body of Achilles, and one of ancient Troy burning in the distance, were painted on the engine by A. B. Moore. In December, 1843, the apparatus was placed in the new brick engine-house

on the site of the Second Precinct Station House, on State Street. In December of the following year, the engine was sold to the trustees of Union Village, for \$280, and the apparatus of Company No. 7 of Albany purchased for \$400. The latter is described as the first piano-deck engine owned in Troy, having been built by John Rogers of Albany. In 1851, it was sold for \$500, and a new one, made by Silas Davis & Son of Troy, was purchased in November of that year. Sixty men could find positions at the brakes, but the apparatus having been found too heavy for use, it was sold with the hose-cart, in October, 1854, to the city of Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, for \$1,200. In 1855, a new engine, made by L. Button & Co., of Waterford, was purchased, the box, a mahogany one, being set on springs. On April 19, 1864, the company received a steam fire-engine, made by Button & Blake of Waterford, the cost of which was \$2,150. The hand-engine was sold to the village of Trumansburgh, Tompkins County, N. Y., for \$1,000. The company made overtures to the fire commissioners for the appointment and payment of an engineer for the steamer, but they were not accepted. William Bailey was then made engineer by the company, who held the position until April 15, 1867, when he was appointed engineer of the Ranken steamer. Jerome E. DeFreest succeeded him, and still retains the office. On August 2, 1865, the engine-house on State Street having been transferred to the use of the Capital Police, the steamer was taken to the old Franklin Hose Company's house, on the west side of the alley, at the rear of the court-house. On March 22, 1868, the fire commissioners agreed to pay the company annually, from May 1, 1865, the sum of \$650 to meet its current expenses.

On October 20, 1867, the engineer of the steamer was placed under full pay by the Troy fire department. On December 31, 1872, the company occupied its two story, brick house, on the northeast corner of Third and Division streets. In December, 1874, a team of horses was purchased for the company, which previously had drawn its engines by hand. On the morning of July 20, 1876, five members of the company were drowned in the Hudson, below the Iron Works, by the sinking of the steam-yacht *Stella*, caused by swells from the steamboat *City of Troy*: George E. Broomfield, Jonas C. Faulkner, A. Gregory Fox, Thomas Edgley, and Henry Maynicke. The first officers of the company were Hezekiah Williams, captain; Russell W. Lewis, treasurer; and Henry Nazro, secretary.

Present number of officers and members, 65.

Captains: Hezekiah Williams, 1812; Russell W. Lewis, 1813-1814; Hezekiah Williams, 1815-1829; Robert D. Silliman, 1830-34; G. V. S. Quackenbush, 1835-37; Charles W. Corning, 1838-39; John T. McCoun, 1840; James Corning, 1841-43; E. Thompson Gale, 1844, to May, 1849; Charles W. Tillingham, from May, 1849; James H. Congdon, 1850; William E. Hagan, 1851; Gerrit Quackenbush, 1852; S. Nelson Derrick, 1853; Alfred A. Wotkins, 1854; Calvin S. Sill, 1855; Lewis A. Rousseau, 1856; Richard F. Hall, 1857-58; Nathan Dauchy, 2d. 1859-60; Richard F. Hall, 1860-66; William E. Gilbert, 1866; J. Lansing Lane, 1867-74; A. N. Sage, 1874-76; Henry Collings, 1877; Elias P. Mann, 1878-79; John A. Brannan, 1880-81; Henry Collings, 1882-86.

ARBA READ STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1. The purchase of a steam fire-engine, having for some time

been discussed by some of the citizens of Troy, a paper containing the following agreement was circulated in the fall of 1859: "For the purpose of demonstrating the feasibility of using steam apparatus for service in extinguishing fires in the city of Troy, the undersigned associate themselves to form a company for the purpose of purchasing and putting into effective use a good and efficient steam fire-engine; such a company to be organized distinct from the present fire department; to control its own affairs and select its own officers when organized; all property purchased by them to be the property of the association and subject to their government." Lee & Larned, manufacturers of steam fire-engines in New York, having been requested to exhibit in the city an engine made by them, sent by the Francis Skiddy a light steam fire-engine designed to be drawn by men or horses. On Monday morning, November 7, 1859, it reached the city and was drawn to Washington Square, where it remained until noon, and was inspected by a large number of people. Then it was taken to the wharf at Division Street, where it was tested. Meanwhile many signatures were subscribed to the circulated paper, and a considerable sum of money promised to buy a steam fire-engine. On November 23, a committee was appointed to visit Boston, New York, and Philadelphia to examine the steamers used in those cities and to report upon the best to be obtained. On December 13, the committee reported and was authorized to purchase an engine. On the following day the contract for making one was given to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H. On December 19, the constitution and by-laws of the Arba Read Steam Fire Engine Company were adopted. On Monday night, January 9, 1860, the following persons

were elected its officers: William Barton, president; Lewis L. Southwick, vice president; William T. Willard, secretary; Townsend M. Vail, treasurer; Nathaniel B. Starbuck, captain; Edward H. Chapin, first assistant; Elam N. Buel, second assistant; Elijah W. Stoddard, third assistant. On March 28, the Arba Read steamer arrived by the Troy and Greenbush Railroad, and on the following day a public trial of the engine was made on the wharf, west of Fuller, Warren, & Co.'s store. The engine-house, next north of the company's present one, on the northwest corner of Third and State streets, was built in 1860, and the steamer was placed in it. The "law relating to the establishment and organization of a steam fire-company of the city of Troy" passed by the common council, February 16, 1860, designated the members of the Arba Read Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1 as firemen of the city, limiting their number to sixty persons, and permitting the company to manage its own affairs under the supervision of the mayor, or, in his absence from the city, under that of the aldermen of the ward in which the company was on duty. The last provision was made to protect the company from any malevolent acts of the hand engine companies hostile to the organization of a steam fire-engine company. On May 24, 1860, a span of black horses was purchased for the company; price \$450. On January 1, 1862, the trustees of the company leased the engine, horses, hose and hose carriage to the city without compensation. The present three-story, brick building occupied by the company was erected in 1875. On December 16, 1875, the company received a self-propelling steam engine from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and after an unsatisfactory trial of it exchanged it, in August,

1876, for the one now used by the company.

James Knibbs was appointed engineer of the company, February, 1860, which position he filled until December 1, 1863; from which time William H. Bradt has been engineer.

Present number of officers and members, 39.

Captains: Nathaniel B. Starbuck, 1860-61; E. W. Stoddard, 1861; Lewis L. Southwick, 1862-64; Wm. G. Crissey, 1865; James H. Ingram, 1866-68; Edward M. Green, 1869; Lansing Smith, 1870-75; Henry A. Deming, 1876; Isaac F. Handy, 1877; Mark H. Hubbell, 1878; Melville S. Marble, 1879-80; Herbert M. Caswell, 1881; William J. Macdonald, 1882-83; Herbert M. Caswell, 1884; Percy B. McCoy, 1885; James H. Lloyd, 1886.

ARBA READ STEAMER COMPANY, composed of the active and honorary members of the Arba Read Steam Fire-Engine Company No. 1, was incorporated, March 18, 1885, as a social club, with the following trustees: Percy B. McCoy, John Squires, James C. Wilbur, John M. Sherrerd, and Frank L. Parker. The first officers elected by the trustees were John Squires, president; John M. Sherrerd, secretary and treasurer. A room above the old engine house was suitably furnished as a club-room for the members of the organization. On February 1, 1886, its first officers were re-elected to the positions mentioned. Personal property, \$2,500.

HUGH RANKEN STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY No. 2. In the spring of 1858, several of the members of Eagle Engine Company No. 10, desiring to have the organization provided with a steam fire-engine, proposed to build one for \$1,500 should the common council authorize them to construct it. The aldermen, it seems, did not give the proposal

consideration. On September 28, 1860, at the annual exhibition of the Rensselaer County Agricultural and Manufacturers' Society, there was a public trial of a number of steam fire-engines built by American manufacturers. Being solicited to subscribe money to purchase the No. 2 engine exhibited by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for Eagle Engine Company No. 10, a number of citizens advanced \$2,750 for that purpose. The engine was purchased on September 28, and on the evening of that day was placed in the engine-house of the company on Federal Street. On December 20, the common council changed the name of Eagle Engine Company No. 10 to Steam Fire-Engine Company No. 2, and on April 1, 1861, changed that of the latter to Hugh Ranken Steam Fire-Engine Company No. 2. The common council having appropriated \$2,250 to repay the sums advanced by the citizens, the engine became the property of the city. The first engineer of the steamer was Roswell R. Morgan. In 1862, he was succeeded by Thomas H. Bailey, who in turn, in 1867, was succeeded by his brother, William Bailey, who is still the engineer of the steamer. When the engine-house, No. 14 Federal Street, was burned May 10, 1862, the steamer was temporarily housed at Cozzens' Northern Hotel, and afterward in the house previously occupied by Niagara Engine Company No. 7, on Second Street. The new engine-house, built of brick, two stories high, on the site of the old structure, was occupied by the company on February 14, 1863. The present building was erected in 1885. Its occupation by the company was celebrated on Thursday evening, April 23, 1885.

Present number of officers and members, 35.

Captains: George W. Shepard,

1861-63; Charles F. Green, 1863-66; H. B. Harvey, 1867; Chas. F. Green, 1868; H. B. Harvey, 1869; Chas. H. McGrath, 1870-72; Albert R. Corse, 1873; W. G. Mackey, 1874-75; Edward J. McKenna, 1876; Levi B. Gardner, 1877; Patrick J. Fitzgerald, 1878-81; Andrew J. Forrest, 1882-83; Edward P. Green, 1884-85; Michael J. Quirk, 1886.

JASON C. OSGOOD STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 3. On January 14, 1862, the first steamer belonging to the company reached Troy, and was housed for a time in the building, No. 130 Second Street, occupied by Niagara Engine Company No. 7. The latter company was discontinued on January 23, and from its members was formed Jason C. Osgood Steam Fire Engine Company No. 3. Andrew D. Collins was the company's first engineer. A two-story, brick house was erected for the company in 1862, on the south side of Adams Street, between First and Second streets. In 1865, it was taken by the city for the use of the Capital Police. The present engine-house, on the southwest corner of Adams and Second streets, was built in 1865-66.

Present engineer, Alfred Cook.

Present number of officers and members, 38.

Captains: James McKeon, 1862-63; Michael Riley, 1864; Edgar Ballou, 1865-66; Martin Payne, 1867; Moses C. Green, 1868; Samuel Hudson, 1869-70; William T. McCrea, 1871-72; George S. Bosworth, jr., 1873; M. H. Arts, 1874; I. Seymour Scott, 1875-78; Adelbert T. Burdick, 1879-80; Franklin Moore, 1881; Thomas B. Brannan, 1882-83; William H. Donahue, 1884-86.

CHARLES EDDY STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 4. The company was organized November 21, 1866,

from the membership of the J. C. Taylor Hose Company No. 3, and the Rough and Ready Hose Company No. 4. The steamer, purchased from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, cost \$4,250, and was put in service May 22, 1867. The two-story, brick engine-house, built in 1866, on the northeast corner of River and North streets, was occupied by the company in May, 1867. The company was reorganized October 6, 1876. Michael Gillen has been engineer of the company since February, 1880.

Present number of officers and members, 48.

Captains: Henry Davis, jr., 1866-67; Charles H. Hitchcock, 1868-72; Arthur Tilley, 1873; George L. Tyler, 1874; G. A. Hitchcock, 1875-76; George Tyler, 1876; Thomas Terry, 1877; Robert Seitz, 1878-80; Henry H. Plum, 1881; W. H. Ransley, 1882-83; R. H. Walsh, 1884; John E. Gaitley, 1885-86.

F. W. FARNAM STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY No. 5. The company was organized July 17, 1871, from the members of Lafayette Engine Company No. 10. The first steamer of the company was built by L. Button & Son, in 1871. The company's two-story, brick engine-house, on the south side of Congress Street, Ida Hill, was built in 1876. The present engine used by the company was built by the Button Fire Engine Company of Waterford, and was delivered to the company July 3, 1885. James Pollock has been engineer of the company since 1871.

Present number of officers and members, 29.

Captains: John W. Rogers, 1872; James Crossen, 1873-76; George A. Crawford, 1877; Wm. M. Peckham, 1878-79; Thomas Wells, 1880; Robert T. Cary, 1881-82; Morgan A.

Allen, 1883; John Mackey, 1884-85; George Patterson, 1886.

EDMOND STANTON STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY No. 6. The company was organized January 23, 1873, from the members of Empire State Engine Company No. 5. The first steamer of the company was built by Clapp & Jones. The engine was received November 30, 1872. The present one was made at the Manchester Locomotive Works, Manchester, N. H. The name of the Empire State Engine Company No. 5 was changed to the present one, January 23, 1873. The company's two-story, brick engine-house on the south side of Mill Street, at the Iron Works, was erected in 1877. Timothy Connors is the company's present engineer.

Present number of officers and members, 46.

Captains: Thomas Smith, 1873-76; Patrick M. Stanton, 1877; Dennis Gleason, 1878; Thomas Keating, 1879; William H. Latham, 1880-81; John Ryan, 1882-83; Hubert Madden, 1884-86.

HOPE STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 7. The company, organized, May 20, 1826, received, in May, 1882, the steamer built by the Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Company, of Hudson, N. Y., used for a number of years by Edmond Stanton Steam Fire Engine Company No. 6. Lyman Rysdorph was made engineer of the steamer in 1882, which position he still retains. The engine is now temporarily housed in a two-story, brick building, on the south side of Washington Street, Alb'a. The company has, as yet, no horses to draw the engine. The engine-house, to be built in 1886, will be on the southeast corner of Pawling Avenue and the Grist-mill road, at the west end of the village of Alb'ia.

Present number of officers and members, 23.

Captains: James Chapman, 1860; E. Winters, 1861; James Anderson, 1862-64; Jacob Winters, 1865-66; John Bloomingdale, 1867; Norman Schermerhorn, 1868; S. McNaughton, 1869; Jacob Winters, 1870; C. H. Clark, 1871; Jacob Winters, 1872-75; R. H. Uline, 1876; Abram Miller, 1877-79; William M. Watson, 1880-81; Hiram A. Ford, 1882-84; Albert Minkler, 1885-86.

TROJAN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 3. The company was organized February 5, 1835, in a frame building occupying the site of the Hugh Ranken Steam Fire-Engine Company's engine-house. The company's first truck was a plainly constructed vehicle. In 1854, another truck was purchased, which had been built by W. H. Tarboss, New York, for a company in New Orleans. The truck-house at No. 14 Federal Street was burned in the great fire of May 10, 1862. Afterward the truck was for a time housed at Cozzens' Northern Hotel, and subsequently at the engine-house in State Street. The company occupied its present two story, brick building, at Franklin Square, in the latter part of April, 1865. The Hayes extension ladder, truck, and fire escape, now used by the company, was purchased in 1884.

Captains: J. J. Firth, 1857; L. S. Bunnell, 1858-60; J. Crawford Green, 1861-65; Sidney Wright, 1866-67; J. Crawford Green, 1868; D. F. McGill, 1869; O. S. Ingram, 1870-81; H. C. Salisbury, 1882-86.

TROJAN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY was incorporated, March 1, 1886, as a social club, with the following managers: Henry C. Salisbury, Edward R. Wales, Albert Harrison, Edward A. Wager, Edwin Morrison, Osman F. Kinloch, Arthur M. Wight,

James Q. Godson, and Eugene C. Packard.

The Troy fire department possesses eight steam fire-engines, two hook and ladder trucks, eight hose carts, eighteen thousand eight hundred feet of cotton and leather hose, twenty-four horses and seven wagons. The department for many years has been widely known for its unequalled efficiency and the remarkable intrepidity displayed by its officers and members in successfully combating with the flames of alarming fires.

The present fire commissioners are Elias P. Mann, president of the board, Dennis O'Loughlin, Edmond Stanton, Albert Tompkins, William Ranken, and John M. Galligan.

Chief engineer, J. Lansing Lane; first assistant engineer, (northern district), Charles F. Green; second assistant engineer, (southern district), Patrick Byron.

Fire Department, Trustees of the.—The board of trustees of the fire department of the city of Troy was incorporated by the act passed by the legislature, May 7, 1880. The act empowered "the members of each steam engine company, hand engine company, hook and ladder company, and hose company, under the control of the board of fire commissioners of the city * * * at the annual election for officers, on the first Monday of January in each year, or on any other day to which said annual election shall be postponed," to elect from their own number two persons, to be known as trustees of the fire department. The object of the corporation is to provide, maintain, and control a fund for the relief of indigent and disabled firemen, and of the widows and orphans of deceased firemen who have been members of the Troy fire department. The trustees are authorized to receive all moneys

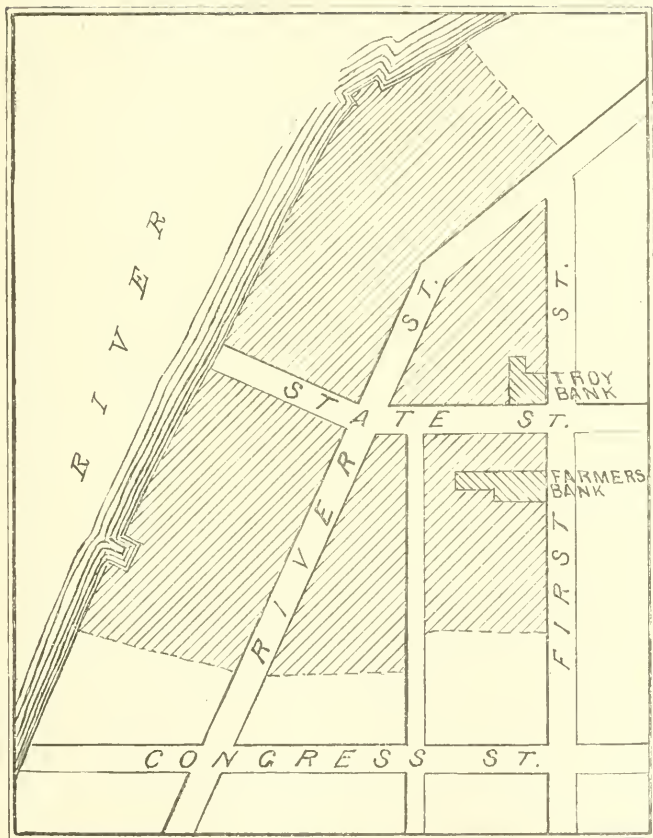
due from agents of insurance companies doing business in the city of Troy, as provided by the laws of the state, and to disburse the same and the income arising therefrom for the object mentioned. The principal officers of the board of trustees are Thomas E. Byron, president; A. L. Fowler, secretary; and Thomas A. Dowling, treasurer.

Firemen's Association, Exempt.—The organization known as the Exempt Firemen's Association of the city of Troy, composed of exempt firemen who have received, or who have become entitled to receive, certificates of discharge by reason of having served the term of years required by the law of the Troy fire department, also active firemen of the department, and also the active and exempt members of the West Troy, Green Island, Cohoes, Lansingburgh and Waterford fire departments, was formed in Troy, on August 26, 1873. The object of the association is to maintain and perpetuate the social relations of the firemen of the department, and "to provide a benefit fund for the relief of the family of a member who may be removed by death." The association was incorporated May 10, 1886. Present principal officers: John M. Galligan, president; Thomas J. Jennings, secretary; Joel B. Thompson, treasurer.

Fires.—Three large conflagrations have occurred in the city, and destroyed real and personal property valued at \$4,000,000.

FIRE OF 1820. This conflagration began on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, June 20, 1820, in the stable belonging to Colonel Thomas Davis, in the rear of his residence, on the west side of First Street, now the site of the building No. 35 First Street.

The wind was blowing from the south, and the fire had a rapid course northwardly. The buildings burned on the west side of River Street covered the space, from Dr. Samuel Gale's drug store (now a part of the building No. 163 River Street, occupied by John L. Thompson, Sons, & Co.), to Corning & Co.'s drug store, (now No. 227 River Street.) On the east side of River Street, all the buildings were burned, from H. & G. Vail's dry-goods store, No. 158, opposite Dr. Samuel Gale's drug-store, to the corner of River and First streets. On First Street, the fire consumed all the buildings, except the building of the Bank of Troy, which was somewhat damaged, from and including the two-story, wooden dwelling of Colonel Thomas Davis, to the corner of First and River streets. The buildings on State Street, between River and First streets, were also burned. The buildings along the river, west of those on River Street, were also consumed. About 90 buildings, in the business part of the city, were burned, of which were 69 stores and dwellings. Firemen and fire engines from Albany, Lansingburgh, Waterford, and the Watervliet Arsenal generously assisted the firemen and citizens of Troy to confine the flames to as small an area as possible. The mayor of the city, Esaias Warren, made a public appeal for aid through the newspapers, to relieve the wants of the impoverished people, and a local committee was appointed to distribute such donations as were forwarded thereafter to the distressed city. On March 19, 1821, the relief committee reported the receipt of \$14,252.49, and also of flour, provisions, vegetables, clothing, and household furniture. The city of New York contributed \$6,227.35. The total loss of property was estimated at \$700,000. The Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Com-



FIELD OF THE FIRE OF 1820.

pany of Troy paid losses amounting to \$110,000 within sixty days after the fire.

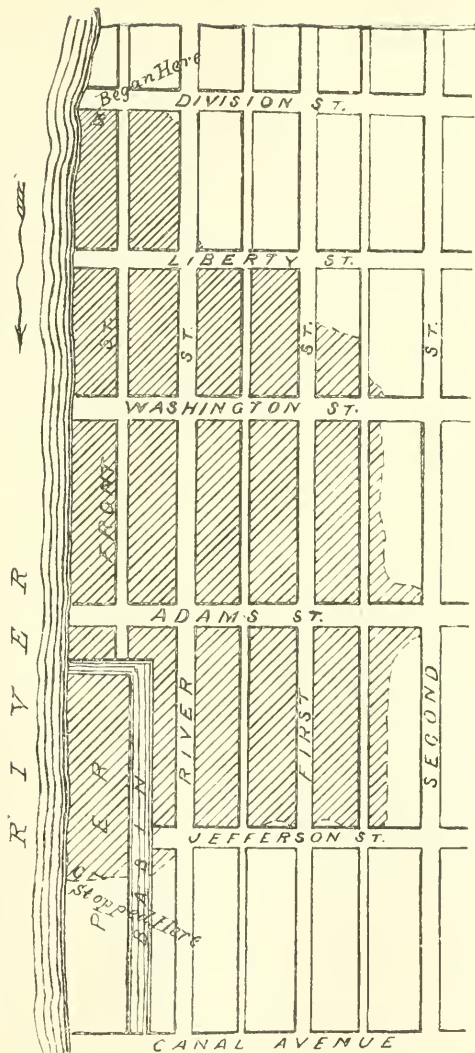
On July 4, 1820, the *Budget*, describing the ruins of the burned district, remarked: "The immense quantity of grain, flour, provisions, &c., with which many stores four, five and six stories high were crowded full, still burn like a coal-pit, and such is the depth of the cellars, that it is quite impracticable totally to extinguish the fire. It is a singular fact that whole barrels of wheat flour have been completely charred by the late fire, and, without the aid of water, formed a coal harder than that made from hard wood. A piece of this coal was taken from the ruins by a gentleman, who kept it some time in his hands and handed it to others, and then carried it to Platt Titus' tavern, [Troy House], and delivered it to him to keep until he should leave the city, as he intended to take it with him. Platt Titus laid it in his bar, and after some time it was discovered that the coal was on fire, and was burning so freely that had it not been discovered, it is probable the house would soon have been in flames from it." The fire ordinance, passed by the common council, July 8, that year, manifests the extreme carefulness exercised to protect the city from a similar calamity: "No person shall smoke or carry any lighted or burning segar or pipe, in any street, alley, barn, stable, or outhouse in the city, upon pain of forfeiting and paying for each and every such offence, the penalty of one dollar."

All the churches in the city observed July 12, that year, as a day of public humiliation and prayer.

FIRE OF 1848. A fire, which began about 9:30 A. M. on May 1, 1848, in a stable in the rear of Halsted's Mechanics' Hall, near the site of the old armory, burned all the

buildings on the east and west sides of River Street, between Ferry and Congress streets. Firemen from Lansingburgh, West Troy, and Albany assisted in suppressing the flames. The companies from Albany drew their engine by hand to Troy over a heavy road.

FIRE OF 1854. On Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, August 25, 1854, the brick, steam planing mill, occupied by George Quiggin, standing on the southwest corner of Front and Division streets, was discovered on fire, and an immediate alarm was given. A strong northwest wind was blowing, and the flames spread to the large piles of lumber south of the mill. As described by the *Troy Daily Times*: "The fire ran up the south side of Division to River Street, and communicated to the brick row on the west side of River Street, occupied by Robert Wasson and others, and it was with difficulty the residences on the opposite side were saved. From this point, it ran down the west side of River Street to the lumber yards below, crossing over the street and setting fire to the residence of Moses I. Winne, below Liberty Street, and thence spreading over the entire section of the city from Liberty Street down to the alley between Second and Third streets, destroying many valuable residences, together with Edgerton, Sheldon & Osborn's (late Birge's) chair factory, the Troy and Greenbush railroad freight depot and machine shop, Jones & Hitchcock's new and extensive bell foundry, Parmenter's machine shop, and other valuable property." About two hundred buildings were destroyed, and three hundred families rendered houseless. It was estimated that 20,000,000 feet of lumber were burned. Fire companies, with their apparatus, came from Albany, West Troy, Cohoes, Lansingburgh, and Waterford, and aided the



FIELD OF THE FIRE OF 1854.

Troy firemen in opposing the progress of the flames. The total loss was estimated to have been not less than one million dollars. The sufferers by this fire received relief from the citizens and from distant benefactors.

FIRE OF 1862. The great conflagration of Saturday afternoon, May 10, 1862, was caused by sparks from a locomotive lodging in the roof of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge, and setting it on fire. A gale was blowing from the northwest, and the wind at once carried the flaming shingles and glowing brands to the dry roofs of the numerous buildings in the central part of the city. Shortly after noon the alarm was given, and the firemen and engines quickly arrived at the east end of the burning bridge. A futile attempt was made to throw water on the flaming structure, but the excessive heat and flying cinders compelled the firemen to abandon it. An effort was made to open the draw to bar the progress of the devouring element, but this was also unsuccessful. Great tongues of flame leaped high above the blazing bridge, which soon fell into the river, and parts of the burning structure, floating with the current, imperiled the steamboats and the smaller craft cabled along the wharves. Meanwhile hundreds of houses were on fire. From the bridge southeastwardly the flames were widening the area of the conflagration with such fearful rapidity that the terrified people were scarcely able to escape them, while some were suffocated in the streets by the dense smoke.

When the stores on River Street began burning, the thoroughfare was so darkened by smoke that it was difficult to discern objects at the shortest distances. The high northwest wind swept the thick clouds of lurid smoke across the city, and covered it as with a pall. In less than an hour and

a half a broad belt of fire lay across the city, from the river to the eastern hill. It was impossible to pass from one side of it to the other, except by long detours, either east or west of it. Direful and unfounded reports augmented the terribleness of the calamity. Dwellings on the eastern hill not directly in the course of the fire were saved from burning with the utmost difficulty. At one time, on Ninth Street, the greatest consternation prevailed. In that part of the city, it was thought that the buildings there were not endangered, and no precautions were taken to save them from destruction. Suddenly brands were carried by the wind thither, and in a short time a number of unprotected houses lay in ashes on that street.

The most distressing events of the long-remembered day were those in which helpless persons became the prey of the destructive element. Although the fire occurred at midday, when the people were best prepared to escape, yet so rapid was its progress and so great the panic that several persons were overtaken and hemmed in by the flames, and were burned. Ransom S. Haight was suffocated in the smoke on Seventh Street, where he was burned almost beyond identification. Thomas O'Donnell, an aged blind man, living on Green Street, north of Grand Division Street, left alone in the house, was burned in it. Zenas Cary, an aged physician, residing at No. 29 Grand Division Street, rescued from his burning dwelling by his faithful wife, was fatally burned and died on the following day at Marshall Infirmary. The charred remains of Mary Dunlop and child were found in the ashes of a burned building. Numerous narrow escapes are related by men and women who were imperiled by the rapidly progressive fire.

At the beginning of the conflagration, all human means seemed useless to save any of the buildings in the path of the fire. As it advanced southeastwardly, often slight changes of the wind gave it limitations, and the strenuous efforts of the indefatigable firemen frequently checked its progress in different directions. The conflagration, about six o'clock, was stayed at Donohue & Burge's carriage factory, on the northwest corner of Seventh and Congress streets, having destroyed 507 buildings, not including barns and out-houses, covering an area of 75 acres in the central part of the city. Viewed from Eighth Street, at night, the field of the fire was one of no little grandeur. Here and there unquenched flames illuminated desolated spaces, and great beds of fire glowed among the blackened walls of the destroyed buildings. The resonant rhythm of the steam fire-engines and the steady cadences of the striking brakes of the hand-engines lulled to sleep the hundreds of houseless people in the neighboring homes of those who hospitably received them. Among the larger buildings burned were the Second Presbyterian Church, on the southeast corner of Sixth and Grand Division streets; the Scotch Presbyterian Church on the east side of Seventh Street, between Broadway and State Street; the North Baptist Church, on the southeast corner of Fifth and Fulton streets; the Home Mission, on the east side of Seventh Street, between Broadway and State Street; the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, on the northeast corner of State and Sixth streets; the Troy City Bank, on the southeast corner of Fourth and Grand Division streets; the Troy Orphan Asylum, on the north side of Grand Division, west of Eighth Street; the Church Asylum, on south side of Federal Street, between Sixth and Eighth streets;

and the Union Railroad depot, on the site of the present building. Firemen and fire-engines from Albany, West Troy, Cohoes, Lansingburgh, and Waterford, came and assisted in the difficult work of limiting the range of the conflagration. The progress of the fire southward along River Street was successfully opposed by the Arba Read and Jason C. Osgood steamers; at the intersection of Fourth and Fulton streets, the Washington Volunteer Company checked the flames from crossing Fulton Street at that point; and at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Street, the Hugh Ranken and the Empire State engine companies energetically resisted there the advance of the fire. Elsewhere the other companies vigorously battled with the destructive element.

The total value of the property destroyed was appraised at \$2,677,892, on which were insurances amounting to \$1,321,874. Loss on real estate, \$1,386,080; loss on personal property, \$1,291,812; insurance on real estate, \$766,691; and insurance on personal property, \$555,183. Fifty thousand dollars were contributed before the end of May for the relief of the sufferers by the people of Troy and those of other places. That amount was largely increased during the month of June. In July, 181 new buildings were erecting in the burned district, and in November, six months after the fire, all the lots excepting two, on River Street, on which buildings had been burned, were occupied by better ones.

Fishing Lines —

S. DRAPER & SON, manufacturers of fishing and chalking lines and seine twines, Nos. 652 and 654 River Street. The business was begun by Stephen Draper, in the summer of 1865, in the

building No. 643 River Street. In October, that year, he and James Hoyt formed the partnership of Draper & Hoyt, manufacturing fishing lines and twines in the building now occupied by Hoyt & Wynkoop, on Spring Avenue. On January 1, 1867, after the dissolution of the firm in 1866, Stephen Draper and his son, William H., under the firm-name of S. Draper & Son, continued the business at the same place. On May 1, 1868, they occupied the upper part of the Dickerman Building, No. 81 Ferry Street. In September 1884, the firm moved to its present location. Possessing the latest improved machinery, the firm manufactures all kinds of silk, linen and cotton fishing lines, braided and twisted, chalk lines and seine twine. The firm sends its goods to dealers in all parts of the United States.

Flour.—

OLIVER BOUTWELL & SON, wholesale dealers in flour, Nos. 641 to 665 River Street. (See GRAIN.)

JAMES E. KIMBALL & SONS, flour and produce commission merchants, No. 139 River Street. As a member of the firm of Bates, Griffin, & Co., James E. Kimball engaged in the business in 1857, since which time he has been associated with the succeeding firms: Kimball & Bradley, 1858-69; James E. Kimball & Co., 1869-76; James E. Kimball & Son, (Charles P.), 1876-84; James E. Kimball & Sons, (Charles P. and Edmund), May 1, 1884, to present time.

D. H. FLACK & SON, wholesale dealers in flour and feed, office No. 361 River Street. The firm has the exclusive agency in this city and its vicinity for the sale of the celebrated brand of superlative flour made by Washburn, Crosby & Co., whose three great mills, at Minneapolis, Minn.,

have a capacity for producing daily 7,300 barrels of flour. D. H. Flack & Son, to facilitate their sales of the large number of barrels weekly received from the manufacturers, have a large storehouse, 36 by 200 feet, on Paine street, on the east side of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, Green Island. The firm also deals in other brands of flour and are also jobbers in middlings and brans. Daniel H. Flack and his son, Clarence N. Flack, became associated under the present firm-name on January 1, 1871.

LE ROY RICKERSON, wholesale dealer in flour, northwest corner of Fulton and Front streets.

Foundries.—(See MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.)

Fourth Battery, N. G. S. N. Y.—The information obtained respecting the Troy City Artillery, now named the Fourth Battery, is very vague and too traditional to furnish any important particulars of its organization. As the company adduces the year 1812 as the date of its early formation, it may be identified with the flying artillery company of which Ruggles Hubbard, on August 11, 1812, became captain; Richard M. Livingston, first lieutenant, and William McManus, second lieutenant. The latter company was then connected with the sixth regiment, second brigade of the first battalion of artillery of the state militia. In 1828, the Troy City Artillery was included in the fifth regiment of light infantry; William Brown then being captain of the company. For a number of years Charles E. Brintnall held the same position to which on September 29, 1856, Sidney W. Parks, succeeded. The armory of the company was for a time in a building standing on the

plat of ground at the entrance of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge. A number of years afterward, it was in a two-story building on Church Street, or on the east side of the alley, nearly opposite the space between the city-hall and the Baptist church. After the state armory was built in 1860, on the east side of River Street, between Congress and Ferry streets, the company's quarters were in it. Although retaining the name of the Troy City Artillery, the company as Battery B was incorporated, in 1867, with the twenty fourth regiment, tenth brigade, third division of the National Guard of the state of New York. In 1878, it was known as Battery F, which designation in 1882 was changed to that of the Fourth Battery. The company has the finely furnished rooms 1, 2, and 3, on the first floor, on the west side of the hall of the new armory, on the southeast corner of Ferry and River streets. Its present officers are James E. Sharp, captain; Samuel Sexton, first lieutenant; and Gilbert W. Jewett, second lieutenant. The following persons have served as

Captains: William Brown, 1828; — Howe, 1839; Thomas Godson; William T. Willard; Charles E. Brintnall; Sidney W. Parks, from September 29, 1856, to July 10, 1861; A. B. Myers, from July 10, 1861, to August 12, 1862; J. Thomas Davis, from August 12, 1862, to July, 1863; Phineas S. Pettit, from July 16, 1863 to April 6, 1864; John M. Landon, from May 4, 1864 to December, 1865; William Shaw, from January 17, 1866 to June, 1866; James E. Curran, from July, 1866 to April 1869; I. Seymour Scott, from April 26, 1869 to 1872; Albert H. Green, from October 5, 1872 to February, 1878; George T. Steenberg, from April 15, 1878, to December 3, 1883; Abram N. Belcher, from April 7, 1884, to August 31,

1885; James E. Sharp, from September 17, 1885 to present time.

Freshets.—The rapid melting of deep beds of snow lying along the Hudson and its tributaries, north of Troy, in winter and in the early spring, or the fall of a great quantity of rain in the same territory, causes the river to overflow its banks and to sweep away in the strong current valuable property or to inundate it.

A great freshet, in March, 1647, caused the water in the river to rise to a great height, during which two whales ascended the river. One of them stranded on an island, now covered by the water above the state dam. It is said that the "fish was tolerably fat, for, although the people of Rensselaerswyck broiled out a great quantity of train-oil, still the whole river (the current being still rapid) was oily for three weeks, and covered with grease. While the fish lay rotting, the air was infected with its stench to such a degree that the smell was offensive and perceptible for two miles leeward."

On March 2 and 3, 1818, the water of a freshet inundated a fourth part of the city. Many persons were compelled to abandon their houses, and there was great loss of provisions.

On March 12, 1832, a flood carried away a part of the bridge across the Mohawk, at Cohoes. On Tuesday morning, March 13, at 11 o'clock, the water in the river in front of the city was eighteen inches higher than that of the freshet of 1818. The cellars and basements of houses on Fourth and Fifth streets as far north as Congress Street were filled with water.

On Saturday, February 7, 1857, by the breaking up of the ice in the Mohawk and streams north of the city, the water rose rapidly. On Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the river

began rising at the rate of 3 to 4 inches a minute, and on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, the water was from 12 to 14 feet deep on the wharves. The covered bridge of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, across the second branch of the Mohawk River, immediately above the state dam, was swept from its piers and carried over the dam to the north side of the railroad bridge between Troy and Green Island. There was great loss of property. On February 12, the river was again frozen, and people crossed it on the ice. The flood is said to have been from six to eighteen inches higher than the one in 1832.

On Saturday night, February 13, 1886, about ten o'clock, the ice in the river in front of the city began breaking. The water rose rapidly, and on Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, its height was three inches less than the high water of the freshet of 1857. The ice between the city and Albany not breaking caused the river to overflow and inundate most of the lower part of the city. Considerable property was lost and damaged by the high water.

Friends, Society of.—Early in the present century, the Friends living in Troy and its vicinity began to hold religious meetings in the village. In November, 1803, a committee was appointed by the Easton Monthly Meeting to visit the Friends in Troy and to report the condition of the society. A favorable report was made May 5, 1804. In 1806, the Troy society rented the frame, double-tenement, belonging to Daniel Merritt, on the lot, 50 by 90 feet, on the southwest corner of Fourth and State streets. In it the society held its meetings. On October 20, 1807, Edward Southwick and Abraham Staples, members of the society, purchased the property for \$2,300, and,

on the same day, declared that it was held in trust by them for the Easton Monthly Meeting. The Troy Preparative Meeting had a membership which included some of the best people in Troy. On April 19, 1836, the lot, south of the one on the corner, was purchased by the society. About the year 1840, the society began to decline. The two lots and the buildings on them were sold, March 2, and July 1, 1874, to the First Unitarian Church. On Monday, October 12, that year, the work of demolishing the meeting-house was begun.

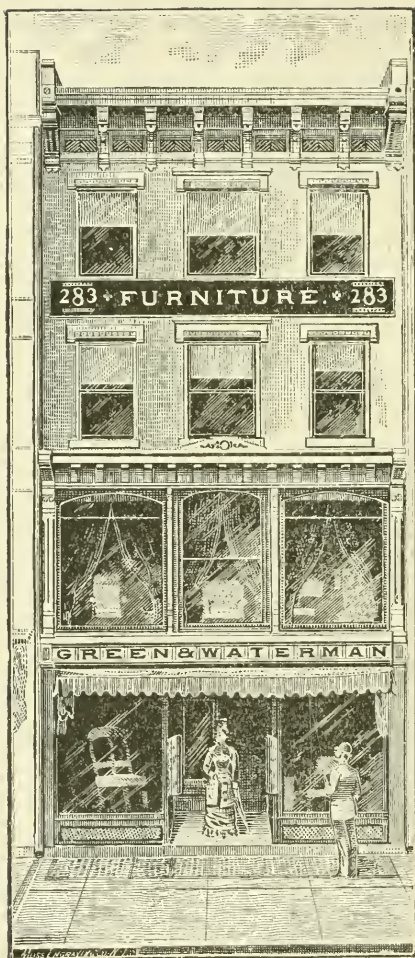
Fruits.—

J. A. HILLIKER & Co., (Edward Hilliker), wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, No. 349 River Street, northwest corner of River and Grand Division streets.

Fulton Market House.—The building was erected in 1840 by the city, on the plat of ground early known as the Troy ship-yard. The building cost about \$30,000, and was first occupied in May, 1841. The first floor was leased to butchers and marketmen. The hall above it was used for many years by theatrical companies, and for concerts, lectures, and meetings. The building, and the ship-yard plat fronting 112 feet on River Street and extending to the river, was sold by the city to William H. Frear on Monday afternoon, August 4, 1879, for \$61,000.

Fulton Street previous to the year 1847 was called Elbow Street; a name given it on account of the street's deflection northwestward at River Street.

Furnishing Goods.—(See MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.)



GREEN & WATERMAN'S BUILDING, 282 RIVER STREET.

Furniture.—

GREEN & WATERMAN, manufacturers of and dealers in furniture, general upholsterers and house-decorators, No. 283 River Street. The firm was formed by J. Crawford Green and Marcus M. Waterman, April 1, 1872, who succeeded to the business begun about the year 1828, by Elijah Galusha, at No. 307 River Street. In 1858, he occupied the building, No. 270 River Street, where Green & Waterman continued the business until April 1, 1880, when they moved to the large four-story, brick building, No. 283 River Street, which had been attractively refitted into spacious sales-rooms, in which the enterprising firm has now a most varied collection of finely-finished furniture, a large stock of choice upholstering goods, and artistic specialties. At the firm's manufacturing establishment, on Front Street, north of Fulton Street, a great variety of elegant furniture is made, where also is elaborated in wood many modern and classic designs for house-interiors. The firm furnishes estimates and designs for all kinds of interior work, upholstering and furniture; also for papering, carpeting, tiling and remodeling the interiors of private and public buildings.

ISAAC KEITH, furniture, carpets and upholstery goods, Nos. 255 and 257 River Street. The business was begun in 1834, by Jacob M. Van der Heyden, in a building on the corner of Albany and Second streets, and in another, known as No. 200½ River Street. He was succeeded by Hosea Leach, in 1859, at No. 180 River Street; Keith, Ensign & Nelson, in 1871, at Nos. 178 and 182 River Street; Keith & Ensign, in 1872, at Nos. 165 and 167 River Street; Isaac Keith, in 1873, at the same place, who, in 1883, moved into the Burdett Building. (See BURDETT BUILDING.)

L. W. RAYMOND, dealer in furniture, Nos. 189 and 191 River Street. The business was begun by Albe C. Daniels, at No. 18 Congress Street, in 1835.

A. L. HOTCHKIN, manufacturer of and dealer in furniture and upholstering goods, Nos. 329 and 331 River Street. The business was begun by Leonard Smith, at No. 312 River Street, in 1854.

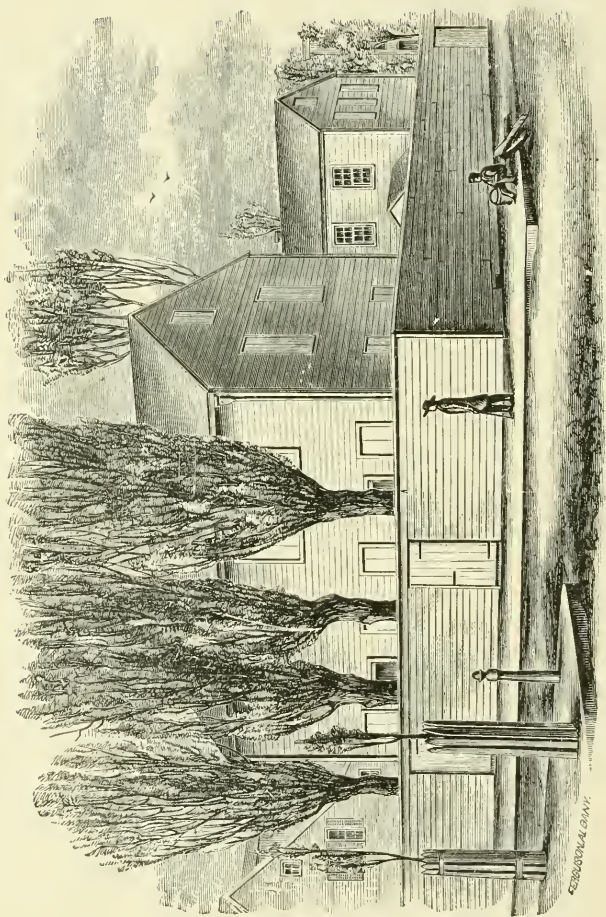
Furs.—(See KEENAN BUILDING, Samuel B. Mount, and HATTERS, E. W. Boughton & Co.)

Gas-light Companies.—The use of gas for illuminating purposes was at first sensational, as the following advertisement in one of the city newspapers of July 14, 1818, shows:

"The subscriber informs the citizens of Troy and the public at large that he has at a great expense fitted up an apparatus for a splendid and brilliant exhibition of this wonderful production of chemistry. An invisible, aerial, and permanently elastic fluid will be made to burn in the atmospheric air with a steady and silent flame, and to afford a soft and most remarkably pleasant light. The gas lights will be exhibited during the whole of the present week at Barney's City Coffee House, near the court-house, in Troy. They will appear in various fanciful forms, as issuing from common burners, from chandeliers, from the beaks and wings of eagles, from a cross, a crescent, and a fish.

SAMUEL WILLARD."

A public exhibition of gas, burning in jets, was made at the court-house, on Monday night, July 19, 1847. In one of the daily papers this notice was given it: "Our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing a beautiful gas light in front of the court-house this evening about 9 o'clock. It is a



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 1866.

different article from that used in Albany and other cities. It gives a more brilliant light and has no offensive smell. It is called Clutchett's solar gas, and is manufactured from old grease by a very simple apparatus. The capitol at Washington, Coleman's hotel and numerous other public buildings are lighted by the gas. The apparatus will remain at the court house for a number of days, when our citizens will be able to judge the merits of the gas as a cheap and beautiful light."

The same newspaper on the following day described the effect of the light: "The front of the court-house was beautifully illuminated last night. The light from the gas lamps temporarily placed there was very fine, although the evening was not favorable. As it was, the light thrown upon the park and surrounding buildings was very brilliant. The Troy Band, always ready to encourage matters appertaining to the city's welfare, discoursed some eloquent music in honor of the occasion."

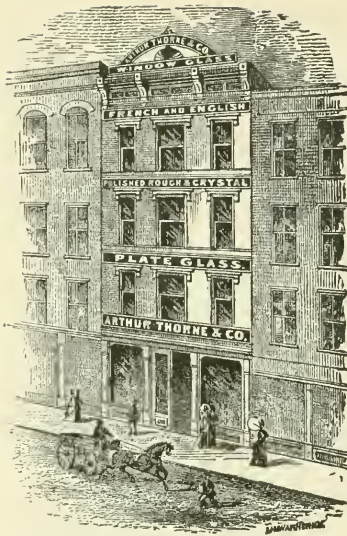
Although the legislature was petitioned in January, 1845, to pass a bill to incorporate the Troy Gas-light Company, it was not until February 16, 1848, that the present company was chartered. On March 15, that year, the following persons were elected its officers: Daniel Southwick, president; Jonas C. Heartt, John A. Griswold, William S. Sands, John T. McCoun, E. Thompson Gale, George B. Warren, Charles Dauchy, and Lemuel H. Davis, directors. George H. Lee of Philadelphia, erected the works on the south side of the lot, on the east side of Hill Street, between Liberty and Washington streets. The capital stock was \$100,000, of which \$11,000 was taken by citizens of Troy, and the remainder by citizens of Philadelphia. In April, 1850, five miles of mains had been

laid and sixty-one street lamps, thirty-two residences and several churches had been supplied with gas by the company. The company's office is in the Troy Savings Bank Building, northeast corner of Second and State streets.

The Citizens' Gas-light Company of Troy was incorporated, May 19, 1875. The works are on the east side of Vail Avenue, between Canal Street and Glen Avenue. Office No. 13 Bridge Avenue.

Glass —

THORNE, BENNETT, & ROGERS, wholesale dealers in window and plate glass, paints, and glaziers' materials, No. 309 River Street, west side, between Fulton and Grand Division streets. The members of this enterprising firm, Arthur Thorne, R. J. Bennett, and M. W. Rogers, previously associated under the firm-name of Arthur Thorne & Co., changed it, on November 14, 1885, to the present one. On October 29, 1881, Arthur Thorne and W. A. Chapman established the business under the former name, in the four-story, brick building now occupied by the firm. On the retirement of W. A. Chapman, April 1883, R. J. Bennett entered into partnership with Arthur Thorne; the business being conducted by them under the name of Arthur Thorne & Co. On February 9, 1885, M. W. Rogers was admitted a member of the firm. Dealing extensively in plain and ornamental glass, Thorne, Bennett, & Rogers have their warerooms stocked with all sizes, thicknesses, colors, and designs, embracing French, English, and American window, single and double, polished and crystal plate, ribbed and rough plate, enameled, and ground glass. The firm promptly fills orders for rolled cathedral glass, and stained and



THORNE, BENNETT, & ROGERS' BLDG.

figured glass for church-windows. Oval front, full-metal show-cases of different sizes are also included in the goods contained in the firm's sales-rooms. Thorne, Bennett, & Rogers are manufacturers' agents for the sale of dry colors, paints, and varnishes, and keep constantly in stock a large assortment of ready mixed paints. Painters and glaziers' supplies are also embraced in the stock of the firm.

Grafton, one of the towns of Rensselaer County, was erected March 20, 1807. The village of Grafton Center is about 13 miles east of the city of Troy, and contains two churches, two hotels, three stores, several factories, and a number of dwellings. East Grafton and Quackenkill are small collections of houses.

Population of the town of Grafton: 1810, 1,410; 1815, 1,378; 1820, 1,611; 1825, 1,593; 1830, 1,681; 1835, 1,682; 1840, 2,019; 1845, 1,905; 1850, 2,033; 1855, 1,888; 1860, 1,837; 1865, 1,673; 1870, 1,599; 1875, 1,625; 1880, 1,676.

Grain and Feed.—

OLIVER BOUTWELL & SON, millers and dealers in flour, grain, and feed, Nos. 641 to 655 River Street. The senior member of the firm engaged in business in Troy in 1828, and in the fall of 1837 began milling flour in a two-story, brick building, formerly occupying the site of the firm's flour and feed-mill. At that time there were no less than twelve flouring mills in Troy and its immediate vicinity; now there is not one wholly engaged in grinding flour. In 1786, Troy began its growth by being more conveniently situated than Lansingburgh at the head of navigation, where vessels could receive grain for transportation. Great quantities of grain were shipped in sloops to distant places from the village, in which were large warehouses belonging to merchants, who during the winter season purchased wheat brought in sleds by farmers living north, west, and east of Troy. The mill and the other adjoining brick buildings of Oliver Boutwell & Son have a frontage of 200 feet on River Street. The machinery is operated by large turbine wheels driven by water from the hydraulic canal extending from Canal Street southward along the west side of River Street. The firm's offices are in the north building, south of which is the mill-building, in which are ground rye flour for bread, and corn and oats for feed. The adjoining building is used for storing flour, feed, and unground grain. Next to it is the plaster-mill, in which Nova

Scotia plaster is ground for farmers' use. The firm deals largely in corn, oats, rye, and wheat, which are sold mostly in car-loads to millers north and east of the city. The firm has the sale of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co.'s celebrated flour, made in Minneapolis, Minn., and other choice brands of flour. The firm also supplies dealers with large quantities of Nova Scotia plaster, in bulk and bag. Charles A. Boutwell became associated in business with his father as a partner in 1866.

Present officers: Lewis E. Griffith, commander; Patrick H. Gaynor, senior vice-commander; C. A. Seymour, junior vice-commander; William D. Taylor, adjutant; Charles M. Leet, quartermaster; L. H. Hull, chaplain; Daniel Bounds, surgeon; John Butler, officer of the day; William Gregory, officer of the guard.

The post meets every Friday night, at No. 269 River Street.

POST WILLIAM B. TIBBITS, No. 141, was organized January 14, 1880.



OLIVER BOUTWELL & SON'S MILLS.

Grand Army of the Republic.—There are four Grand Army posts in the city.

POST G. L. WILLARD, No. 34, was organized June 1, 1869. First officers: Joseph B. Carr, commander; Joseph Hyde, senior vice-commander; Joseph Egolf, junior vice-commander; Edward I. Davis, adjutant; Bernard N. Smith, quartermaster; Alonzo Alden, chaplain; William S. Cooper, M. D., surgeon; Anson Moore, sergeant-major; Isaac F. Handy, quartermaster-sergeant; James F. Simmons, officer of the day; George W. Jenkins, officer of the guard.

First officers: William Fitzpatrick, commander; Adelbert T. Burdick, senior vice-commander; Levi W. Hydon, junior vice-commander; John E. Hanchette, adjutant; George W. Hazer, quartermaster; Joseph H. Harrington, chaplain; Alonzo C. Valentine, surgeon; Nathaniel B. Gardner, officer of the day; John Singseim, officer of the guard.

Present officers: Abram Ashley, commander; Charles F. Roemer, senior vice-commander; William H. Boughton, junior vice-commander; Isaac F. Handy, adjutant; C. F. A. Schmidt, quartermaster; George M.

Payfer, chaplain ; John E. Vandenberg, surgeon ; Alonzo W. Hill, officer of the day ; Hiram D. Pierce, officer of the guard.

The post meets in Druids' Hall, No. 197 River Street, on first and third Monday nights of each month.

POST JOHN A. GRISWOLD, No. 338, was organized April 16, 1883. First officers : Philip Fitzpatrick, commander ; Joseph W. Moore, senior vice-commander ; Philip M. Wales, junior vice-commander ; Arthur W. Bradley, adjutant ; George H. Otis, quartermaster ; Rice C. Bull, chaplain ; Le Roy McLean, M. D., surgeon ; David M. Ranken, officer of the day ; Edward C. Lyman, officer of the guard.

Present officers : Robert W. Hunt, commander ; Philip M. Wales, senior vice-commander ; David M. Ranken, junior vice-commander ; Arthur W. Bradley, adjutant ; George H. Otis, quartermaster ; Howard E. Mitchell, chaplain ; Le Roy McLean, M. D., surgeon ; Edward C. Lyman, officer of the day ; R. A. Kerr, officer of the guard.

The post meets in Pythian Castle, State Street, on second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month.

POST JOHN MCCONIHE, No. 185, was organized March 18, 1885. First officers : Benjamin F. Page, commander ; R. N. Kasson, senior vice-commander ; Edward Hogben, junior vice-commander ; Walter Graham, adjutant ; A. D. McConihe, quartermaster ; L. H. Balch, chaplain ; R. W. Edwards, officer of the day ; J. H. Conway, officer of the guard.

Present officers the same, excepting Michael McMurray, who is senior vice-commander.

The post meets on second and fourth Monday nights of each month, at Dauchy Hall, No. 273 River Street.

Grand Central Theatre, Nos. 71 and 73 Fourth Street, was opened as a variety play-house on Monday night, June 7, 1875. The building had previously been the First Unitarian Church, and earlier the Presbyterian Session-house. On Saturday morning, before daylight, December 24, 1881, the building was burned. In 1882, it was reconstructed and again opened as a theatre. It has a roomy stage, and will seat about 600 persons.

Greenbush, one of the first towns of Rensselaer County, was erected April 10, 1792. Population : 1800, 3,472 ; 1810, 4,458 ; 1815, 2,396 ; 1820, 2,764 ; 1825, 2,914 ; 1830, 3,216 ; 1835, 3,345 ; 1840, 3,701 ; 1845, 4,182 ; 1850, 3,945 ; 1855, 3,303 ; 1860, 3,992 ; 1865, 4,779 ; 1870, 6,202 ; 1875, 7,066 ; 1880, 6,689.

Greenbush, in the town of Greenbush, was incorporated as a village, April 14, 1815. The northern part is commonly called East Albany. The site of the village was at an early date a part of the farm of Hendrick Van Rensselaer, on which, about the year 1663, a small fort was erected to protect the settlers from hostile Indians. It was called Fort Crailo ; Crailo being the name of the Van Rensselaer estate, near the city of Amsterdam, Holland. The site of the village was once covered with pine trees, from which it derived its Dutch name, *Groenen bosch*, Greenbush. The first train on the Troy and Greenbush Railroad arrived in Troy, on June 12, 1845. There are seven churches in the place.

Green Island, bounded on the north by the second branch and on the west and south by the first branch of the Mohawk River, and on the east by the Hudson, lies west of the northern

part of the city. It was early known as Tibbits' Island. It is about two miles long and a half mile wide. Purchased with the other land contiguous to it from the Indians by the agents of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, on July 27, 1630, it was leased on May 4, 1708, to Colonel Peter Schuyler for one-tenth of its yearly productions. From Colonel Peter Schuyler, it passed to Hendrick Oothout, June 8, 1713, and on his death in 1738, to his son, Jonas, who, in 1769, willed it to his two sons, Hendrick and Volkert. By partition deeds, Hendrick obtained the north part of the island, and his brother, the south part. The former, on March 1, 1796, conveyed the north part to George and Benjamin Tibbits. The executors of the will of Volkert Oothout, on September 28, 1833, sold the south part, containing 125 acres, to Daniel Cady, who, on June 20, 1834, conveyed it to Elisha Tibbits, who, on September 15, that year, obtained for \$750, a release of the annual rent from Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon. On October 22, 1834, Elisha Tibbits made a declaration that the land had been purchased for George Tibbits, George Griswold, and himself; each being entitled to one-third part of the 125 acres. In the spring of 1835, Le Grand Cannon became associated with the purchasers; one-half of George Griswold's interest in the property having been conveyed to him. The owners then projected a great improvement of the property by laying out a number of mill and factory sites along the west bank of the Hudson, south of the state dam, from which water was to be conducted by a canal. In 1838, after a long litigation relating to the use of the water from the Hudson, the suit was ended and the proposed improvements abandoned. The property was then subdivided and conveyed to parties

claiming ownership. Many of the lots laid out on S. A. Beers' map of April 20, 1838, were subsequently conveyed to different persons, who erected on them dwellings, factories, and manufacturing works.

In 1836, a saw-mill and stove-foundry were erected near the state dam. The Eagle Foundry was built in 1851, and in the following year, the Green Island Malleable Iron Works were erected. In 1853, the car works of Eaton, Gilbert, & Co., were built. (See CARS.) The village was incorporated April 5, 1853. On June 18, that year, the first village officers were elected. The first trustees were Stephen Viele, Jacob Yates, Robert Bogardus, Warren Groat, and Alexander Morrison.

There are five churches in the village: St. Marks, Episcopal, east side of Hudson Avenue, opposite Clinton Street; St. Joseph's, Roman Catholic, east side of George Street, between Center and Swan streets; Presbyterian Church, west side of Hudson Avenue, between Market and Clinton streets; Methodist, east side of Hudson Avenue, near the bridge; Baptist Mission, northeast corner of Market and George streets. Corporation Hall, built in 1883, is on the northeast corner of George and Clinton streets. The fire apparatus in the village embraces Uri Gilbert Steam Engine No. 1; William E. Gilbert Hose No. 1; and the John McGowan Hose No. 2; The *Green Island Review* was published by Henry L. Gilbert, from January 1, 1880 to October 1, 1884; and the *Albany County Herald*, from October, 1884 to September, 1885. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's car works are immediately north of Tibbits Street.

Population: 1855, 1,324; 1860, 1,600; 1870, 3,135; 1880, 4,160.

The following manufactories are in the village:

GREEN ISLAND MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON WORKS, Torrance & Co., (William M. Torrance and J. W. Lawrence,) Hudson Avenue, were established in 1852 by William Torrance. The firm of Torrance & Co., formed February 1, 1886, succeeded that of Torrance, Merriam, & Co.

CRAMPTON & BELDEN, (Albert Crampton and Emerson Belden,) blind and door manufacturers; office and blind factory northeast corner of Hudson Avenue and Bleecker Street; door factory Watervliet, west side of first branch of the Mohawk River, opposite Arch Street, Green Island. The business was begun by Emerson Belden in 1867, who, in the following year, became associated with Albert Crampton under the present firm-name.

GREEN ISLAND STOVE FOUNDRY, Marcus L. Filley, east side of George Street, between Bleecker and Tibbits streets. This large establishment, having a frontage of 220 feet on George Street, is the property of Marcus L. Filley, who, in 1859, succeeded to the business of Newberry, Filley, & Co., who, in 1854, succeeded Morrison & Tibbits, and they, in 1848, John Morrison, who, in 1842, succeeded the firm of Morrison, Manning & Co., who built the first foundry on the site in 1836.

ANDREW L. ROSE, manufacturer of patent pipe-cutting and threading tools, and patent pipe-vises, established in 1886 the business in the Eagle Foundry Building, on the southwest corner of Paine and Hamilton streets.

LINSEED OIL WORKS, A. B. & L. H. Gibbs, south side of Albany Street, near West Troy bridge.

Griswold Opera House.—The first theatrical performance given

in Troy was announced in the following advertisement:

"This Monday evening, May the 20th, 1793, Mr. Moore, who performed in Albany about seven years ago, will give an evening's entertainment at the house of Mr. Ashley, in a course of lectures, when the chaste and delicate ear will find gratification; while mirth attends to call forth the Risible Faculties. The exhibition offered is entitled the Muse in Good Humor, in four parts; to be preceded by an Eulogy on Free Masonry. Tickets, 2 shillings and six pence for grown persons, and one shilling and six pence for children. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the eulogy commences at half-past seven o'clock precisely."

Before the period of menageries and circuses, one or two wild and strange animals were taken about the country on exhibition. The first elephant seen in the village was advertised in this unpretentious way: "A live elephant—To be seen in the village of Troy, at the house of Howard Moulton, [on the site of the Troy Female Seminary], from Tuesday morning the 8th of October inst., where she will continue till Thursday evening, the 10th. Price of admission, twenty-five cents; children half-price."

In December, 1822, "a novel exhibition of natural curiosities" was advertised to be "viewed at Mr. Babcock's hotel," on the east side of River Street, between Congress and Ferry streets. The chief attractions of this show were a dwarf cow from Spain, two feet nine inches high, "allowed by butchers of New York to be a complete model of a beauty in the animal creation;" a living coeater, an animal of the ape family, said to have a great use of his tail," and having "no thumbs;" a learned bear, which could "read, spell, subtract, multiply and divide, make out any number with figures;" a whale, eighteen feet

long, nine around the body, with a mouth four feet wide, caught near Sandy Hook. The managers of this aggregation of wonders promised to gratify the people of Troy with "music on King David's cymbal. This instrument is of the kind used so much by the ancients, and calculated to excite animation, it being plaintive, lively and melodious. Also, Music on the Leaf, accompanied by the violin and organ. The sounds produced by the Leaf are admired by the lovers of music, and considered a great curiosity."

In April, 1823, Mr. Keene gave a vocal concert in three parts at Babcock's City Hotel, and accompanied his songs on the piano-forte. The cards of admission, one dollar each, were "to be had at the Bar."

Mr., Mrs., and Miss Russell gave a theatrical entertainment in May, 1827, in Mr. Churchill's store room, corner of Fifth and Ferry streets. The dramatic pieces presented were "selected from moral authors." The admittance was twenty-five cents. The front seats were reserved for ladies.

In the Rensselaer House, previously known as the Bull's Head Tavern, on the corner of River and Second streets, was a large apartment called the "Assembly Room," which was often used for dramatic exhibitions. On Tuesday evening, September 9, 1828, the Troy Theatre Company opened the season with the celebrated tragedy, "Douglass, or the Noble Shepherd." Messrs. Parker, Hunt, D. Stone and Mason, with Mrs. Nagle and Mrs. Marshall were the principal actors. During the season Mr. Eberle of Albany, Mrs. Douglass and Mrs. Stickney from New York, and Mr. Cronk from London played their parts in the Assembly Room.

The Troy Museum, in the building on the northeast corner of River and

State streets, was opened to the public on Monday, December 15, 1828. Three large rooms were devoted to the display of various collections of natural and artificial curiosities. In the lower room, on the second story, there were about 300 stuffed birds and animals, a case containing more than 700 insects, one filled with more than 600 specimens of minerals, another having in it about 600 shells, another with 100 reptiles and insects, and another with 200 zoophytes, corallines, and petrifications. In the upper room, was a large collection of the implements of war of different savage tribes, their household utensils and articles; of dress. Fourteen life-size wax figures were among the other attractions of the room; one of Washington, Lafayette, Jackson, Daniel Lambert, Charlotte Temple, and a Boston beauty. There was also a room of paintings, in which was a splendid cosmorama. The admittance was twenty-five cents; children, half-price.

In 1847, the building on the northeast corner of River and Fulton streets was fitted for the display of a large collection of curiosities, and was called the Troy, or Peale's Museum. It was opened to the public on Monday, August 23, that year. "No one can traverse these elegant rooms," a journalist observed, "and through the medium of old-time relics hold communication with past ages, without coming away, if not better, at least a wiser person. Birds and beasts of every description are ranged around the rooms, from the smallest humming bird to the American eagle, and from the monkey to the rhinoceros. We were particularly pleased with the different specimens of the flamingo, some of them most perfect, both in form and color. Minerals, fossils, and shells, rare, curious, and in great abundance; strange fish, crocodiles, and a creature called the duck-billed

patibus are among the wonderful; while of the beautiful, the cosmoramic views are the most lovely things we have seen. * * * Take it all in all, we have no hesitation in saying that *our museum*, in point of beauty, neatness, and elegance, is second to none."

wife of the manager, taking the role of "Topsy." The play had a continuous run of 150 nights in Troy.

A larger play-house being desired, a number of capitalists organized the Troy Dramatic Building Association, and erected, in 1855, on the site of the Griswold Opera House,

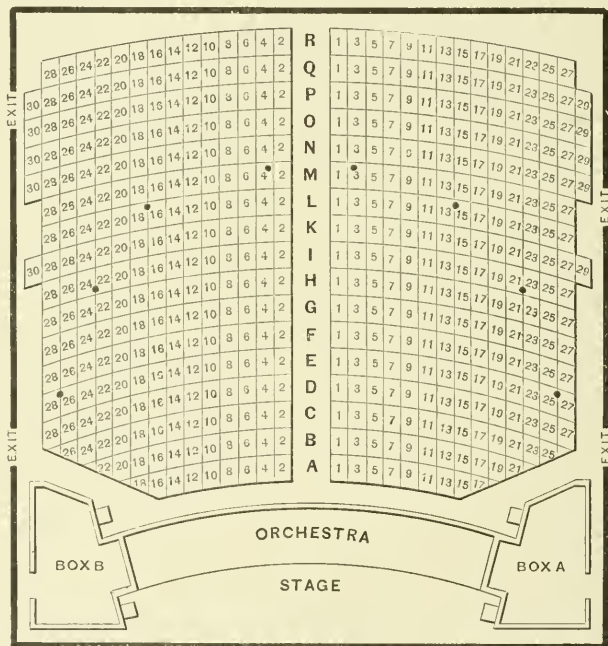


DIAGRAM OF GRISWOLD OPERA HOUSE.

The different concerts and dramatic performances given nightly, excepting Sunday, and on Saturday afternoon, made the museum for many years a popular place of entertainment. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a play, was first presented on the stage of the museum, Mrs. George C. Howard, the

Nos. 10 and 12 Third Street, the theatre known as the Troy Adelphi, seating 1,400 people. The stage had a depth of 42 feet. The drop curtain, painted by Edward Hayes of the Boston Theatre, displayed a picture of the Lake of Geneva, Switzerland. The Adelphi was opened on Monday

night, October 22, 1855, with the presentation of "Love's Sacrifice, or the Rival Merchants." The last performance, "Peep O'Day," was given on Saturday night, September 13, 1862. On the morning of October 10, 1862, a few minutes before 1 o'clock, the theatre was discovered on fire, and was quickly burned.

Griswold Hall, named in honor of John A. Griswold, was built on the site of the Adelphi, in 1863. It was opened with a grand concert on Monday night, January 11, 1864. On Saturday morning, April 1, 1871, about 1 o'clock, the building was found burning, and soon it was in ruins.

The Griswold Opera House was built on the site, in 1871, and was opened, on Monday night, October 30, that year, with the "Lady of Lyons"; Mrs. Emma Waller, the lessee, taking the cast of "Pauline." Seavey, of New York, painted the drop-curtain, on which was a picture of Lake Como, near Bellagio. The stage has a width of 60, and a depth of 42 feet. The house has sittings for about 1,500 people.

Grocers, Wholesale.—

HENRY H. DARLING, BROTHER, & Co., wholesale grocers, dealers in flour and country produce, Nos. 305 and 307 River Street, west side, between Fulton and Grand Division streets. The business of this well-known house was originated in 1834, by Samuel Dauchy and Brownell B. Rose, under the firm name of Dauchy & Rose, at No. 289 River Street. Their successors have been Samuel Dauchy, in 1839; Dauchy & Conkey, in 1842; Dauchy & Flood, in 1845; Dauchy, Flood, & Co., 1852, at No. 293 River Street; Dauchy, Lee, & Co., in 1853, at No. 307 River Street; Dauchy & Flack, in 1856; Dauchy & Amadon, in 1859; Burr & C. H. Dauchy, in

1864; Dauchy & Darling, in 1865, (Henry H. Darling having been a salesman of the two last named firms since April 1, 1862); Simmons & Darling, in 1868; Simmons, Darling, & Co., in 1873, (Edwin E. Darling, a salesman of the two last named firms since 1866, becoming a partner); Henry H. Darling & Bro., in 1879; and Henry H. Darling, Brother, & Co., March 1, 1886; at which time T. Lee Benedict, a salesman in the establishment since 1876, became a partner. The firm commands an extensive trade in the city, and in Northern New York, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts.

SQUIRES, SHERRY, & GALUSHA, wholesale grocers, northeast corner of Fifth Street and Broadway. The founder of this prominent house was Ludlow A. Battershall, who, in 1834, as a grocer, began business in a building on the corner of Federal and North Third streets. In 1838, he became a member of the firm of L. A. & D. E. Battershall, No. 327 River Street. On its dissolution, in 1840, he continued the business one year, when he became a member of the firm of Hakes & Battershall. It was succeeded by that of Hakes, Battershall, & Weed, in 1845; and it respectively by Battershall & Weed, in 1846; Battershall & McDoual, No. 311 River Street; Battershall, McDoual, & Co., No. 329 River Street in 1855; McDoual, Squires, & Sherry, in 1858; Squires, Sherry & Galusha, (Norman B. Squires, John Sherry, and Henry Galusha,) on March 1, 1860. John L. Thompson, who became at that time a silent partner, was succeeded, in 1863, by his son, George S. Thompson, as an active partner, who withdrew in 1869. In 1874, James H. Sherry was admitted a partner, who died in 1882. In 1876, the firm moved to the four-story, brick building, now

partly occupied by it. In March, 1883, Arthur G. Sherry became a member of the firm.

GRAVES, PAGE, & Co., wholesale grocers, No. 223 River Street, opposite the Troy House. The members of this long-established house, Aaron H. Graves, Freeborn H. Page, and Allen Williams, became associated as a firm, January 1, 1868. The line of their predecessors begins in 1835, with John Hunter, who, that year, engaged in the grocery business, at No. 183 River Street. He was succeeded by Hunter & Kellogg, in 1838, at the same place; Hunter, Kellogg, & Co., in 1839; Hunter & Kellogg, in 1840; Hunter, Bosworth, & Co., in 1841; Hunter & Bosworth, in 1843; John Hunter, in 1846; Hunter & Graves, (Aaron H.), in 1848; Hunter, Graves, & Co., 1853; Battershall, Graves, & Van Alstyne, in 1858, at Nos. 221 and 223 River Street; Graves, Van Alstyne, & Co., in 1866; Graves, Page, & Co., in 1868, (Aaron H. Graves, F. H. Page, Allen Williams, and Ralph Phillips). In 1874, the latter withdrew from the firm.

STEVENSON, SMITH, & Co., wholesale dealers in groceries, flour and produce, No. 327 River Street. The firm was formed in May, 1881, by W. John Stevenson, R. G. Smith, and W. H. Stevenson. The business was begun in 1861, by Ebenezer R. Collins, at No. 343 River Street. He was succeeded in 1862, by E. R. Collins & Co., at 327 River Street; in 1867, by Collins & Collison; in 1876, by R. C. Collison, and in 1881, by the present firm.

JAMES E. MOLLOY & Co., wholesale grocers, tea jobbers, and coffee roasters, Nos. 366 and 367 River Street. The business was begun by James E. Molloy, in 1862, at No. 367 River Street. The present firm

was formed in March, 1866, by the brothers, James E. Molloy and Francis J. Molloy.

FLACK & Co., wholesale grocers, flour, produce, and seed dealers, No. 375 River Street. Isaac G. Flack and George A. Flack formed the firm in July, 1884. William A. Flack and his brother began the business at No. 375 River Street, in 1864, under the firm-name of Flack & Brother, who, in 1871, were succeeded by William A. and Isaac G. Flack, under the same firm-name, and they in turn, in 1884, by the members of the present firm.

MOREY & LEE, wholesale grocers, flour and commission merchants, No. 321 River Street. The firm was formed in 1872 by Manley W. Morey and Charles Lee, jr. The business was begun in 1886 by Santord & Morey, at No. 371 River Street, who were succeeded in 1868 by Bell, Dauchy, & Morey, at No. 313 River Street; in 1869, by Bell & Morey, at No. 333 River Street; and in 1872 by the present firm.

DUSENBERRY & FAIRWEATHER, wholesale grocers and commission merchants, No. 369 River Street. Henry O. Dusenberry and James H. Fairweather formed the firm on June 19, 1879.

HOLLISTER & LAPE, wholesale grocers and dealers in flour and produce, Nos. 6 and 8 Grand Division Street. William H. Hollister and F. N. Lape formed the firm on May 1, 1884, and succeeded to the business begun by Hollister & Catlin in 1880, at No. 347 River Street.

WING & LARGE, wholesale dealers in fancy groceries, fruits and canned goods, No. 361 River Street. The firm was formed by D. A. Wing and W. E. Large on January 1, 1884.

Hall Building, erected by Benjamin H. Hall in 1871, is on the corner of First and River streets. The attractive structure occupies the site of the buildings known early in the century as Lane's Row.

Halls.—

APOLLO HALL, southeast corner of Congress and River streets.

ASSOCIATION HALL, Athenæum Building, No 10 First Street.

CANNON PLACE HALL, No. 13 Second Street.

CITY HALL, southeast corner of Third and State streets.

DRUIDS' HALL, No 197 River Street.

EMMET HALL, No. 8 Third Street.

HARMONY HALL, corner of Third and River streets.

KEENAN HALL, northwest corner of Broadway and Third Street.

LYCEUM HALL, No. 10 Third Street.

MECHANICS' HALL, Mill Street, opposite Spring Street.

MOULDERS' HALL, southwest corner of State and River streets.

MUSIC HALL, Troy Savings Bank Building, northeast corner of Second and State streets.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, No. 285 River Street.

ORANGE HALL, No. 9 First Street.

RAND'S CONCERT HALL, southwest corner of Congress and Third streets.

STEVENS' HALL, No. 134 River street.

TEMPLE OF HONOR HALL, No. 269 River Street.

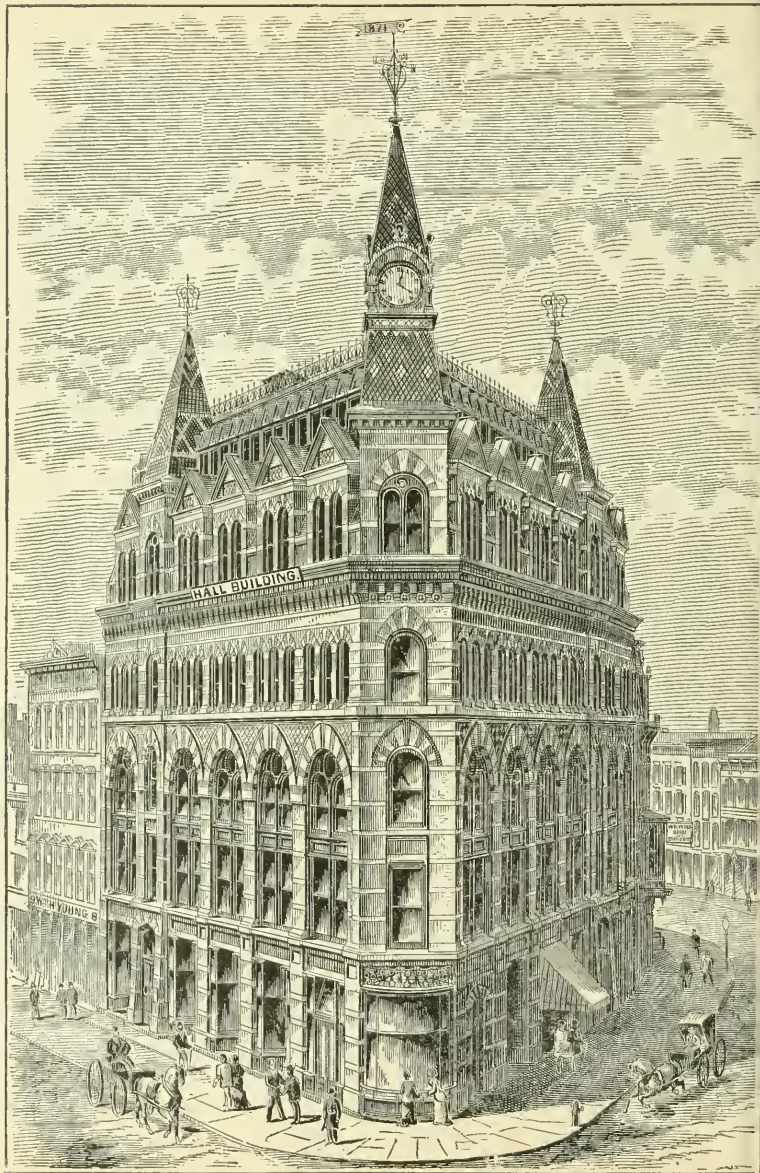
TEMPERANCE HALL, St. Mary's Avenue.

Handkerchief Manufacturers.—

HERRMANN, AUKAM, & Co., manufacturers of handkerchiefs, women's plain and embroidered skirts, towels, and hem-stitched goods, Burdett Building, No. 251 River street. Frederick G. Aukam engaged in business in Troy, in May, 1862. Three years later he began manufacturing men's linen collars and cuffs, shirts, handkerchiefs, and women's underwear, at No. 377 River Street, whence he moved in the following year to the building, Nos. 44 and 46 Federal Street. In December, 1873, he became associated with Adolph Herrmann and they formed the firm of Hermann, Aukam, & Co., manufacturing men's collars and cuffs, shirt fronts, and women's under-clothing, at Nos. 78 and 80 Federal Street. On March 20, 1880, the firm's factory was burned. Having erected on the northwest corner of the Stone Road and Lake Avenue, in the town of Brunswick, a short distance east of the city limits, a large brick building, 60 by 130 feet, the firm occupied it in June, 1881. This valuable property was destroyed by fire on September 20, 1885. In December, 1885, the firm occupied the four upper stories of the Burdett Building. The firm has the distinction of having manufactured in 1865 the first cotton handkerchiefs made in the United States. The firm's salesrooms are on the four floors of the building, Nos. 31 and 33 Thomas Street, New York.

Hardware.—

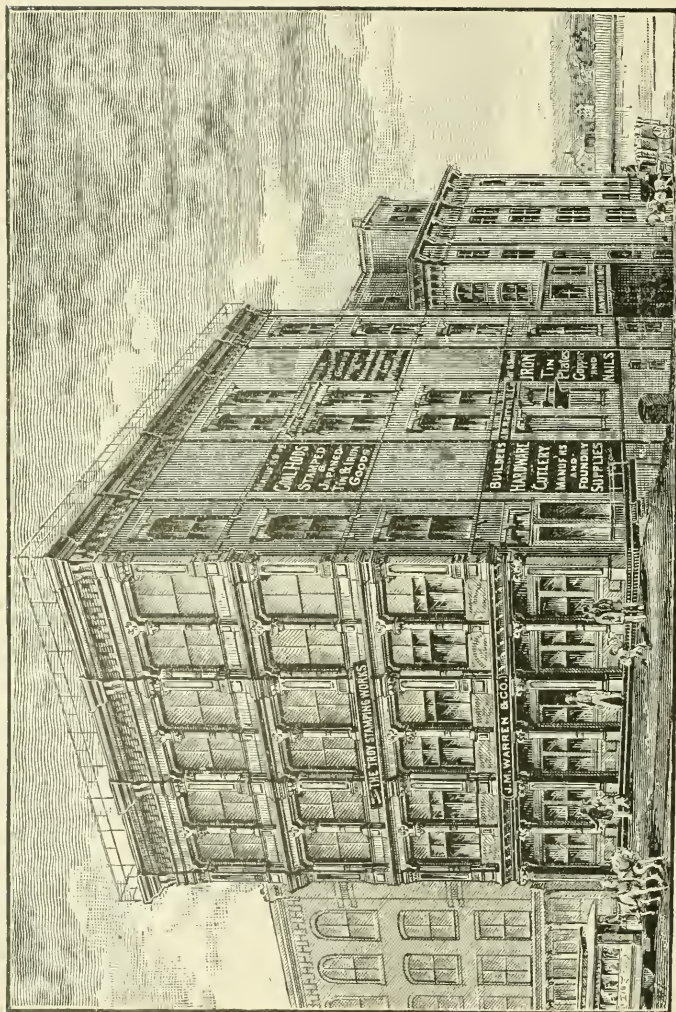
HOWE & Co., hardware, Nos. 181 and 183 River Street, west side, between State and Congress streets.



The founder of this well-known mercantile establishment was Philip Heartt, who as early as the year 1791 engaged in the saddlery and harness business in a building on the east side of River Street, nearly opposite that of the present firm of Howe & Co. In or before the year 1797, he and his brother Benjamin formed the firm of P. & B. Heartt, hardware merchants, their store being immediately north of Asa Anthony's, on the northwest corner of State and River streets, and south of that of D. & I. Merritt. On Friday morning, December 8, 1797, the firm's store and that of Asa Anthony were burned to the ground. The firm resumed business in the new building, erected on the site of the old one, and existed until the latter part of the year 1800, when Philip Heartt succeeded to the business. About the year 1805, the firm of Heartt & Smith was formed; the "sign of the padlock" hanging before their store. About the year 1812, perhaps some years earlier, the partnership was dissolved, and the business was again conducted by Philip Heartt. Some years afterward the firm of P. Heartt & Sons was formed. On June 20, 1820, the firm's six-story, brick building, on the site of the present one of Howe & Co., was burned, as was also the firm's three-story, brick building, also filled with hardware, on the opposite side of the street. Afterward, until August, 1821, the firm occupied the building "one door south of the postoffice," near the northwest corner of River and Congress streets. The firm then took possession of its new building, "five doors above the postoffice," now occupied by Howe & Co. On March 7, 1827, the firm of Philip Heartt & Sons was dissolved; its members having been Jonas Coe Heartt, James Van Brackle, and Albert P. Heartt. The business was then continued by Jonas C. Heartt, Albert P. and

Philip T. Heartt, under the name of J. C. Heartt & Brothers. In 1840, by the withdrawal of Albert P. Heartt, the firm became J. C. Heartt & Brother. By the admission of Charles S. Heartt in 1845, it became J. C. Heartt, Brother, & Co. By the partnership of Philip T. and Charles S. Heartt, and James H. Howe, the firm-name, in 1847 became Heartt & Co. In 1852, Philip T. Heartt withdrew. In 1854, Jonas S. Heartt was admitted. In 1856, the only members of the firm were Charles S. Heartt and James H. Howe. In 1864, the building, No. 183 River Street, was added to the store. Franklin Wright and F. Gilbert Brown became members of the firm on February 1, 1867. In 1875, the firm of Howe & Co., succeeded to the business; the copartners being James H. Howe, Franklin Wright, F. Gilbert Brown, and John K. Howe. In 1879, James H. Howe withdrew. On January 1, 1884, the copartnership of Franklin Wright, F. Gilbert Brown, and Edward H. Sims was formed under the name of Howe & Co. The large and numerous channels of the firm's extensive business extend through the greater part of the state of New York, north of the latitude of Troy, and also through the adjacent state of Vermont.

J. M. WARREN & CO., Nos. 245 and 247 River Street, have widely been known for more than thirty years as a firm conducting the largest hardware business in the city. Their attractive building, fronting fifty feet on River Street and extending two hundred along the south side of Broadway to the river, was erected in 1870, and contains in its spacious sale and store-rooms the most complete stock of general hardware, iron and steel, and house furnishing goods in Northern New York. Although the greater part of the firm's extensive



J. M. WARREN & CO'S BUILDING.

business is within the limits of the state of New York, still numerous orders from dealers in other states between Nova Scotia and Mexico are received. The firm has also a large manufacturing establishment on the northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets, where a great quantity of tin and sheet-iron ware is made for the trade. The business was begun in 1809 by Jacob Hart and Henry Nazro under the name of Hart & Nazro, selling "hardware, ironmongery, cutlery and saddlery", at No. 6 Lane's Row, on the east side of River Street, near the corner of First Street. In the great fire of Tuesday, June 20, 1820, Hart & Nazro lost nearly all the contents of their store, in the three-story brick building, owned by Aaron and Derick Lane, then occupying the site of the Hall Building. On the erection of the new building, immediately after the fire, they occupied the store known as No. 3 Lane's Row, nearly opposite the store of Esaias Warren & Co., on the west side of River Street. On May 28, 1821, the firm was succeeded by that of Hart & Pitcher, which Jacob Hart and Samuel Pitcher then formed. On October 26, 1824, Moses Craft, Isaac B. Hart, and Samuel Pitcher, as the firm of Craft, Hart, & Pitcher, became their successors. The building, No. 207 River Street, was occupied about that time by the firm. On the withdrawal of Moses Craft in 1830, the firm of Hart & Pitcher continued the business until June 24, 1831, when John M. Card was associated as a member of the firm of Pitcher, Hart, & Card. In 1832, Hart & Card succeeded to the business. From 1834 to 1836, it was conducted by Isaac B. Hart, when he was succeeded by Hart, Lesley, & Warren; Isaac B. Hart, George Lesley, and William H. Warren becoming co-partners. On March 1, 1840, Joseph M. Warren was admitted, and the

firm-name was changed to that of Warrens, Hart, & Lesley. On May 1, 1847, the store was moved from 207 to Nos. 241 and 243 River Street, immediately south of the present building occupied by J. M. Warren & Co. On February 1, 1855, Joseph M. Warren and Charles W. Tillinghast formed the firm of J. M. Warren & Co. On February 1, 1864, they admitted Walter P. Warren, and in 1867, Thomas A. Tillinghast. In 1871, Walter P. Warren withdrew. On the death of Thomas A. Tillinghast, June 10, 1879, J. M. Warren and Charles W. Tillinghast succeeded to the business. In 1870 the firm occupied the present building, Nos. 245 and 247 River Street.

CURTIS & RICKERSON, manufacturers, importers, and jobbers of carriage and saddlery hardware, Green's Building, Nos. 407 to 413 Broadway, south side, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The business is one which has had a most rapid growth during the last quarter of the present century. Many of the articles found in the large stock of this well-known repository are those which have been invented and manufactured since it was established in 1867 by John Connolly. They exhibit not only the ingenuity of man, but give expression to the thought of contributing to the use and comfort of both man and beast. The different things used in the construction of wagons and carriages, the various appliances employed in the manufacture of harness, and the unique adaptations and conveniences intended for decoration and service, special to these branches of business, are to be found in the stock of this wholesale and retail establishment. Double and single harness of all grades, riding saddles, carriage and sleigh robes, horse blankets, fly-nets, whips, sleigh bells, stable

furniture, trunks, travelling bags, ice and roller skates, and other trappings and appendages are also largely dealt in by its enterprising proprietors. Curtis & Rickerson are the sole agents in the United States for the sale of Powell & Smith's patent horse-tail holder, which is regarded as one of the best contrivances for the purpose for which it was designed. They also manufacture Coy's patent ring reins,

partner in 1872, when the firm-name was changed to that of Connollys & Curtis. In 1873, Edward J. Connolly and Montgomery G. Curtis formed the firm of Connolly & Curtis. On January 1, 1878, Montgomery G. Curtis succeeded to the business, who on February 1, 1886, was succeeded by the firm of Curtis & Rickerson; Seward Rickerson becoming a partner in the business with Mont. G. Curtis.



CURTIS & RICKERSON, 407 AND 413 BROADWAY.

which are also very popular. The founder of the business was John Connolly, deceased, who, as a dealer in saddlery, hardware, and coach trimmings, engaged in it in 1857, in the same building in which is the present store. In 1869, he and Montgomery G. Curtis formed the partnership of Connolly & Curtis, dealers in coach and saddlery hardware. Edward J. Connolly, the son of the senior member of the firm, was admitted as a co-

Hatters.—

EZRA W. BOUGHTON & Co., hatters and furriers, Nos 248 and 250 River Street, corner of Broadway. The business was begun by George Fry in 1822, who advertised that he had opened a new hat store "a few rods north of E. Lasell's, River Street," and offered "for sale, at wholesale and retail, a general assortment of men's, boy's and infants' hats," among which were "very supe-

rior water-proof, black and drab beaver." He and Henry Rousseau, on August 30, 1825, formed the firm of Fry & Rousseau, "at the old stand, (the site of Harmony Hall), a few doors north of E. Jordan's inn, and directly opposite the ship-yard." In 1842, Ezra W. & E. Henry Boughton, under the firm-name of E. and H. Boughton, succeeded to the business, at No. 238 River Street; in 1848, E. H. Boughton; in 1849, Rousseau & Boughton, (Henry Rousseau and Ezra W. Boughton); in 1856 E. W. Boughton, at No. 250 River Street; in 1871, E. W. Boughton & Co., (Ezra W. Boughton, Henry Boughton, and Edward M. Boughton); in 1874, E. W. Boughton & Co., (Ezra W. Boughton and Henry Boughton), on February 1, 1881, E. W. Boughton & Co., (Ezra W. Boughton, Henry Boughton, and Edward H. Boughton). The firm manufactures not only hats but also women's fine furs, seal-skin, raccoon, fur-lined circulars, and dolmans.

STAMPER & STRAIT, (Henry Stamper and E. Smith Strait), hats, and men's furnishing goods, No. 316 River Street. Established in 1870. (See ALDENDA.)

JOSEPH P. DUGAN, hats, and furs, Nos. 208 and 210 River Street, began the business in 1874, at No. 208 River Street, and in 1876 moved to his present store.

A CLARK hats, furs, and men's furnishing goods, No. 68 Congress Street. Established in 1876.

WALKER & RICHMOND, hats, fur trunks, and umbrellas, No. 262 River Street, corner of Second Street. Michael Walker and Charles J. Richmond formed the firm on February 6, 1879.

SALISBURY & JOHNSON, hats, caps, furs, trunks, and bags, No. 344 River

Street, and No. 9 Fourth Street. Henry C. Salisbury and Charles W. Johnson formed the firm April 24, 1886.

Haver Island, between the third and fourth branches of the Mohawk River and the Hudson River. It is said to have derived its name from the Dutch word *Haver*, oats. On a parchment map of *Hevelselaer-vyc*, made about the year 1631, the island appears to be delineated and is marked at the site of the Indian fort, called by the Dutch "Moereminer Gaden". The island and Van Schaack's neck of land, also Green Island, were traversed in the last century by the River Road, the highway from Albany to Saratoga, the four branches or "springs" of the Mohawk being fords, and into the Hudson River. In the latter part of the month of August, 1777, the island was occupied by the army of the North, commanded by Major-General Philip Schuyler. The defensive works, constructed under the direction of the brave Putnam and accomplished engineer, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, are still to be seen on the north side of the island, opposite Waterford. (See VAN SCHUICK'S *Journal*.)

Hibernians, Ancient Order of, embrace three divisions in the city. No. 1 meet at Apollo Hall, No. 2 at Bremer Hall, and No. 3 at Mothers' Hall.

Home for the Aged Poor, No. 192 Ninth Street, between Hutton and Hooker Streets. Incorporated by the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Honor, American Legion of, *ILLUM. COM. M.* No. 372 meet every first and third Thursday, at 8 o'clock each month at No. 47 Congress Street.

Honor, Knights of.—MARATHON LODGE, No. 2,711, meets the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Druids' Hall, No. 197 River Street.

Horse-Car Railroads.—(See RAILROADS.)

Hospitals.—See MARSHALL INFIRMARY, and TROY HOSPITAL.)

Hotels.—

AMERICAN HOUSE, southeast corner of Third and Fulton streets.

EVERETT HOUSE, northwest corner of Fulton and Sixth streets.

MANSION HOUSE, northeast corner of Second Street and Broadway.

NORTHERN HOTEL, No. 456 River Street.

REVERE HOUSE, Nos. 551, 553 and 555 Broadway, opposite Union Depot.

TROY HOUSE, intersection of First and River streets.

House Furnishing Goods.

LOCKWOOD & BUELL, (Thomas W. Lockwood, jr., and William C. Buell,) wholesale and retail dealers in house furnishing goods, wood and willow ware, Nos. 209 and 211 River Street.

House of the Good Shepherd, on the corner of Peoples' Avenue and Fourteenth Street, is a five-story, brick building. The cornerstone was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop McNierny, on Sunday afternoon, May 9, 1886. The house is a home for fallen women desiring to lead a pure life.

House, Rensselaer County Alms, south of Spring Avenue,

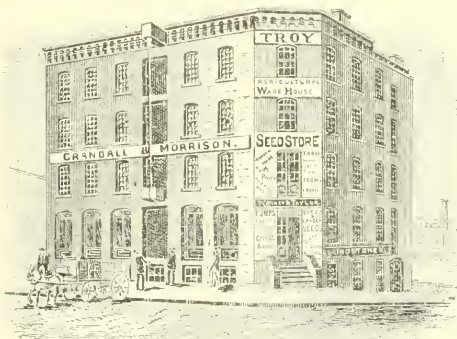
entrance near Maple Avenue. In 1821, a part of the present property was purchased. The building then erected on it was called The House of Industry. In Spafford's Gazetteer of the state of New York, published in 1824, the following remarks were made respecting it: "The county of Rensselaer has taken the lead in this state in the introduction of Count Rumford's plan for the suppression of pauperism, and has erected a house of industry, connected with a valuable farm, and the necessary appendages for enabling the poor to supply their own wants. The plan is to help the poor to the means of helping themselves by employment at all kinds of business as they are most capable of performing. The system is an admirable one, a truly philosophic application of the precepts of Christian morality and charity, which every philanthropist must ardently desire to see crowned with success." For a number of years, the labor of the paupers was given by contract to persons who paid one dollar a week to the county for each person employed by them. The successive contractors had the use of the farm and the service of such of the paupers as were able to work. The keepers of the alms-house are now appointed by the superintendents of the county poor. The farm has an area of 160 acres. In 1882, the present buildings were erected. They are of brick and the largest are connected by covered wooden corridors. The keeper's house, a two-story building, 42 by 58 feet, is between the men and women's apartment-buildings, each two stories high, 55 by 160 feet. North of the men's building is the men's hospital, two stories high, 35 by 45 feet. South of the women's building is the women's hospital, having the same dimensions as the men's hospital. Adjoining the keeper's house, on the west side, is the

dining hall building, one-story high, 48 by 60 feet, in which are two dining rooms, one for the women and the other for the men. Adjoining and west of the latter building is the cooking apartment building, one story high, 32 by 36 feet, and adjoining and west of it, a one-story, brick building, 40 by 60 feet, one-half of which is used for a laundry, and the other for a boiler room. The latter contains two boilers for generating steam for heating purposes, and one for cooking. West of the latter building, is a brick coal house. The old main building is now

ham has been keeper since December 1, 1885. Clinton B. Herrick, M. D., is the county-house physician.

Implements. Agricultural.—

CRANDALL & MORRISON, whose agricultural warehouse and seed-store is on the southwest corner of Front and Grand Division streets, west of River Street, continue the business begun by Henry Warren, in 1842, at No. 469 River Street, opposite the Northern Hotel. The latter, desiring better facilities for his in-



CRANDALL & MORRISON'S WAREHOUSE.

used for a barn. On the first floor of the keeper's house is the office of the keeper and that of the county physician. On the second floor, on the west side of the building, is the chapel, in which on Sunday mornings, at 8 o'clock, religious services are conducted by Roman Catholics, and at 10 o'clock by Protestants. The paupers now in the building number, at this writing, 285; two-thirds being men. In the winter of 1885-6, the maximum number of paupers in the buildings was 404. Calvin B. Dun-

creasing business, moved in 1848 to the building Nos. 331 and 333 River Street. In 1860, he occupied the building No. 309 River Street, where four years later he with George M. Taylor formed the firm of Warren & Taylor. Having erected the large, four-story brick, warehouse, on the southwest corner of Mechanic and Grand Division streets, they occupied it in 1869. In the spring of 1881, Henry Warren died, and in January, 1882, George M. Taylor. Louis S. Crandall and George H. Morrison,

under the firm-name of Crandall & Morrison, having purchased the stock of the establishment, conducted the business until August 1, 1885, when George H. Morrison sold his interest in it to his brother, Leonard Morrison.

In farming implements, the firm makes a large display and their customers have every facility given them to examine the various machines and tools contained in the spacious warehouse. Plows, harrows, corn and seed planters, grain drills, cultivators, horse rakes, scythes and cradles, hay tedders, field rollers, churns, corn-shellers, feed-cutters, fan mills, forks, shovels, spades, and scoops, are but a part of the numerous implements, needed by every thrifty and economical farmer, which the enterprising firm has for sale. Lawn mowers, hydraulic rams, pumps, wheel-barrows, drain pipe, and tile are also included in the varied stock. In fertilizers the firm has different classes: superphosphate of lime, muriate of potash, ground bone, Pacific and Peruvian guanos, and plant food. In the grindstone department are found Black River, Independence, Berea, and Lake Huron grindstones of all sizes, together with frames and hangings, both wooden and iron. The firm has an extensive trade in field and garden seeds.

H. W. GORDINIER, agricultural implements, field and garden seeds, machines, grain, feed and hay, Nos. 357 and 359 River Street. Established 1853.

Infirmary, The Marshall, and Rensselaer County Lunatic Asylum, east side of Linden Avenue and near Pawling Avenue. The different buildings are seclusively situated on an area of land of about sixteen acres in extent. The in-

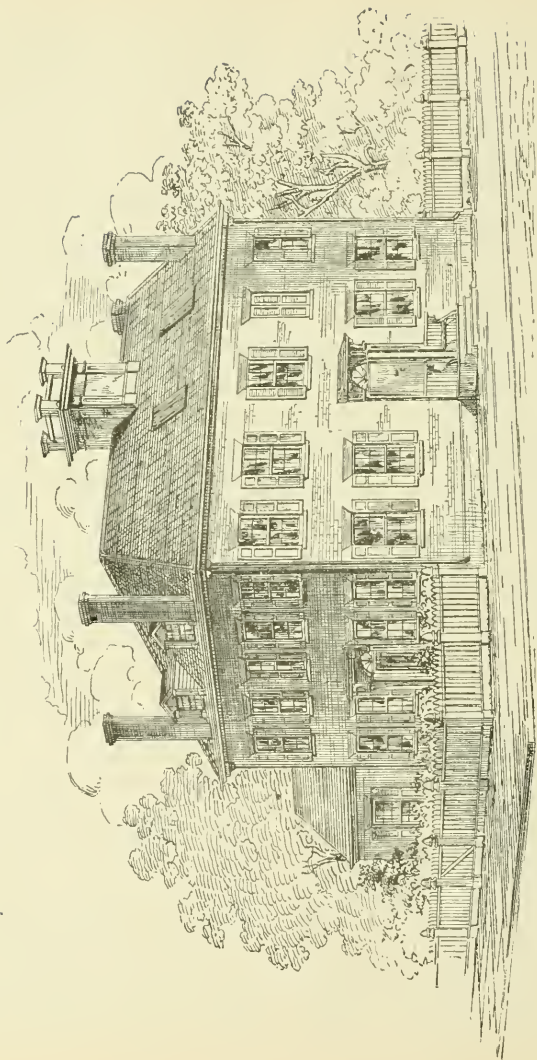
firmary, a brick building, 45 by 100 feet, erected in 1850, is three stories high, exclusive of the basement. The projector of the institution, Benjamin Marshall, deceased, originally planned it for a home for superannuated and indigent workmen, but by the advice of his friends, it was built for the accommodation and care of such sick persons as might be unable to have medical care and attendance elsewhere. The building and its site, originally valued at \$35,000, was the gift of the founder. The institution was incorporated by the name of "The Marshall Infirmary in the city of Troy," June 20, 1851. The administration of its affairs was intrusted to twenty-seven persons annually elected governors of the institution. Every person contributing ten dollars to the institution and annually paying three dollars to its support is a member of the corporation; and every person contributing one hundred dollars and annually paying thereafter five dollars to the corporation besides being a member of it, "is entitled to recommend one sick person to be supported without other charge at the infirmary for six weeks in each year of his contribution;" and every person contributing one thousand dollars is not only deemed a life-member but is also entitled to recommend one sick person to be cared for without charge "for fifty-two weeks in each year;" and every person annually paying ten dollars is entitled to recommend one sick person to the care of the institution "for four weeks in each year without charge." In 1859, the three-story, brick building, south of and adjoining the infirmary, was built for an insane asylum by the supervisors of Rensselaer County. They also erected in 1861, the second lunatic asylum, 40 by 60 feet, built of brick, three stories high, beyond the hill, east of the infirmary building.

On the east side and adjoining the infirmary and the insane asylum is a three-story brick building, 31 by 45 feet, in which are the chapel, dining rooms, laundry, kitchen, and bakery. For the erection of the last named buildings, the supervisors of Rensselaer County gave \$12,000; the sites of which the governors of the Marshall Infirmary conveyed to the county by deeds, the governors "agreeing to take charge of all the county 'lunatics,' and all cases of pestilential diseases" sent by "the respective overseers of the poor, at a sum sufficient to cover the cost of the case." The two story brick building, 20 by 70 feet, south of and adjoining the insane asylum was built in 1880, and is used for the care of refractory patients. At this writing, eighty-five insane and twenty sick persons are receiving care at the institution. Joseph D. Lomax, M. D., has been resident medical superintendent of the institution since October, 1863.

Institute, Rensselaer Polytechnic, head of Broadway, was founded November 5, 1824, by Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last but one of the patroons of Rensselaerswyck. He fitted the Farmers' Bank Building, on the northwest corner of Middleburgh and River streets for the use of the school at his own expense and provided the different class-rooms with suitable furniture and necessary apparatus. He appointed eight persons trustees of the institution: the Rev. Samuel Blatchford, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Lansingburgh, Elias Parmelee of Lansingburgh, John Cramer and Guert Van Schoonhoven of Waterford, Simeon DeWitt, and T. Romeyn Beck of Albany, and John D. Dickinson and Jedediah Tracy of Troy. He also appointed the Rev. Samuel Blatchford president of the institution, and Amos

Eaton of Troy, senior professor, and Lewis C. Beck of Albany, junior professor. At the first meeting of the trustees, on December 29, that year, the name Rensselaer School was given the institution. The opening of the school on January 3, 1825, was thus announced: "The Hon Stephen Van Rensselaer having established a school near the northern limits of Troy for teaching the physical sciences with their application to the arts of life; having appointed Professor A. Eaton and L. C. Beck to give courses of instruction particularly calculated to prepare operative chemists and practical naturalists, properly qualified to act as teachers in villages and school districts; having appointed an agent and furnished him with funds for procuring apparatus and fitting up a laboratory, library room, *et cetera*; and the agent having given notice to the president of the institution that the requisite collections and preparations are completed, it seems proper to give public notice of these circumstances. Accordingly the public is respectfully notified that everything is in readiness at the Rensselaer School for giving instructions in chemistry, Experimental Philosophy, and Natural History, with their application to agriculture, domestic economy, and the arts; and also for teaching Land Surveying."

On the first Monday in January, 1825, the term began. The school was incorporated March 21, 1826. Twelve members of the first class were graduated in 1826. The name of the school was changed to that of the Rensselaer Institute, by an act of legislature, passed April 26, 1832. The remoteness of the institute from the central part of Troy led to the removal of the school, in April, 1834, to the Van der Heyden mansion, on the southwest corner of Eighth and Grand Division streets. In 1843, the Infant



RENSELAER SCHOOL, 1825.

School lot and the buildings on it, appraised at \$6,500, were offered by the city to the trustees of the institute as a gift should William P. Van Rensselaer give them a sum of money equal to the value of the property. The last patron of Rensselaerswyck having complied with the terms, the institute was moved, in 1844, to the Infant School Building on the lot, on the northeast corner of State and Sixth streets. On April 8, 1861, an act was passed by the legislature changing the name of the Rensselaer Institute and incorporating the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In the great conflagration of Saturday, May 10, 1862, the institute-building, containing valuable apparatus, cabinets, and records, was burned. On the following Wednesday, the course of instruction was continued to the close of the term in the Troy University, now the Provincial Theological Seminary. In the fall of 1862, rooms were rented in the Vail Building, on the northeast corner of Congress and River streets, where the school continued until May 1, 1864, when the new building at the head of Broadway was occupied. The attractive brick structure, four stories high, is 115 feet long and 50 wide. The cost of its erection was about \$50,000; the greater part of the sum having been obtained by subscription. The building contains the recitation, lecture, and drawing rooms, the cabinet of natural history, the library, and the apartments of the janitor. The Winslow Laboratory, north of it, 70 feet long and 40 wide, three stories high, built of brick, was named in honor of John F. Winslow, a former president of the institute, now residing at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. On the first floor is the metallurgical laboratory, on the second the chemical laboratory, and on the third are the lecture, recitation, and apparatus rooms. The

building was erected in 1865-66. It was partly burned on Wednesday morning, August 27, 1884. The William Proudfit astronomical observatory on the hill, immediately east of the institute-building, was erected in 1877-78 for the school by the late Ebenezer Proudfit of Troy as a memorial of his son, formerly a student attending the institute. The central part is 30 feet square, with north, south, and east wings; the total length being 76 feet, the breadth 60 feet. The central part is two stories high, surmounted with a paper dome, 29 feet in diameter, beneath which is a large stone pier for an equatorial telescope. In the east wing are the piers for meridian instruments. The other wings are for computing, clock, and library rooms.

The cabinets of natural history are exceedingly valuable and contain a large number of fine specimens of the kingdoms to which they belong. The collection of minerals made by Henry B. Nason, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D., embraces about 500 specimens. The lithology of the state of New York is finely illustrated by a large collection of stones contributed by Joseph Mullin, C. E., of Watertown, N. Y., as a memorial of his brother, Anthony T. E. Mullin, C. E., late passed assistant engineer in the U. S. navy. The collection of shells made by the late Henry Rousseau of Lansingburgh, contains about 10,000 specimens. A number of beautiful corals and about 500 shells were added to this cabinet by Mrs. Warren, wife of the late George B. Warren, of Troy. About 5,000 specimens of American and European plants, and about 300 pieces of wood from all parts of the world form valuable herbaria. The collection of birds includes 140 specimens presented by the Troy Lyceum of Natural History; 220 collected by the late George B.

Warren of Troy and given by Mrs. Warren as a memorial of her husband ; and a number presented by John Hobart Warren, of Hoosick, N. Y.

The library contains many valuable scientific works. In 1882, the gift of the professional library of the late Alexander L. Holley of Troy greatly increased the number of volumes.

A brick gymnasium is now erecting on the south side of Broadway, east of Seventh Street, near the gateway to the institute grounds.

On June 11, 1883, Mrs. Mary E. Hart gave \$60,000 in invested funds and cash to the institution as a memorial of her deceased husband, William Howard Hart, to be "employed exclusively for endowing in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute a professorship to be known and designated as the William Howard Hart professorship of rational and technical mechanics."

As justly said in the Register of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for 1885: "Since its foundation, the institute has sent forth a considerable number of graduates, who—as professors and teachers of the mathematical and physical sciences, as practical chemists and geologists, and as engineers in the various departments of constructive and topographical art,—have contributed to the increase and diffusion of science, as well as its application to the business pursuits of life, with a success, to which, it is believed, the institute may refer with becoming confidence and just pride."

The following officers of the institution have directed its affairs from 1824 to 1886:

Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D., patroon, Albany, with power to appoint examiners, 1824-39.

Presidents: Rev. Samuel Blatchford, D. D., of Lansingburgh, 1824-28; Rev. John Chester, D. D., of Albany, 1828-29; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D., (president of Union College,)

Schenectady, 1829-45; Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D., LL. D., Troy, 1845-65; Hon. John F. Winslow, Troy, 1865-68; Thomas C. Brinsmade, M. D., Troy, 1868-68; Hon. James Forsyth, Troy, 1868 to present time.

Vice-presidents: Orville L. Holley, Troy, (surveyor-general of the state of New York,) 1824-31; T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., Albany, (2d vice-president) 1824-28; Hon. David Buel, jr., Troy, (2d vice-president,) 1829-60; Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., Troy, 1842-45; William P. Van Rensselaer, Greenbush, 1845-64; Thomas C. Brinsmade, M. D., Troy, 1864-68; Hon. George Gould, Troy, 1868-60; E. Thompson Gale, C. E., Troy, 1869-72; Hon. William Guiley, C. E., Troy, 1872 to present time.

Secretaries: Moses Hale, M. D., 1824-35; Rev. E. Hopkins, 1835-41; Hon. Isaac McConihe, 1841-42; Hon. Joseph White, 1842-49; Stephen Wickes, M. D., 1849-54; Rev. John B. Tibbits, 1854-61; Hon. William E. Gurley, C. E., 1861-72; William H. Doughty, C. E., 1872 to present time.

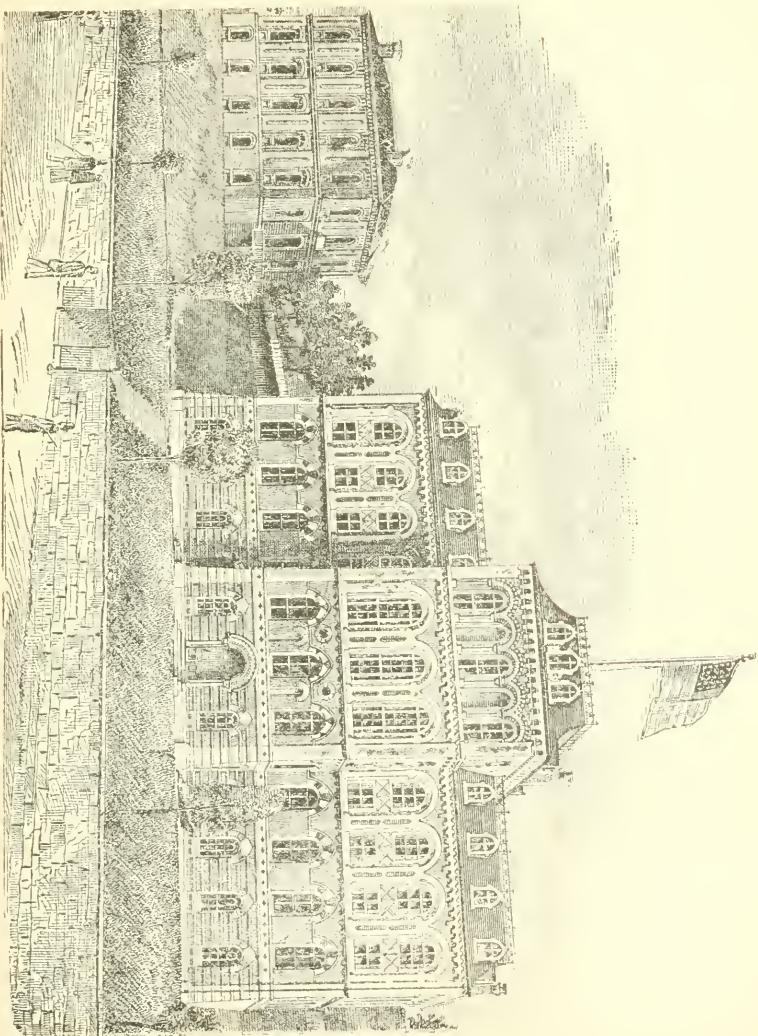
Treasurers: Hon. Hanford N. Lockwood; 1824-44; Thomas C. Brinsmade, M. D., 1844-47; Hon. Day Otis Kellogg, 1847-50; William H. Young, 1850 to present time.

Insurance Agencies, Fire.—

OGDEN, CALDER, & CO., general insurance agents, No. 18 First Street. Established in 1824. (See BANKERS AND BROKERS.)

NEHER & CARPENTER, general insurance agents; also bankers and brokers, No. 5 First Street. Established in 1824. Philip H. Neher and James H. Carpenter formed the firm on May 1, 1883.

KENNEDY & BUELL, general fire insurance agents, Athenæum, No. 10



RENSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

First Street. Established in 1842. William S. Kennedy and Frederick F. Buell formed the firm on February 25, 1878.

CIPPERLY, COLE, & HASLEHURST, bankers and general insurance agents, No. 11 First Street. The members of this well-known firm previous to their association in business were members of three early established insurance agencies in the city. The senior member, John W. Cipperly, engaged in the business in May, 1855, taking the agency of the Hartford Fire and the Albany insurance companies. He and Grove M. Harwood, in 1857, formed the firm of Harwood & Cipperly, insurance agents, doing business at No. 233 River Street. John C. Cole, who, from March 25, 1854, had been a clerk in the insurance office of Spencer Cole, at No. 253 River Street, became his partner in 1855; the firm taking the name of S. & J. C. Cole, then agents of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. On the dissolution of the firm, in the following year, John C. Cole continued the business at No. 253 River Street. In 1865, John W. Cipperly and John C. Cole became associated as partners under the firm-name of Cipperly & Cole, insurance agents, at No. 233 River Street, and, in January, 1868, moved to No. 11 First Street. In January, 1870, the firm purchased the business of Allen & Rogers, (Frederick P. Allen and Charles H. Rogers), insurance agents, No. 5 Mansion House Block, by which Cipperly & Cole became agents of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London. In 1874, Theodore E. Haslehurst, who from 1868 had held a clerkship in the banking and insurance office of Benjamin A. Tillinghast & Son, at No. 17 First Street, and had been a member of the firm of Benjamin A. Tillinghast, Son, & Co., from 1870, on its dissolution in 1874, became as-

sociated with John W. Cipperly and John C. Cole, under the firm-name of Cipperly, Cole, & Haslehurst, at No. 11 First Street. By Theodore E. Haslehurst's admission as a partner, the firm obtained the agency of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. In 1874, the firm engaged in the banking, brokerage, and foreign exchange business, and became agents of a number of prominent ocean steamship lines. The firm has also the agency of the Travellers' Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford.

GILBERT GEER, JR., & CO., real estate, loan, and insurance brokers, No. 5 Mansion House Block, Washington Square. This long-established insurance agency was founded by the senior member of the firm, Gilbert Geer, jr., in February, 1858, at No. 282 River Street. In 1866, he and Charles H. Van Arnam formed the firm of Geer & Van Arnam, insurance agents. In February, 1870, the firm moved to No. 5 Mansion House Block. On the dissolution of the firm, in January, 1872, Gilbert Geer, jr., conducted the business until January 1, 1881, when he and William C. Geer became associated in it, under the firm-name of Gilbert Geer, jr., & Co. As agents the firm represents the following prominent insurance companies: German American Insurance Company, United States Fire Insurance Company, American Fire Insurance Company, Citizens' Insurance Company of New York, National Fire Insurance Company of New York, Rochester German Insurance Company of Rochester, and the New York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. The firm is also agents for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. As real estate agents, the enterprising firm annually effects the sale and rent of a great number of properties, and does a large business in loans.

KELLY & KNOX, general insurance agents, Burdett Building, No. 253 River Street. Established 1855. W. John Kelly and John H. Knox formed the firm on January 1, 1880.

MACDONALD & VAN ALSTYNE, general insurance agents, No. 280 River Street. This prominent insurance agency was founded by the firm of Van Every, Macdonald, & Carroll, (W. H. Van Every, John A. Macdonald, and John T. Carroll,) on the day of their entering into partnership, January 12, 1867, at No. 39 Congress Street, whence they moved shortly afterward to No. 265 River Street. Their successors have been John A. Macdonald, February 1, 1878, at No. 280 River Street; Macdonalds & Van Alstyne, (John A. Macdonald, William J. Macdonald, and Richard H. Van Alstyne,) June 1, 1880, at No. 280 River Street; and the members of the present firm, John A. Macdonald and Richard H. Van Alstyne, December 1, 1883. As agents they represent the following fire insurance companies: Home of New York, Westchester Fire of New York, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Connecticut Fire of Hartford, Commercial Union of London, Phoenix of London, American of Newark, Guardian of London, Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Orient of Hartford, St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul, and the Fire Insurance Association of London. They also represent the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, insuring plate-glass, steam boilers, and property against accidents. In marine insurance they are agents of the St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul. The firm's office is centrally located and attractively furnished.

ALDEN & NICHOLS, bankers, brokers, insurance and real estate agents, No. 1 Mutual Bank Building, State

Street, near First. Established in 1870. Alonzo Alden and George F. Nichols formed the firm on March 1, 1884.

STILLMAN & SON, general insurance agents, and real estate and loan brokers, Troy Savings Bank Building. Established in 1870. Wait J. Stillman and his son, Byron, formed the firm in 1872.

HUDSON & SMITH, general insurance agents, room 3, Keenan Building. Established 1870. (See KEENAN BUILDING.)

Insurance Agencies, Life.—

PECK & HILLMAN, general agents of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., Nos. 3 and 4 Mutual Bank Building, State Street, between First and Second streets. Eleazer A. Peck and Joseph Hillman, members of the oldest existing firm in the city, became associated, March 10, 1848, as real estate, stock, and insurance brokers, at No. 173 River Street, west side, between Congress and State streets. On May 1, 1854, they moved to the Mutual Bank Building, on the northeast corner of First and State streets, where the firm has for more than three decades of years conducted its large business. In 1862, when the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company established state agencies, this long-known firm was given the general agency of the state of New York, excepting the city of New York. When the firm became agents of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company its capital was \$50,000, which now is \$55,000,000.

D. L. BOARDMAN & SON, New York State general agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Troy Savings Bank Building. Established in 1865. Derrick L.

Boardman, and his son, Henry F., became associated in business under the present firm-name on November 28, 1883.

ALONZO ALDEN, general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, No. 1, Mutual Bank Building, State Street, between First and Second streets. He became agent of the company in 1874.

WILLIAM V. BAKER, general agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, room 13, Keenan Building. (See KEENAN BUILDING.) He became agent of the company for Eastern New York and Western Massachusetts on January 1, 1880.

Ionic Club, organized August 27, 1853, and incorporated August 6, 1868, has its rooms on the second floor of the building, No. 1 First Street, south of the Troy House. First officers: S. Nelson Derrick, president; Lewis A. Rousseau, vice-president; Henry B. Dauchy, secretary and treasurer. Present officers: James F. Cowee, president; W. H. Mann, vice-president; P. F. Vanderheyden, secretary and treasurer.

Iron and Steel, Importers and Dealers.

HOWE & CO. (See HARDWARE.)

J. M. WARREN & CO. (See HARDWARE.)

HANNIBAL GREEN'S SON & CO., importers and dealers in iron and steel, and manufacturers of carriage springs southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth Street. The founders of this well-known house were Henry Nazro, Augustus A. Thurber, and Hannibal Green, who, in 1832, formed the firm of Nazro, Thurber, & Green, hardware merchants, beginning business at No. 233 River Street. The successors

of the firm were Nazro & Green, in 1834; Green & Cramer, (George H. Cramer), in 1838; Hannibal Green, in 1852; Hannibal Green & Son, (Moses C.), in 1866; Hannibal Green, in 1872; and in April, 1875, the present firm, Edward M. Green and William M. Sanford. The Green Building was erected in 1855.

Iron Manufacturers.—

BURDEN IRON COMPANY. (See BURDEN IRON CO.)

TROY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY. (See TROY STEEL AND IRON CO.)

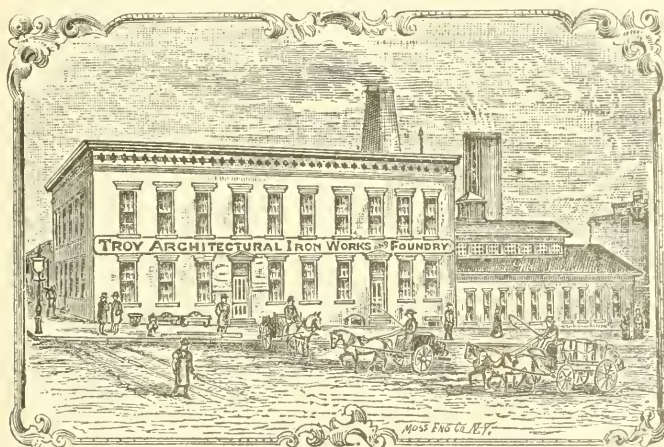
Iron Work, Architectural —

M. MAHONY, manufacturer of architectural iron-work, northwest corner of Liberty and Fifth streets. In September, 1870, Michael Mahony and Calvin W. Link formed the co-partnership of Link & Mahony, making machinery-castings and building work at their foundry, on the south side of the Hollow Road, (now Spring Avenue), east of the Poesten Kill bridge. Having purchased the Cleary brewery property, on the northwest corner of Liberty and Fifth streets, the firm erected there and on the site of the row of wooden buildings immediately north of the property, the present brick foundry and finishing shop. In April, 1878, the firm began manufacturing in the new buildings. On October 18, that year, the partnership of Link & Mahony was dissolved; M. Mahony continuing in the business. In 1881-82, he enlarged the establishment by the erection of additional buildings.

The foundry and its additions have every convenience for the manufacture of the special things for which they were designed. The employes of the establishment are skilled and experienced workmen. The business in-

cludes the manufacture of architectural iron-work for buildings, iron-fronts for stores, widow lintels, sills, chimney caps, illuminating tile for sidewalks and areas, floor-lights, stable fixtures, patent mangers, cess-pools and hitching posts. Another class of work embraces hot-air furnaces, steam-generators for house-heating, cooking feed, restaurant use, and other purposes. The manufacture of laundry

Island Park Association, organized and incorporated in the spring of 1884, leased the excellent race-course on the island immediately north of Pleasure Island, between Troy and Albany. The track, a mile in circuit, is one of the fastest and safest in the United States. It was constructed about the year 1866, and on it the American Girl made a record of 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$. The capital stock of



M. MAHONY'S ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS.

stoves and Troy polishing irons is also an important part of the business. In machinery castings, pulleys, hangers, and other special iron-work the establishment takes large orders. The architectural iron-works of M. Mahony are opposite the western declivity of Ida Hill, and west of the line of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad, and on the northwest corner of Fifth and Liberty streets.

the association is \$10,000, divided into 100 shares of \$100 each. The affairs of the association are managed by a board of fifteen directors. A member of the National Trotting Association, and connected with the Grand Circuit, the Island Park Association yearly offers from \$30,000 to \$40,000 in purses and secures most of the noted horses to compete in its summer and fall races. Its officers

are Erastus Corning, president ; George P. Ide, vice-president ; S. W. Giles, secretary ; and Frank Gilbert, treasurer.

Jail, Rensselaer County, is near the northeast corner of Ferry and Fifth streets. The first was erected in 1795, on the southwest corner of the alley, in the rear of the first court-house. (See COURT-HOUSE.) It was a brick building, two stories high. In 1826, the erection of the present jail was undertaken ; a brick building three stories high, with basement. On the first floor is the sheriff's office, the waiting room and other apartments. On the second are two square rooms and six cells for the confinement of criminals, and on the third is the same number. In 1885, a three-story, brick building, with basement, adjoining the front one on its north side, was erected. On the second and third floors of the new building are eighteen cells, nine on each floor. In the two buildings about one hundred and twenty prisoners can be lodged. About half that number are confined in them. The bell once hanging in the belfry of the first court-house was placed in the cupola of the jail in 1832. It was there rung for fire-alarms until the introduction in the city of the telegraph fire-alarm system.

Jewelers.—(See WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELERS.)

Jewish Societies.—

JEREMIAH LODGE, No. 85, Independent Order of Bnai Berith, organized October 26, 1866, meets in the synagogue, on Third Street, on the first and third Sunday afternoons of each month.

JOSHUA LODGE, No. 78, Independent Order of Keshar Shel Barzel, in-

stituted April 14, 1872, meets in the Third Street synagogue, on the second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month.

TROY CITY LODGE of the Free Sons of Israel, meets in the synagogue, on Third Street, on the second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month.

KING DAVID LODGE, No. 28, Independent Order of the Sons of Benjamin, meets in Pythian Castle, on the first and third Sunday afternoons of each month,

ALEXANDER LODGE, No. 63, Berith Abraham, meets in Pythian Castle, on State Street, on the first and third Sunday afternoons of each month.

Jewish Synagogues.—

BERITH SHOLOM, on the west side of Third Street, between Division and Liberty streets. A number of Jews worshipping in a room in the Wotkyns' Building, on the northwest corner of Congress and First streets, in the spring of 1864 fitted and furnished a room on the third floor of the Vail Building, on the northeast corner of Congress and River streets, in which to hold religious services. The congregation took the name of Bikur Cholom, and was served by Louis Neusted as *chazan*, or reader. On March 26, 1866, the members met in their rooms and having selected Emanuel Gratz, chairman, elected Louis Gross, Selig Levy, Nathan Feibel, Isaac Heilbrun, Aaron Israel, and Jacob Berg, "trustees of the church and society of Berith Sholom." In the spring of 1870, the congregation began the erection of the brick synagogue on Third Street. The corner-stone was laid on June 12, and on September 22, that year, the synagogue was dedicated.

Rabbis.—Bernard Eberson, 1870-77; A. N. Coleman, April 1, 1879, to present time.

Readers.—H. G. Solomon, 1864; Louis Neusted, 1864-65; Moses Blume, 1870-78.

BETH ISRAEL BICKUR CHOLOM, on the third floor of the building Nos. 8 and 10 State Street, between River and First streets. On August 7, 1870, some of the members of the congregation worshipping in Vail's Building, met at the residence of Jacob Cohen, No. 133 River Street, and having selected Michael Bruck as chairman of the meeting, elected Solomon Levy, Alexander Manne, Sigismund Seligson, Henry Markstone, and Julius Lawrence, "trustees of the synagogue and society of Beth Israel Bickur Chalom." In 1874, the congregation began holding its meetings in the building on State Street.

Readers.—Bernstein, A. Chellock, Hermand Lovenstein, 1873; Adolph Pollak, 1874-76; Elias Phillips, 1880-81; J. Levy, 1882; Elias Phillips at present time.

SHAARE TEPHILLA, (Gates of Prayer,) on the third floor of the building on the northeast corner of River and Congress streets. Polish and Russian people compose the congregation organized in 1873. The first place in which it worshiped was in a building on the east side of Fourth Street, between Liberty and Washington streets. Present reader: the Rev. Isaac Berkowitz.

Keenan Building.—The south part of the site of this large three-story, brick structure, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Third Street, is lot 199, which Jacob Van der Heyden conveyed, July 22, 1792,

to Henry Coonradt, who consented to pay for it "the yearly rent of three pounds current money of the state of New York." The property is described in the deed as lying and being in the township laid "out by the name of Vanderheyden but now [in 1792] called Troy." The lessee also consented to pay "all taxes, charges and assessments, ordinary and extraordinary," which might be imposed on the lot. On September 9, 1801, Henry Coonradt conveyed the lot to Edward Tylee for \$250, subject to the same covenants, conditions, and provisions set forth in the original instrument. Stephen Warren purchased the improved property from Edward Tylee, on January 17, 1810, for \$2,250, also subject to the rents, reservations, and covenants required by Jacob D. Van der Heyden. James Keenan, on February, 6, 1882, purchased from Joseph M. Warren, the executor of Stephen Warren, deceased, lot 199 and the south half of lot 200, with the buildings on them, for \$40,000. On their demolition in 1882, James Keenan erected the present attractive building, fronting 134 feet on Broadway, and 75 feet on Third Street,

The spacious store, Nos. 5 and 6, on the first floor of the building, accessible by doors on Broadway and Third Street, was occupied in 1883 by

THOMAS H. MAGILL, selling millinery and fancy goods, such as silks, velvets, laces, ribbons, ruches, plumes, wings, and other hat and bonnet trimmings, together with women's skirts, corsets, parasols, fans, handkerchiefs, hosiery, and jewelry, besides yarns, zephyrs, embroidery silks, work-baskets, and a great variety of other fancy goods. Thomas H. Magill first engaged in the business in partnership with James G. Fleming, in 1876, under the firm-name of Magill & Fleming, at the southeast corner of Broadway and

Second Street. In 1881, the partnership was dissolved. He then removed to Nos. 207 and 211 Broadway, and in 1880 to his present place of business.

EDGAR L. EVERETT'S art store is at the west end of the building, immediately east of the Mansion House, on Broadway. (See ART STORE.)

SAMUEL B. MOUNT, dealer in fine and fashionable furs, occupies the at-

valises, bags, and other leather goods. Samuel B. Mount has been in the fur business in Troy since 1863. In 1883, he removed to the Keenan Building from his former store, No. 342 River Street.

THEODORE A. BYRAM, merchant tailor, at No. 4 Keenan Building, seasonably replenishes his varied stock of cloths and other stuffs worn by men and boys from the best quality and



KEENAN BUILDING.

tractively-furnished store, No. 2 Keenan Building. His valuable stock embraces different kinds of foreign and domestic furs, seal, sable, ermine, marten, beaver, otter, mink, chin-chilla, squirrel, and other animal skins. He largely manufactures fur garments, sacques, dolmans, mantles, capes, circulars, and also muffs, caps, gloves, and carriage and sleigh robes. Besides these, he also sells trunks,

most desirable goods in the market. He employs an experienced and artistic cutter and on order makes, at short notice, coats, pantaloons, and vests in all the prevailing styles of cut and fabric. He began business with his father in 1868 under the firm-name of Joseph H. Byram & Son, merchant tailors, No. 236 River Street. In June, 1879, he conducted the business in his own name.

HUDSON & SMITH, general insurance agents, occupy room 3, on the second floor, at the southeast corner of the building. They represent the following favorably known fire insurance companies: the New Hampshire, the Citizens' of Pittsburgh, the Farragut of New York, the Merchants of New York, the Sterling of New York, the American Exchange of New York, the Lafayette of Brooklyn, the Jefferson of New York, besides the Accident Insurance Company of North America, Guarantee Insurance Company of North America, and the Phoenix Mutual Life of Hartford. William H. Hudson engaged in the insurance business in 1870. In 1880, he became a member of the firm of Hudson, Bolton, & Co., insurance agents at No. 273 River Street, which was succeeded by that of Hudson, Crary, & Co., in 1882, at 259 River Street. In 1884, he succeeded to the business, and in 1885 became associated with George D. Smith under the firm-name of Hudson & Smith.

ZEPH F. MAGILL, photographer, has on the third floor his reception, camera, finishing, and framing rooms. He engaged in the business in 1871, in the building, 338 River Street, whence he removed in 1883 to his present large and suitably furnished apartments. His long experience enables him to produce excellent photographs of all sizes.

GEORGE HARRISON occupies room 6, on the second floor of the building, and sells bonds and mortgages on improved farms in the state of Kansas for investment.

WILLIAM V. BAKER, agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, occupies room 13.

Knitting Machine Manufacturers.—

TOMPKINS BROTHERS, knit-goods machinery, foot of Cypress Street, south of Congress Street, near Ida Falls. The firm has for many years been manufacturing a number of ingeniously constructed machines extensively used in the United States, Canada, and South America in making such knit goods as women and men's shirts and drawers. The Tompkins' upright rotary knitting machine, invented and patented by Clark Tompkins, deceased, father of the members of the firm, is not surpassed by an other contrivance of its kind in its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to perfect the work for which it is so skilfully designed. Noiseless, direct in operation, it knits, revolves, and winds the material with so little superintendence that it fully merits the high commendation given it by numerous knit-goods manufacturers in all parts of the country. Another popular labor-saving machine, called the Tompkins' cone winder, made by the firm, was patented in 1865 by George Bradford. It is used for rewinding yarn from bobbins taken from spinning jacks. It is a most desirable machine, especially valuable for the regularity of its delivery of yarn to a knitting machine, feeding the thread with uniform tension and making the knitting loops of equal length and elasticity in which other machines do not surpass it. The firm constructs many other patented machines used in knitting mills. The business of manufacturing mill gearing, looms for cotton and carpet mills, and general machinery was begun about the year 1846 by Clark Tompkins, in the brick building formerly standing on the site of the present one occupied by the Tompkins Brothers. The enterprising machinist not long afterward originated in Troy the

business of making wooden letters for signs. By the burning of the building, on the morning of December 19, 1849, Mr. Tompkins sustained a heavy loss in machinery. After the erection, in 1850, of the present building, 175 feet long and 45 wide, the Empire Machine Company was organized, of which Mr. Tompkins was superintendent until 1861, when he became proprietor of the works. On April 1, 1877, Albert and Ira Tompkins succeeded their father in the business under the firm-name of the Tompkins Brothers. The Poeslen Kill supplies the establishment with a body of water of seventy-five horse-power, by a fall of twenty-five feet.

Knitting Mills.—

BROOKSIDE HOSIERY MILLS. William C. Tompkins manufacturer of all grades of men's knit shirts and drawers, foot of Cypress Street, near Ida Falls. The mills were first operated by the Brookside Hosiery Company, October 1, 1872. William C. Tompkins succeeded to the business, January 1, 1880.

CROWN KNITTING MILLS. Brunswick Manufacturing Company makes women and children's fine wool, merino, and cotton underwear, Brunswick Road, near the intersection of the Brunswick Road and Congress Street. Formerly Farnam Mills. Company organized July, 1884. J. A. Best, president; W. P. Lefferts treasurer; and A. G. Tanner, secretary.

ROB ROY HOSIERY MILLS. Rob Roy Hosiery Company manufactures men, women, and children's scarlet and white wool and merino knit shirts and drawers, at No. 191 First Street. The company was organized October 16, 1882. Present officers: Charles A. Brown, president; Charles A. McLeod, vice president; Theodore

F. Barnum, treasurer; and Charles L. Alden, secretary.

SUNLIGHT KNITTING MILL. Emil Seitz, agent, manufactures men and women's fine, white, wool, merino knit underwear, Green Street, north of Federal, between North Second and North Third streets. Established 1881.

WYNANTSKILL KNITTING MILLS. Wynantskill Knitting Company manufactures knit shirts and drawers, south side of Washington Street, Albion. Incorporated, October 28, 1884. James E. McLoughlin, president; N. T. Kane, treasurer; and Gilbert Geer, jr., secretary.

Labor, Knights of,—District LXVIII comprises the counties of Rensselaer, Columbia, Washington, and Saratoga, and a part of the state of Vermont. Rensselaer Assembly, 2112, organized in 1882, was the first Knights of Labor association formed in the city. About thirty assemblies or associations are now within the limits of Troy, among which are the Rensselaer, Alpha, Mitre, Cigar-makers, Ferguson, Temple, Victor, Trojan, Metal Workers', Old Reliable, Eureka, Joan of Arc, Enterprise, Pleasant Valley, Hudson Valley, Franklin, Phoenix, Delta, Iron and Mechanics' Linesmen, Pioneers, Wendell Phillips, Star, Trowel, Amulet, and John Swinton.

Stephens' Hall, formerly the State Armory, No. 134 River Street, between Congress and Ferry Streets, has been fitted and furnished for the meetings of the different organizations. A circulating library has been established in Stephens' Hall for the use of the members.

Land-slides.—In the early part of the summer of 1836, a great mass of clay separated from the steep west-

ern declivity of Mount Ida, and, followed by a broad torrent of water, covered a considerable space of ground at the foot of the hill.

On Sunday evening, January 1, 1837, a large part of the clayey side of Mount Ida, opposite Washington Street, slid away from the hill, which is about 200 feet high, and was carried by the momentum of the mass to the distance of 500 feet westwardly, covering with clay to the depth of from ten to forty feet many acres of land on the level at the base of the eminence. Two stables, containing twenty-two horses, and three dwelling-houses, in which were seven persons, were crushed and buried beneath the weighty material. A burning brick kiln, destroyed by the moving earth, for a time brightly illuminated the snow-flaked sky. The scene, viewed by the hundreds of people who had hastened thither with the supposition that a great conflagration was spreading its flames in that part of the city, was described as "awful in the highest degree." It seemed as if "the horrors of an earthquake" were realized. Over the broken, snow-whitened mass of clay, a multitude of people clambered, some carrying lamps and torches, others hoes, picks, and shovels, in the hope of rescuing alive those who had so noiselessly been buried beneath the ponderous covering. From the shattered dwelling of John Grace, his body and that of his wife were exhumed, and also the little son of the dead father and mother, "very little hurt, bare-footed and bare-headed." Two boys, one four and the other eight years old, children of Mrs. Leavensworth, were shockingly crushed, while the mother and another of her children were extricated greatly bruised from the debris of their wrecked home. Of the twenty-two horses, only six escaped death. The dislodged clay was used

to heighten the level of the low part of the city west of Mount Ida.

On Saturday evening, November 14, and on the following Monday, in 1841, two land-slides again carried large quantities of clay to the foot of Mount Ida. The first one demolished a small dwelling, from which the inmates escaped unhurt.

On Friday afternoon, February 17, 1843, another land-slide, similar to the one of 1837, destroyed ten buildings, and killed fifteen persons.

On the evening of March 17, 1859, a part of the hill slid down upon St. Peter's College, then building at the head of Washington Street, and destroyed the unfinished structure, upon which \$12,000 had been expended. The corner-stone had been laid in 1858.

Lansingburgh, a town in Rensselaer County, was erected March 20, 1807.

Population: 1810, 1,600; 1815, 1,800; 1820, 2,035; 1825, 2,423; 1830, 2,663; 1835, 3,268; 1840, 3,330; 1845, 3,982; 1850, 5,752; 1855, 5,700; 1860, 5,577; 1865, 6,072; 1870, 6,804; 1875, 6,937; 1880, 7,764.

Lansingburgh, the village of, is immediately north of the city of Troy, and extends along the east bank of the Hudson, about two and three-quarter miles, with a width of one mile eastward of the river. Its site was called Tascamcatick by the Indians, and the woodland south of it, Passquassick. Robert Saunders, a resident of Albany, acquired the proprietorship of the first-named tract of land on September 1, 1670, to whom the patent of it was then conveyed by Francis Lovelace, the English governor of the province of New York under James II. The woodland south of it, and the island called

Whale-Island, Robert Saunders also obtained by a patent granted him by Sir Edmund Andros, March 22, 1679. On September 19, 1681, he sold a part of the woodland, Passquassick, which lay south of the Piscawen Kill, to Pieter Van Woggleum. (See pages 2 and 3.) On May 26, 1683, the land, Tascamcatick, Robert Saunders conveyed to Joannes Wendell, who afterward purchased a piece of woodland extending from the former tract of land northward to a certain kill, called by the Indians Paensick. This property was confirmed to him in a patent dated July 22, 1686, granted by Thomas Dongan, the English governor of the province of New York. In the instrument the tract is named Stony (Steene) Arabia. In the third year of the reign of George III, and on June 21, 1763, Robert Wendell, heir of Joannes Wendell, sold a part of the tract to Abraham Jacob Lansing, for £300. The latter, in the spring of 1771, had a part of Stony Arabia surveyed, and a map made of it. This description appears on the map filed in the Albany County clerk's office: "This map describeth a tract of land lying on the east side of Hudson's river, about eight miles above the city of Albany, and is layed out in a regular square for the erecting a city by the name of Lansingburgh; the lots are one hundred and twenty five feet long and fifty wide. The streets are seventy feet wide, and the alleys twenty feet wide; the oblong square (the Green or Park) in the center is reserved for public uses. Laid down by a scale of ninety feet to an inch. June 7, 1771. Joseph Blanchard, surveyor." The number of lots delineated upon the map is 288. The plat included the ground between South, (Eleventh), North, (Fourteenth), East, (Seventh Avenue), streets and the Hudson River. King and Queen streets were changed April

15, 1833, to State and Congress streets. Abraham Jacob Lansing's purpose in dividing his farm into building lots was to make it the site of a city. When emigrants from the New England states began settling there, it was called by the Dutch, *Nieuw Stadt*, New City, in contradistinction to the *Oude Stadt*, the Old City, as Albany was then denominated.

In 1788, Elkanah Watson visited "New City" and thus wrote respecting it: "This place is thronged by mercantile emigrants, principally from New England, who have enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative trade, supplying Vermont and the region of both banks of the Hudson, as far as Lake George, with merchandise, and receiving in payment wheat, pot and pearl ashes and lumber."

The site of Lansingburgh at the head of the navigation of the Hudson was at first thought to be accessible to vessels of 100 tons burden. Later the size of the vessels became a subject of considerable interest to those engaged in the shipment of grain. The following paragraphs appeared in the *American Spy* of March 8, 1793, published in Lansingburgh:

"The sloop Arabia, of 90 tons burden, arrived at this place yesterday, and is now loading for New York.

"It is of great importance to the business of the place that vessels of 80 or 90 tons can generally load at our docks through the spring season, at which time most of the produce of the country is shipped off; and it is contemplated that the same advantage will continue through the whole season after the present year, as dams are to be erected next summer to give a sufficient depth of water up to this town to navigate vessels of 40 and 50 tons burden."

Later the advantages of the village of Troy as a better point from which

to ship grain during the season of navigation predominated

The village was incorporated by act of legislature passed April 5, 1790. As recited in the act, "whereas, in that part of the town of Rensselaerswyck, in the county of Albany, * * * a considerable number of houses are already erected and occupied by merchants, mechanics, and others, to the advancement of commerce and manufactures in the state; and in order to enable them to regulate their internal police and secure the benefits of certain commonable lands lying within the same, have prayed that they might be enabled to appoint trustees," therefore, it was enacted that John Van Rensselaer, Christopher Tillman, Elijah Janes, Aaron Ward, Stephen Gorham, Ezra Hickok and Levinus Lansing should "be the first trustees for the freeholders and inhabitants of that part of the town of Rensselaerswyck, commonly called Lansingburgh."

In April, 1791, Lansingburgh became a post-village by the appointment of Stephen Gorham as deputy postmaster of the office established there.

The first church erected in the village was that of the Reformed Protestant Dutch congregation; a wooden building constructed about the year 1782, on the northwest corner of John and Richard streets. On August 9, 1792, a number of Presbyterians elected Levinus Lansing, John Lovett, John D. Dickinson, James Dole, Jonas Morgan, and Shubael Gorham trustees, known by law "by the name of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and Congregation in Lansingburgh." The corner-stone of the brick meeting-house, built at the north end of the Green, near Hoosick Street, was laid on Thursday afternoon, July 5, 1793, by the Rev. Jonas Coe, pastor of the united congrega-

tions of Lansingburgh and Troy. The building was dedicated June 22, 1794. Hiram Lodge, No. 35, was the first Masonic organization in the village. The warrant for its institution was granted August 16, 1787. Phoenix Lodge, F. A. M., No. 361, was granted a warrant June 23, 1823, which surrendered its charter January 6, 1836. The Baptist society formed June 11, 1803, erected a wooden meeting-house at the corner of North and John streets. The organization of Trinity Church, Episcopal, was effected January 5, 1804. About the year 1806, a weather-boarded church was erected by the congregation on the northwest corner of John and Market streets. The Methodists erected a wooden meeting-house, in 1810, on the bank of the river, at the foot of Elizabeth Street. The Bank of Lansingburgh was incorporated March 19, 1813, and began business in a building known as No. 531 State (King) Street. The bank discontinued business, March 19, 1877. The Lansingburgh Academy was chartered February 8, 1796. The first academy was erected midway between Hoosick and Lansing streets, and fronted on the Green.

In 1824, the whole number of houses and stores in the village, including the public buildings, was 330. Its population was 1,650. St. John's Roman Catholic Church was organized about the year 1841. The first church, a small wooden building, on the southwest corner of John and North streets, was dedicated in 1844. In 1836, the village contained six churches; two Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Methodist, one Episcopal, and one Universalist, an academy, six select and one private schools, several public libraries, a printing office, that of the *Lansingburgh Gazette*, four hotels, six wholesale and forty retail stores, two oil-cloth manufactories, one brush and bellows factory, one tin

factory, one gun and rifle factory, two breweries, three malsteries, and two grist mills.

On Sunday, July 9, 1843, between thirty and forty buildings, on the two blocks, between State and Congress, and Elizabeth and Grove streets, were destroyed by fire. On Sunday night, July 23, that year, another fire burned twelve buildings on State Street, between Richard and Elizabeth streets. The Rensselaer County Bank began business in the village, January 1, 1853. On July 13, 1872 it discontinued business.

The only banking institution in the village is the Bank of D. Powers & Sons' on the northwest corner of Second avenue and Seventeenth Street. The bank was established March 20, 1877.

The Union Bridge connects the village with Waterford, and at the foot Twelfth Street, another, built in 1880, with Van Schaick's Island. There are eight churches in the place: First Baptist, on the east side of Fourth Avenue, (John Street), between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The society was first formed June 11, 1803, and reorganized, July 28, 1858. The building formerly belonged to the Second Presbyterian congregation. Trinity Church, Episcopal, built in 1870, is on the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The Danish Lutheran Church is on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Sixth Street. The Methodist Episcopal was erected in 1849, on the northeast corner of Congress and Elizabeth streets. The Free Methodist, organized October 15, 1867, built a house of worship, on Lincoln Avenue, between Elizabeth and Market streets. The First Presbyterian Church was erected in 1845, on the east side of Congress Street, between Elizabeth and Market streets. Olivet Chapel, Second Presbyterian, was erected in 1877, on the

northwest corner of Congress and Clinton streets. St. Augustine, Roman Catholic, was erected in 1865, on the east side of John Street, between Market and Elizabeth streets.

The *Lansingburgh Courier*, first issued December 24, 1875, is the only newspaper published in the village.

In 1886, the trustees of the village changed the names of the streets to the following:

River Street, First Avenue; State Street, Second Avenue; Congress Street, Third Avenue; John Street, Fourth Avenue; Whipple Avenue, Fifth Avenue; Ann Street, or Lincoln Avenue, Sixth Avenue; East Street, Seventh Avenue; Hill Street, Eighth Avenue.

Cemetery Avenue, First Street; Van Schaick, Second Street; Thomas, Third Street; Gould, Fourth Street; Vail, Fifth Street; George, Sixth Street; Mill, Seventh Street; Middle, Eighth Street; Diamond, Ninth Street; Catharine, Tenth Street; South, Eleventh Street; Lansing, Twelfth Street; Hoosick, Thirteenth Street; North, Fourteenth Street; Market, Fifteenth Street; Elizabeth, Sixteenth Street; Richard, Seventeenth Street; Grove, Eighteenth Street; Jay, Nineteenth Street; Canal, Twentieth Street; Clinton, Twenty-first Street; Mohawk, Twenty-second street; Washington, Twenty-third Street, Mercer, Twenty-fourth Street; Adams, Twenty-fifth Street; Waterford, Twenty-sixth Street.

The thoroughfares running north and south are called avenues, and those running east and west, streets.

Market was first called Bancker Street, and River Street, Water Street. Ann Street was recently called Lincoln Avenue. Not many years ago Pitt Street was named Whipple Avenue.

The most important manufactories in the village are those of floor oil-

cloth, brushes, valves, collars and cuffs, crackers and biscuits, carriages, weighing scales, knit goods, malt, and beer. The first oil-cloth was made in Lansingburgh by William Powers, who, on June 17, 1817, advertised himself as a manufacturer of it. His wife and sons, Albert E. and Nathaniel B. Powers, under the firm-name of Deborah Powers & Sons, have for many years continued the business in the large buildings on the west and east sides of Second Avenue, (State Street), in the south part of the village. William McMurray began the business of making brushes in October, 1818, in the north part of Lansingburgh, in a building on King Street, opposite the store of S. J. Penniman. The manufacture of crackers was undertaken in 1806, by the father of Joseph Fox, deceased. Edward Tracy, malster, still continues the business which for many years has been an extensive one.

The Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company's works are on the east side of Second Avenue, near the northern limits of the city of Troy.

Jessen, McCollum, & Co., (John F. Jessen, William McCollum and John H. Franklin, continue the manufacture of crackers and biscuits in the Fox Building, on the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Sixteenth Street. Bolton & Skillman, (C. Bolton and George E. Skillman), successors to R. M. Defreest, are also largely engaged in manufacturing crackers on the northwest corner of First Avenue and Seventeenth Street. The firm was formed May 1, 1886.

Thompson & Grant, (M. Thompson and L. D. Grant), at No. 553 and at No. 585 Fifth Avenue, besides manufacturing a general line of toilet brushes and hand-mirrors have obtained no little reputation by making the xoid (white) brushes and hand-mirrors.

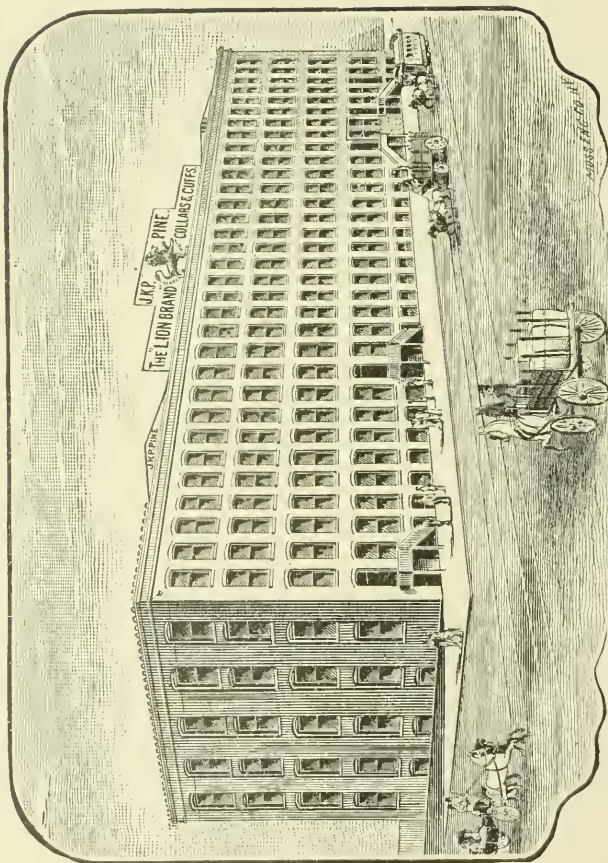
E. Waters & Sons, (George A. and Clarence W.), the well-known makers of paper boats, paper domes, and pulleys, have their manufactory on First Avenue, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth Streets.

The Troy Carriage Works, James K. P. Pine proprietor, and John S. Wilbur, superintendent, are on the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street. A full line of first-class vehicles, from the lightest wagon to the finest landau, is made at the works.

The Aetna Hosiery Mills, William A. Harder, proprietor, on the east side of Second Avenue, near the northern limits of Troy, give employment to a large number of operatives.

The collar and cuff manufactory, erected by James K. P. Pine in 1884, on the southeast corner of Second Avenue (State Street) and Twenty-first (Clinton) Street, has a frontage of 250 feet and a depth of 53. The two brick buildings, in the rear of the large, five-story brick structure, are each three stories high; the one, 40 by 50 feet, the other, 28 by 65 feet. The enterprising manufacturer of the well-known "Lion Brand" of men's linen collars and cuffs, began the business in the city of Troy, in 1862, then associated with H. W. Cole and Clinton M. Dyer, under the firm-name of Cole, Dyer, & Pine, manufacturing in the Gurley Building, on Fulton Street.

In 1867, the firm of Dyer & Pine succeeded to the business, which in 1868 was continued by that of Pine & Miller (H. B. Miller), at the same place. In 1869, Thomas M. Dunham was admitted a member of the firm, which then took the name of Pine, Miller, & Dunham. In 1874, the firm moved to the building No. 269 River Street, and in 1876 to Nos. 15 and 17 Third Street. In 1874, the firm of Pine, Adams, (Charles H.), &



JAMES K. P. PINE'S COLLAR AND CUFF MANUFACTORY.

Dunham was formed, which in the following year occupied the firm's new building, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Sixth Street. In August, that year, Charles H. Adams died. In 1879, James K. P. Pine entered into partnership with Myron C. Hamblin under the firm-name of Pine & Hamblin. On the death of the junior partner, in June, 1880, James K. P. Pine continued the business. In 1884, he built the present manufactory, which he occupied in November, that year. The excellence of the "Lion Brand" of men's collars and cuffs has obtained for them a wide-territorial reputation in the United States and Canada. The sales-rooms of the establishment are at No. 675 Broadway, New York; at No. 12 Summer Street, Boston; and at No. 128 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

The Sans Souci Club, organized as a social club, October, 12 1867, took its name October 28, 1868, and became incorporated October 25, 1875. The club-house, on the northwest corner of First Avenue and Fifteenth Street, was occupied in March, 1876.

Since 1787, seventeen newspapers have been published in Lansingburgh. (See NEWSPAPERS.)

The village government is administered by a board of eight trustees, two from each ward. The apparatus of the fire department embraces two steam fire engines, two hose carts, and one hook and ladder truck.

The population of Lansingburgh, estimated from 1771 to 1815, was in 1770, 50; 1780, 400; 1790, 500; 1795, 900; 1800, 1,200; 1805, 1,400; 1810, 1,600; 1815, 1,800; 1820, 2,035; 1825, 2,423; 1830, 2,663; 1835, 3,268; 1840, 3,330; 1845, 3,982; 1850, 5,752; 1855, 5,700; 1860, 5,577; 1865, 6,072; 1870, 6,802; 1875, 6,937; 1880, 7,760.

Laundries. — The reputation which the city has obtained for the

excellence of its laundries is not wholly due to the experience of the employes and the merits of the machinery used. The peculiar composition of the blueing and starching substances originated by the competitive laundrymen and the detergent properties of the water of the place have largely preponderated in the development of this widely-known prestige. Two score years ago the business was begun in Troy by Independence Starks, who established a manufacturers' laundry at No. 66 North Second Street. Although many of the operations of laundering are restricted to machinery not a few are accomplished by the dextrous hands of skillful employes. An expert starcher can rub 100 dozen of collars in a day. The employes earn from \$2.50 to \$20 a week. More than two thousand girls and women are engaged in the Troy laundries and annually earn not less than \$1,000,000.

THE WILES LAUNDERING COMPANY, limited, No. 15 Sixth Street, possesses one of the largest and most patronized laundries of manufacturers' goods in the city. The machinery in the different departments of the establishment is ingeniously designed to wash, to dry, to starch, to dampen, and to iron in a rapid and superior manner. The experienced manager of the laundry, Thomas S. Wiles, is the inventor of the notable ironing machines, patented in 1873 and 1876, which singly iron in a day a thousand dozen of collars. The large number of female operatives employed is carefully instructed in the manipulative processes by which the goods are made acceptable to the manufacturers patronizing this well-known laundry. In the art of blueing and starching the company has attained an enviable distinction. The founder of the laundry, Thomas S. Wiles, engaged in the business in Troy

in 1864, in a building on William Street, between Fulton and Grand Division streets. In 1867, he moved to a building on Bridge Avenue, where, having designated his establishment the St. Nicholas Laundry, he continued the business until 1872, when he occupied a part of the building, No. 17 Union Street. In the following year, he and Alonzo S. Adams formed the firm of Thomas S. Wiles & Co. In 1877, he again individually undertook the management of the business. The Wiles Laundering Company was organized in March, 1879, when Walter F. Hurcomb was elected its president; Jacob H. Ten Eyck, secretary; Nathan D. Wendell, treasurer; and Thomas S. Wiles, manager. On the death of N. D. Wendell in January, 1886, M. E. Wendell, previously superintendent of the laundry, was chosen treasurer of the company. In 1879, the company occupied the building, No. 15 Sixth Street, and continued the occupation of the building in the rear of it, on Union Street.

WALES & PRICE, Champion Steam Laundry, southeast corner of River and Vanderheyden streets. The custom business of this excellent laundry extends from the St. Lawrence River to the Rio Grande, Texas, and from the Atlantic westward to the Pacific Ocean. Packages, hampers, and boxes containing soiled collars, cuffs, and shirts are daily received at the establishment from different distant places within this widely-spread territory. The goods are quickly laundered and forwarded with dispatch to their destinations. The business was begun by Greenman & Witbeck, at No. 134 Congress Street in 1867, who were succeeded by Calvin Whyland in 1872; James D. Davis & Co., in 1874; Grant & Wales, January 1, 1882; Wales, Bennit & Co., May 18, 1883; Wales, Price, & Co., November 10,

1884; and Wales & Price, (Frederick K. Wales and Williard M. Price), November 10, 1885.

Laureate Boat Club, was organized June 19, 1866. The boat-house is at the foot of Laureate Avenue.

Leather.—

I. N. HAIGHT, dealer in boot, shoe and harness leather, foreign and domestic; also boot and shoe uppers, fronts and footings, No. 114 Congress Street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Business established in 1840.

SMITH & POLLOCK, wholesale and retail dealers in leather and findings, No. 355 River Street. The business was begun by Ross & Smith, in 1843, at No. 179 River Street. Lampson Smith and Philander Pollock formed the firm in 1874. Thomas W. Patterson was admitted a partner February 1, 1883.

JOHN HALLIGAN, wholesale and retail dealer in leather and findings, and manufacturer of gaiter-uppers, No. 104 Congress Street. He began the business in 1870.

Libraries.—(See RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE; RAILROAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION; TROY YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION; TROY YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION.)

Literary Club, Ladies', organized in 1879, with sixteen members, meets weekly, except in the summer months.

Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables, Charles W. De Freest, No. 88 Third Street, east side, between State and Congress streets; and also

No. 12 State Street. The long-sustained distinction of the Palace Stables for carefully-groomed, handsomely-harnessed, and stylish horses, clean, bright and fashionable vehicles, and skilled and polite drivers is a matter of no common fame in the city. The large number of horses, coaches, and employes of the establishment enable the proprietor to provide at short notice such of them as may be desired for weddings, funerals, and other occasions at reasonable rates. As boarding stables they are conducted with all the care and regularity demanded by the most exacting owners of horses. The business to which Charles W. De Freest individually succeeded in 1879, was undertaken in 1863 by him and Martin Van Evren under the firm-name of Van Evren & De Freest, at No. 36 Second Street. On the dissolution of the firm in 1865, Charles W. De Freest conducted it until the partnership of the De Freest Brothers, (Charles W. and James T.), was formed in 1871, and the Palace Stables opened at No. 88 Third Street. In 1881, Charles W. De Freest connected with the establishment the stables No. 12 State Street. Orders given at the office, No. 88 Third Street, either in person or by telephone, at any hour of the day and night, will have immediate attention.

Lutheran Church.—

TRINITY GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, east side of River Street, between Hutton and Hoosick streets. The Rev. P. Eirich of Albany having at different times preached to a number of German Lutherans in Troy they finally expressed a willingness to become members of an organized church. The Rev. Theodore Maas on September 3, 1871, took charge of the society, which, on October 15 of that year, formally took the name of

the Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran Church. The congregation first worshiped in an upper room in Green's Building, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth Street. Afterward the site of the present church was purchased on which was a weather-boarded building, which was renovated for the use of the society. It was burned December 7, 1879. The corner-stone of the present brick edifice was laid August 22, 1880, and the church dedicated January 16, 1881. Members about 70.

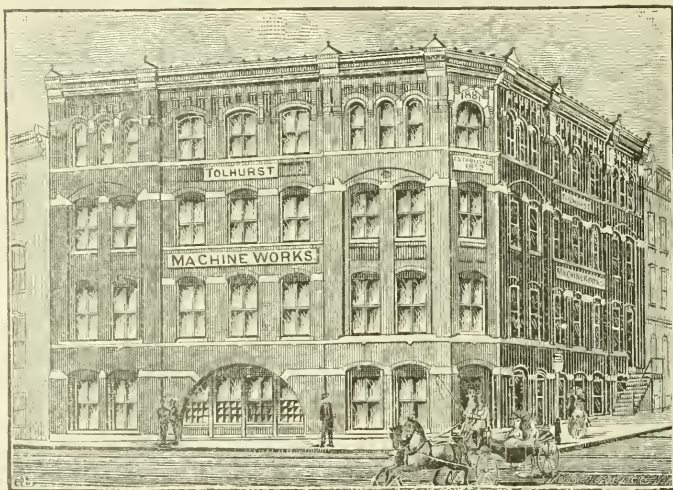
Pastors: Theodore Maas, September 3, 1871 to May 15, 1873; F. Goesling, June 15, 1873 to October 15, 1882; H. Beiderbecke, October 31, 1882 to present time.

Machinery Manufacturers.—

W. H. TOLHURST & SON, machinists, northeast corner of Fulton and Sixth streets. The firm manufactures machinery of all descriptions, but mostly that which is used in making and finishing collars, cuffs, and shirts. The enterprise of the firm has been directed to the construction of a number of popular appliances by which the laundering of these goods is accomplished with great perfection and rapidity. Tolhurst's improved self-balancing hydro-extractor for removing water from washed goods is highly commended by laundrymen, knit, and woolen goods manufacturers in all parts of the United States for its easy action, durability, and efficiency. The firm's improved plaiting machine for plaiting shirt bosoms is the only machine used for the purpose by the manufacturers of shirts in Troy and in many other places. The wing disc fan or exhauster sold by Tolhurst & Son, used in numerous manufacturing in the country, obtained a medal from the American Institute in 1882. Besides being agents for the

Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company's standard gears, the firm makes shafting, pulleys, and hangers, improved attachments for running sewing machines by steam power, machinery patterns, mechanical drawings, and models. The business was begun by William H. Tolhurst in a building on the northwest corner of Mechanic and Fulton streets in 1856. In 1862, he moved to the building No.

occupied by him in the spring of 1882, is a four-story, brick building, fronting, fifty-two feet on Sixth Street and fifty-four on Fulton Street, and extending eastward seventy-nine feet. A five-story, brick building was erected afterward as an addition to it, extending from it to the alley; running from Fulton to Grand Division streets. On January 1, 1884, William H. Tolhurst associated his son, Charles H., with



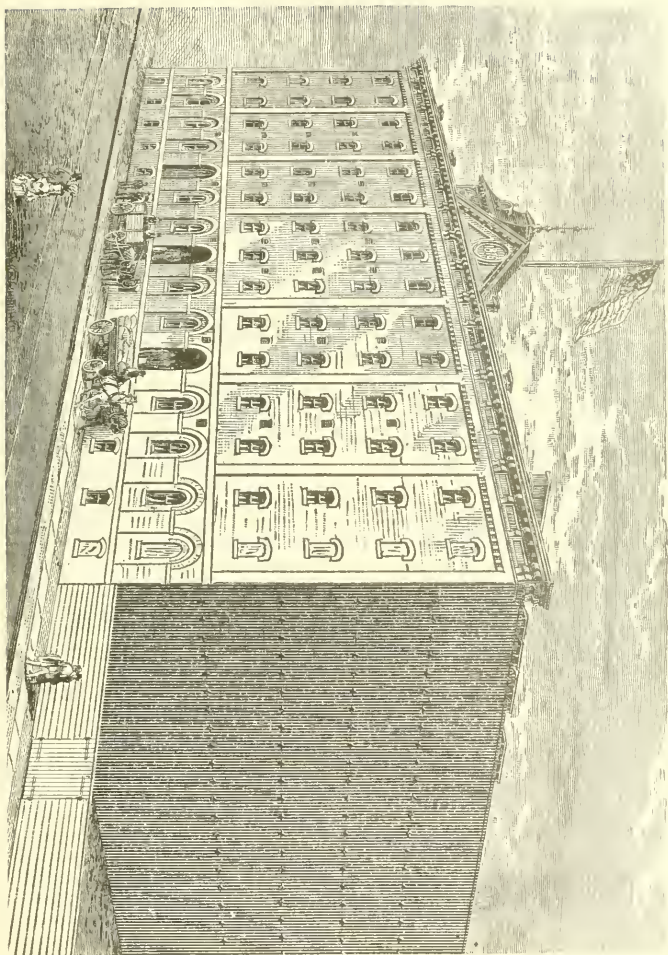
W. H. TOLHURST & SON'S MACHINE WORKS.

311 River Street, whence he changed his place of business in 1865 to the rear part of the building No. 19 Sixth Street, west side, between Fulton and Grand Divisions streets. In 1870, he occupied a part of the Union Building, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, on the west side of Sixth Street. In 1881, he began the erection of his machine works on the northeast corner of Fulton and Sixth streets. The attractive establishment,

him in the business; the firm taking the name of W. H. Tolhurst & Son.

Malleable Iron.—(See TROY MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY.)

Malt-Making.—One of the largest structures in the city of Troy is C. F. Conkey's brick malt-house, on the northeast corner of River and Adams



C. F. CONKEY'S MALT HOUSE.

streets. It is six stories high, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty-five feet and a depth of seventy-five feet. On its floors, two hundred thousand bushels of malt can be manipulated and stored. The drying kilns, designed and patented by Anthony Pfund of New York, are used in the making of malt in this establishment with the most satisfactory results, and are believed to be the best in the United States. The building is excellently ventilated. The process of converting barley into malt includes steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln drying. In the kilns the grain is subjected to a temperature ranging from 90° Fahrenheit to 150°. The chemical changes which barley undergoes to become malt are tabulated in this form:

Composition.	Barley. Malt.	
Hordeine.....	55	12
Starch.....	32	56
Sugar.....	5	15
Gluten.....	3	1
Gum ..	4	15
Resin.....	1	1
	100	100

The business career of C. F. Conkey began in 1856, when he entered into partnership with John M. Van Buskirk, under the firm-name of Conkey & Van Buskirk, malsters; the malt-house being on the northwest corner of Canal Avenue and Second Street. On the dissolution of the partnership, in 1860, C. F. Conkey continued in the business. In 1864, he purchased the Read Brothers' malt-house, on the northeast corner of Ferry and Sixth streets. In 1867, he purchased the plat of ground, the site of his present malt-house, having a measurement of two hundred and fifty feet on River Street and one hundred and thirty on Adams Street. In the spring of 1876, he erected the large malt-house, in which, in the fall of the same year,

he began making malt. The building is adjacent the tracks of the Hudson River and New York Central, and the Troy and Boston railroads, which contribute available facilities for the receipt and shipment of barley and malt. His success as a malster is apparent in the large shipments of malt to many brewers in the state of New York and in the New England states.

Mansion House, one of the largest hotels in the city, is on the northeast corner of Broadway and Second Street.

Mantels, Marbleized Slate—

C. W. BILLINGS, manufacturer of marbleized slate mantels, southeast corner of North Third and Hutton streets. The art of counterfeiting the handiwork of Nature has been attained to such perfection as to cause no little astonishment to those who for the first time inspect the excellent imitations made by man. By mechanical and chemical processes a marbleized slate is made at the manufactory of Charles W. Billings which seems not only to possess the varied tracery of veined marble and all the effects of the natural stone, but, singular, as it is true, it preserves its lustre longer and is not discolorable as the latter. The slate is obtained from quarries in Vermont, and is subjected at the works in Troy to the tools of the pattern-designer and afterward to the processes of undertoning and marbling, and finally to the action of heat. The marbles of Spain, of Egypt, and of this country are so faithfully imitated that it is difficult to detect the dissimilarity existing between the real and the manufactured specimens. The imitations of rose-wood, walnut, and other ornamental wood also manufactured at the establishment, are very attractive and

beautiful. The mantels constructed with them and the marbleized slate are very elaborate and artistic. Mounted in brass or other metallic frames, with fenders of the same metal, they ornament a parlor, sitting-room, or library in a handsome manner. Besides manufacturing marbleized slate and wood mantels, C. W. Billings also employs his skilled workmen in making marbleized bureau, wash-stand, and table

North Third and Hutton streets, previously the Pond Brothers' foundry. In 1866, his son, C. W. Billings, succeeded to the business, who afterward renovated and enlarged the building to meet the demands of the rapidly increased patronage which his enterprise and productions had obtained.

Marble-work.—(See MANTELS, and MONUMENTS).



C. W. BILLINGS' MANTEL WORKS.

slabs, hearth tiles and facings, floor-tiles, improved grates, and many other useful and decorative specialties. The manufactory is a large, three-story, brick building, fronting seventy-eight feet on North Third Street and extending one hundred and thirty to North Fourth Street. The business was begun, in 1860, by Edwin A. Billings, the father of the present proprietor of the works, at No. 421 River Street. In 1861, he moved to the building on the southeast corner of

Masonic Organizations.—At the time that the first emigrants from the New England States began settling on the site of Troy, Hiram Lodge, No. 35, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Lansingburgh, was the only body of the fraternity in the state north of Albany. The warrant granting the lodge's institution was given August 16, 1787.

APOLLO LODGE, No. 49. In the spring of 1796, a number of Masons

in the village of Troy circulated a petition to obtain a warrant from the Grand Lodge empowering them to form a lodge to be named Apollo Lodge. The petitioners were John Bird, John Woodworth, Samuel Miner, John Efnor, Chester Truesdell, Howard Moulton, Thomas Sickles, William Roberts, Elbert Willett, jr., David B. Lynsen, John Weller, William White, Benjamin Gorton, Samuel Gale, Jeremiah Pierce, Stephen Ashley, Lyman Ellis, Marvel Ellis, David Squires, John Landon, Nicholas M. Servat, Jesse Bacon, and John Pease. In the latter part of May, the paper was sent to the Grand Lodge, which, on June 19, that year, acceded to the request of the petitioners and empowered them to form a lodge to be distinguished by the name of Apollo Lodge, No. 49. On December 5, 1796, the organizers of the lodge met and selected the subordinate officers. Meanwhile a room in Howard Moulton's Coffee House, on the west side of Second Street, afterward renovated and made the Troy Female Seminary, was suitably furnished for the meetings of the lodge, which met there on Monday, December 12, when the first officers were duly installed. The occasion had the following mention made of it in the *American Spy* of December 13, 1796, published in Lansingburgh:

"Yesterday was installed in this village [Troy] a new lodge by the name of Apollo Lodge. The officers nominated in the charter are John Bird, Esq., W. Master; John Woodworth, Esq., Senior Warden; and Mr. Samuel Miner, Junior Warden. The ceremony of installation was performed by Mr. James Dole, Master of Hiram Lodge, Lansingburgh, together with his officers, and some of the respectable and knowing Masons of the city of Albany, who, with the members of the new lodge and occasional vis-

itants, moved in solemn procession from Mr. Ashley's inn to Mr. Moulton's Lodge Chamber, where the ceremony was performed. The greatest decorum was maintained, and the cheerful yet decent hilarity which was excited on the occasion did honor to the principles of the Institution and to the respectable characters who composed the company. We have reason to hope the new constellation will shed with steady and superior light in the galaxy of the royal art."

The subordinate officers installed were Marvel Ellis, treasurer; Jesse Bacon, secretary; Lyman Ellis, senior deacon; Chester Truesdell, junior deacon; Howard Moulton, senior steward; and Benjamin Gorton, junior steward. On Tuesday, December 13, the first regular communication was held, and on Tuesday evening, January 3, 1797, the by-laws were adopted. The first and third Tuesday of each month, between September 25 and March 25, and the first Tuesday of each month between March 25 and September 25, "at the hour of six in the evening," were designated "general or publick lodge nights."

The lodge, in May, 1797, purchased a bassoon, a violoncello, two clarionets, a hautboy, and a French horn, with which some of the members furnished instrumental music. The instruments were sometimes borrowed and used on certain occasions in the Presbyterian meeting-house. In October, 1799, a lodge was fitted and furnished in Pierce's inn, on River Street, near Ferry Street, and was occupied until the spring of 1813, when another in the tavern of Zachariah Curtis, on the southeast corner of Third and Elbow (Fulton) streets, was rented. In 1824, St. John's Hall, a large room in the Troy House, was fitted for the use of Apollo Lodge and the members of Apollo Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. It was dedicated on Saturday

evening, February 7, that year. It was there, on September 18, 1824, that the Marquis de La Fayette was received under an arch inscribed: "Welcome La Fayette," lettered by Ebenezer Prescott, deceased, one of the early members of the lodge. In March, 1834, a lodge-room was occupied in Huddleston Hall, Nos. 264 and 268 River Street. The room was also called St. John's Hall.

APOLLO LODGE, No. 13, received this numerical designation in 1839 from the Grand Lodge which, on account of the secession of certain lodges in the state, then renumbered those remaining under its jurisdiction. In 1842, the new rooms in the Masonic Hall, No. 279 River Street, were occupied by Apollo Lodge. Those fitted for its use in the Mutual Bank Building, on the northeast corner of First and State streets, were dedicated, December 27, 1853. On the second Tuesday in April, 1872, the first regular communication was held by the lodge in the newly erected Masonic Temple on Third Street. The lodge's stated communications are held on Tuesdays.

KING SOLOMON'S PRIMITIVE LODGE, No. 91, was chartered June 4, 1842. The lodge was organized June 30, that year, and on August 11, the first officers were installed at Masonic Hall, No. 279 River Street. They were Achille J. Rousseau, w. m.; John S. Perry, s. w.; Joseph A. Wood, j. w.; S. G. Huntington, treasurer; G. H. Bull, secretary; N. T. Woodruff, s. d.; H. K. Smith, j. d. The lodge's stated communications are held on Thursdays in the Masonic Temple.

MOUNT ZION LODGE, No. 311, was chartered June 13, 1853, and instituted July 11, that year. First three officers: John S. Perry, w. m.; James S. Keeler, s. w.; Riley W. Kenyon, j. w. The lodge's stated

communications are held on Mondays in the Masonic Temple.

APOLLO MARK MASTERS' LODGE, No. 35, was organized in 1807. First three officers: Ira M. Wells, r. w. m.; S. F. Richards and Samuel Reed.

APOLLO CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS, No. 48, was chartered February 10, 1816. First three officers: Ira M. Wells, h. p.; William Neafust, k.; Asa Athony s.

DELTA LODGE OF PERFECTION, ineffable degrees, 4°-14°, was organized in 1870. Regular communication on the third Friday of each month.

DELTA COUNCIL P. OF J. Ancient and traditional grades, 15° and 16°. Regular convocation on the third Friday of each month.

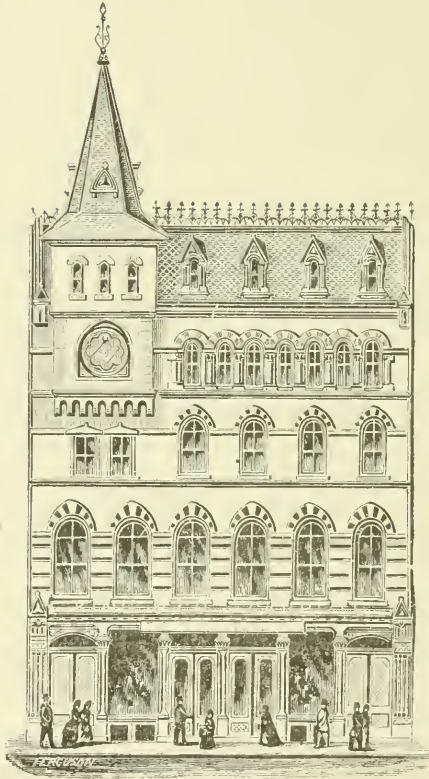
DELTA CHAPTER ROSE CROIX. Philosophical, doctrinal, and chivalric grades, 17° and 18°. Regular meetings, first Friday of each month.

BLOSS COUNCIL, No. 14, R. and S. M., was organized, November 23, 1859, under the dispensation and warrant, granted, November 16, that year, Stated assembly first Friday of each month.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 15, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, was organized under a dispensation granted August 12, 1839. On August 26, that year, the following officers were installed at St. John's Hall: Sir Joel G. Candee, p.; Abel Wetherbee, s. w.; James Hinds, j. w.; Simeon Rowell, treasurer; Stephen C. Leggett, recorder; Benjamin Marshall, s. b., George W. Hicks, s. b.; John S. Perry, w.; and Richmond Jones, Jacob Danker, and Harris W. Bates, guards. Warrant granted by the Grand Commandery, June 4, 1841. First grand commander, Thomas S. Wells. Stated conclaves are

held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month in the Masonic Temple.

the Masonic organizations of the city to procure a site and to erect on it a building for the use of the fraternity



MASONIC TEMPLE.

Masonic Temple, west side of Third Street, between Broadway and River Street. At the beginning of the year 1871, it was deemed advisable by the general room-committee of the Masonic organizations of the city to procure a site and to erect on it a building for the use of the fraternity

On January 17, that year, the committee determined to purchase for \$30,000 the two lots on which the temple is built. The Masonic Hall Association was incorporated February

15, 1871, with a capital stock of \$75,000, divided into 3000 shares of \$25. On June 19, 1871, the erection of the building was begun; the first stone of the foundation being laid that day. On August 2, the corner-stone was laid by George Babcock, (acting) grand master of an emergent grand lodge of the state of New York; a large number of the members of the Grand Lodge and of the Masonic lodges in the city, and of those of West Troy, Cohoes, and Lansingburgh having previously moved in a procession through some of the streets of the city. Jesse B. Anthony, Past Master of King Solomon's Primitive Lodge, delivered the oration. The temple was dedicated April 2, 1872. The total cost of the site, the building, and its furniture was about \$100,000. The building has a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of one hundred and thirty-four feet. The different rooms in it are suitably and handsomely furnished.

Mayors.—The persons holding the office of mayor until 1821 were appointed annually by the governor and council of appointment of the state; afterward until 1840, they were elected annually by the common council, then, and subsequently by the people:

Albert Pawling, 1816—1820; Esaias Warren, 1820—1828; Samuel McCoun, 1828—1830; George Tibbits, 1830—1836; Richard P. Hart, 1836—1838, Jonas C. Heartt, 1838—1843; Gordon Corning, 1843—1847; Francis N. Mann, 1847—1850; Day O. Kellogg, 1850 to November, 1850; Hanford N. Lockwood, November, 1850 to March, 1851; Joseph M. Warren, 1851—1852; George Gould, 1852—1853; Foster Bosworth, 1853 to December, 1853; Elias Plum, December, 1853 to March, 1854; Jonathan Edwards, 1854—1855; John A. Griswold, 1855—1856; Hiram Slocum, 1856—1857; Alfred Wotkins,

1857—1858; Arba Read, 1858—1860; Isaac McConihe, jr., 1860—1861; George B. Warren, jr., 1861—1862; James Thorn, 1862—1863; William L. Van Alstyne, 1863—1864; James Thorn, 1864—1865; Uri Gilbert, 1865—1866; John L. Flagg, 1866—1868; Miles Beach, 1868—1870; Uri Gilbert, 1870—1871; Thomas B. Carroll, 1871—1873; William Kemp, 1873—1875; Edward Murphy, jr., 1875, to November 14, 1882; Edmund Fitzgerald, November 14, 1882, to present time.

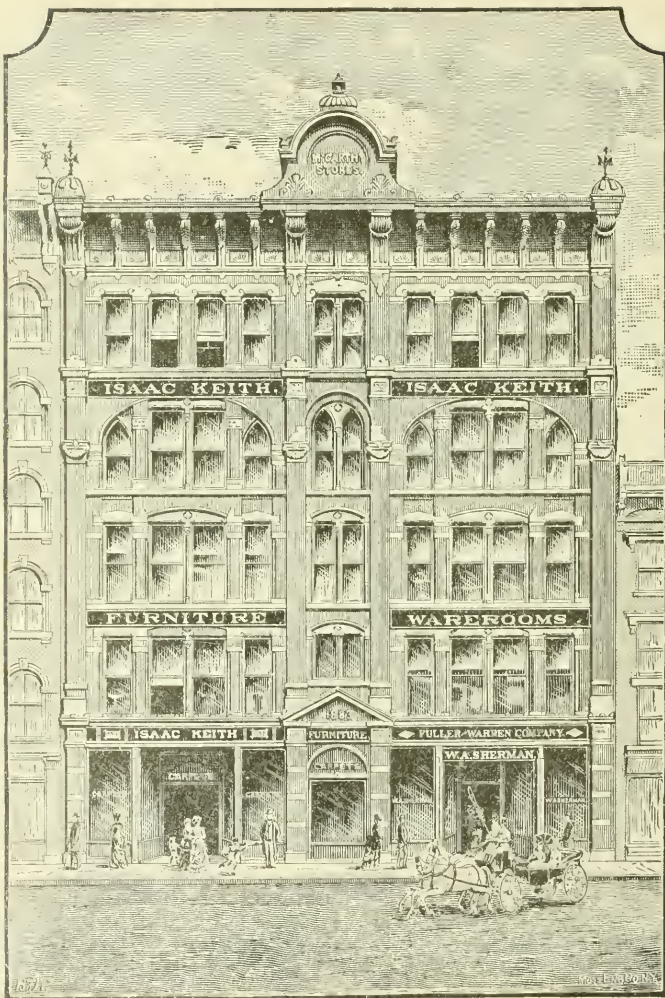
McCarthy Building, Nos. 255, 257, 259 River Street, was erected in 1883 by Peter McCarthy. Isaac Keith, dealer in furniture, occupies a part of the building. (See FURNITURE.) W. A. Sherman, dealer in stoves and house furnishing goods, and agent for the sale in Troy and vicinity of the Fuller & Warren Company's stoves and furnaces, has his warerooms in the north part of the attractive structure.

Mechanicville, incorporated July 16, 1859, is a station on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, twelve miles from Troy. It is also a station on the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway. It was early known as "the Borough." It contains five churches, an academy, three hotels, a number of stores, and several large manufactories. The *Mechanicville Mercury* is the only newspaper published in the village. Population 1,265.

Medical Societies.—

RENSSELAER COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY was organized in Troy, October 6, 1859.

RENSSELAER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY was organized in the courthouse, on Tuesday, July 1, 1806.



MCCARTHY BUILDING.

First officers: Benjamin Woodward, president; John Loudon, vice-president; Samuel Gale, treasurer; Ira M. Wells, secretary; Ely Burritt, Moses Willard, Hezekiah Eldridge, David Doolittle, and Benjamin Rowe, censors. The society meets annually on the second Tuesday in January, and holds stated meetings on the second Tuesday of each month, excepting in the months of January, June, July, and August, in the rooms of the Board of Health, in the city-hall.

Men's Furnishing Goods.—

J. E. SCHOONMAKER & Co., men's furnishing goods, No. 9 Mansion House, north side of Broadway, between Second and Third streets. The distinction of manufacturing and selling only such goods as are worthy of commendation for excellence of material and perfection of workmanship has obtained for this firm the marked popularity it enjoys. The behests of fashion are seasonably expressed in the style and class of the goods found in the large and varied stock of the firm. Fine shirts, attractive underwear, stylish collars and cuffs, handsome neckwear, plain and fancy handkerchiefs, prettily patterned hosiery, perfectly fitting kid and other desirable gloves, a large number of suspenders and patented braces, elaborately made dressing-gowns, smoking caps, gentlemen's jewelry, silk and mohair umbrellas, canes and walking-sticks, are contained in the stock of the firm's well-appointed store. The business was begun by Cluetts & Burrage, at No. 248 River Street, whence in 1874, it was moved to No. 7 Cannon Place, where, in 1876, Robert Cluett & Co., (George B. Cluett, Bro. & Co.) succeeded to it. In 1879, J. E. Schoonmaker became a copartner with Robert Cluett, and they conducted the business as Robert

Cluett & Co., at No. 8 Cannon Place. On September 1, 1880, the latter firm was succeeded by that of J. E. Schoonmaker & Co., at No. 270 River Street. On December 10, 1884, the firm moved to its present store, No. 9 Mansion House.

STAMPER & STRAIT, men's furnishing goods, No. 316 River Street. (See ADDENDA.)

Mercantile Agency, The, of R. G. Dun & Co., Henry C. Smith, manager, is on the second floor of the building No. 280 River Street. This local bureau of information relating to the financial standing of men engaged in the business in this city and in other places in the United States is a branch of the long-established continental agency founded in 1841 by Lewis Tappan, who, in 1845, formed a partnership with Benjamin Douglass. On the former's withdrawal from the business in 1849, Arthur Tappan, his brother, and Benjamin Douglass, under the firm-name of Tappan & Douglass conducted the prosperous agency until 1854, when the firm of B. Douglass & Co., took its management. On the retirement of the senior member in 1859, R. G. Dun, the junior partner, took control of the business, which now is so extensive that the July edition of the agency's reference book contained the names and ratings of not less than a million of individuals, firms, and corporations doing business in this country.

The Troy branch was established in 1872, with R. H. Stevens, manager; the office being on the second floor of the building, No. 276 River Street. In 1877, when E. S. Scranton was manager, large rooms on the second story of the building, No. 267 River Street, west side, were occupied. E. S. Scranton, in 1880, was succeeded by

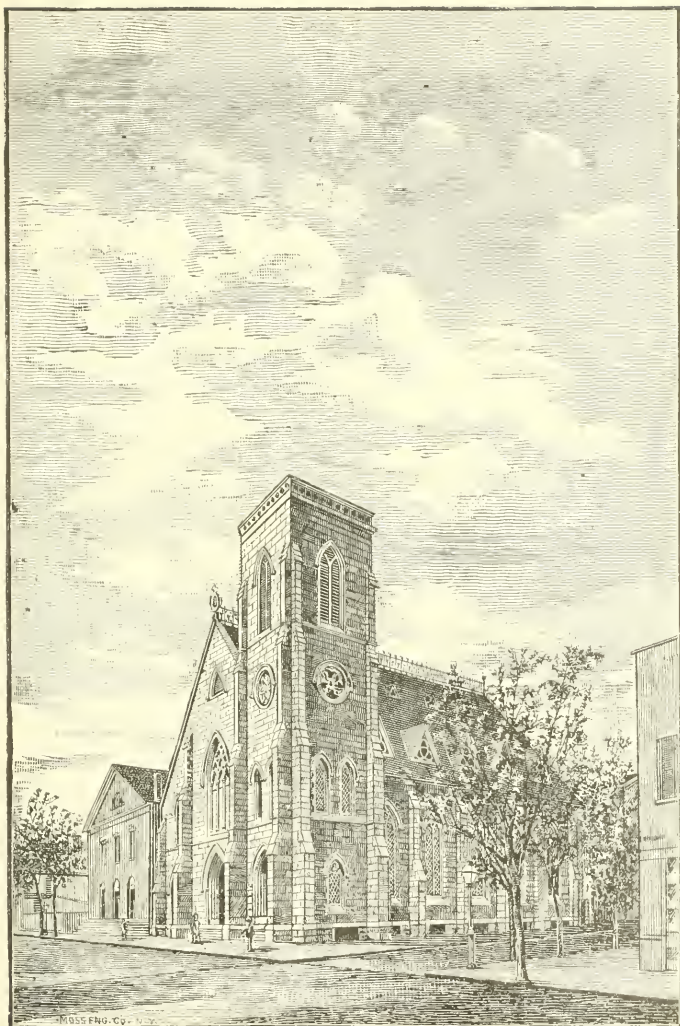
George F. Sims. On the latter's death in April, 1881, Henry C. Smith, the present efficient manager, became his successor. The daily information obtained by the company is made available to its patrons both by printed sheets and special notifications. The offices are suitably fitted and furnished for the transaction of the large local business of this prominent mercantile agency.

Messenger Service. — (See AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.)

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—There are nine Methodist Churches in the city.

STATE STREET CHURCH, northwest corner of State and Fifth streets. The organization of the first society of Methodists in Troy was effected by the pioneer preachers of the Cambridge circuit established in 1788. As early as 1793, there were a few followers of John Wesley in the village holding prayer-meetings. Troy was included in the Cambridge circuit in 1795. The class had thirteen members in 1797. It is recorded in the minutes of the quarterly conference that a Brother Betts reported for Troy. Lorenzo Dow, on the Cambridge circuit, visited the village in 1797, and preached in the houses of some of the members of the society. In 1800, the Rev. Michael Coates of the Pittsfield circuit, to which Troy was then connected, statedly preached in the village; the class having thirty members under the leadership of William Cleveland. Among the most zealous Methodists in Troy at this time were Joel Ketchum, Caleb Curtis, Samuel Goodrich, sr., Benjamin Betts, William Cleveland, Stephen Andres, and Archibald Gray. In 1802, the Rev. Elias Vanderlip,

became discouraged with the backslidings of some of the members of the class and withdrew his appointment of preaching in the village. It is said that Caleb Curtis and several women were the only persons representing the society during the period of declension. At the former's house, the Rev. Samuel Howe preached, as also did Lorenzo Dow, in 1802, "two evenings in succession, the room and entry" being "filled with neighbors." The celebrated itinerant, in his journal, mentions his visits to Troy, "where there was some revival of the class." In 1805, the Rev. Elijah Chichester revived the society and enrolled the names of seven class-members; Caleb Curtis being class leader. The inconveniences of holding meetings in the rooms of dwelling houses and in the court-house led the members of the growing society to elect trustees according to the laws of the state of New York, and thereafter to erect a house of worship. On December 8, 1808, David Canfield, Eliphallet King, and Samuel Scoby, were elected trustees of the "Methodist Episcopal Church of the village of Troy." Two lots, numbered 743 and 744, on the east side of State Street, and on the northeast corner of the alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, price \$500, were obtained of Jacob D. Van der Heyden; the society paying an interest of \$35 annually until it was able to make the purchase of the ground. On January 2, 1809, a subscription was begun to obtain money "for the purpose of building a meeting-house for divine worship." The same year, the erection of a weather-boarded building, two stories high, was undertaken. The society not having sufficient funds to complete the meeting-house, common wooden benches and a plain pulpit took the place of more desirable furniture. In 1810, the Rev. William



SECOND AND THIRD STATE STREET M. E. CHURCHES, 1871.

Phoebus was appointed to the pastorate of the church, but "he found no prospect of an adequate support and he left the charge by the consent of the presiding elder." The membership was much increased by the revival of February, 1811, conducted by the Rev. Lewis Pease of the Lebanon circuit. Shortly afterward the Rev. Smith Arnold was appointed to the pastorate and served the congregation acceptably for one year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Peter P. Sanford in 1812. As there were no quarterly meetings held in Troy before the erection of the church, no love-feasts were held, nor were the the sacraments of the Lord's Supper celebrated. Those of the members desiring to be participants of them went to Ashgrove, in the town of Cambridge, but more frequently to Pittstown or Cooksborough. In 1827, the "old white church" was moved to the northwest corner of State and Fifth streets, where it was shortly afterward used for the sittings of the courts while the present court-house was building. On the plat of ground occupied by the first meeting-house, a brick edifice, fifty-five feet wide and sixty-six long, was erected. It was dedicated by Bishop Hedding, December 1, 1827. In 1867, the erection of the present attractive stone edifice was undertaken. On Thursday afternoon, June 25, 1868, the corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Truman Seymour; the Rev. George W. Brown, pastor, assisting. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Stephen D. Brown of New York, and the Rev. Erastus Wentworth, D. D. of Pittsfield, Mass. The building erected according to the plans of the architects, Woollett & Ogden, was completed, excepting the steeple, in 1871. On Thursday morning, March 30, the church was dedicated by Bishop

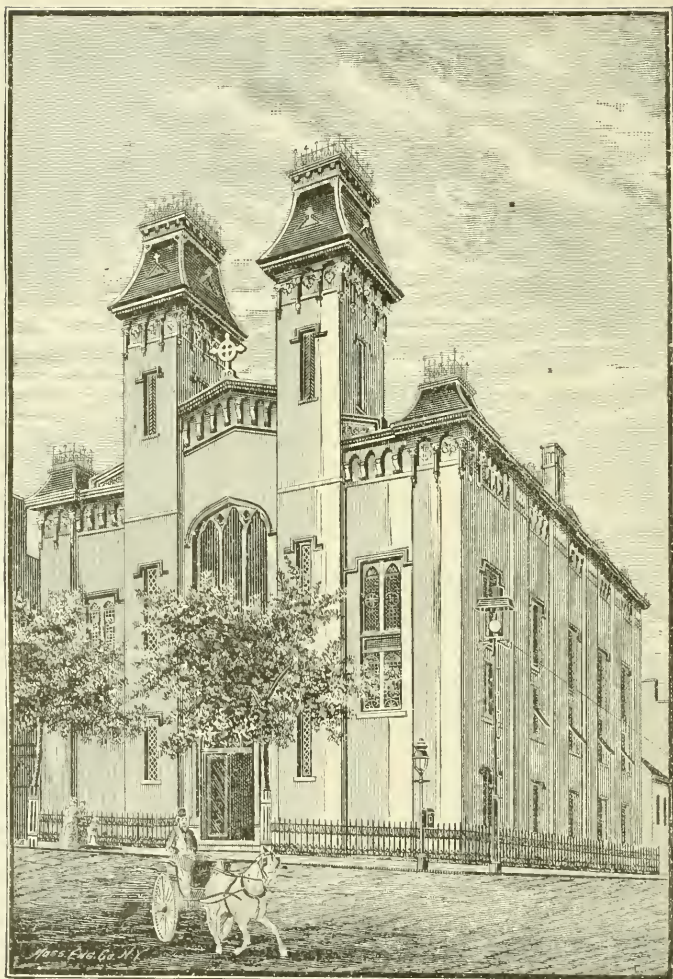
Matthew Simpson, who preached the dedicatory sermon. The edifice has a frontage of 75 feet on State Street, and a depth of 100 feet on Fifth Street. The auditorium, 59 by 70 feet, has 650 sittings; the gallery 250. The tower, 19 feet square, rises to the height of 85 feet; when completed with steeple, the height from the sidewalk to the finial on the spire will be 175 feet. Estimated cost of the church when completed \$100,000. The old brick church was torn down in the winter of 1871. The corner-stone of the stone chapel on the west side of the church was laid on Thursday afternoon, May 30, 1882. The building was dedicated March 29, 1883.

Pastors: William Phoebus, 1810; Smith Arnold, 1811; Peter P. Sanford, 1812; Laban Clark, 1813 to 1814; Tobias Spicer, 1815 to 1816; Samuel Luckey, 1817 to 1818; William Ross, 1819 to 1820; Benjamin Griffen, 1821 to 1822; Noah Bigelow, 1823; James M. Smith, 1824 to 1825; Stephen Martindale, 1826 to 1827; Samuel Merwin, 1828 to 1829, assisted in 1829 by the Rev. John Tackaberry; John B. Stratton, 1830 to 1831; Buel Goodsell, 1832 to 1833; Noah Levings, 1834 to 1835; Truman Seymour, 1836 to 1837; Stephen Remington, 1838 to 1839; Charles P. Clarke, 1840 to 1841; Noah Levings, 1842; James Covel, jr., 1843 to 1844, assisted by John W. Lindsay; Luman A. Sanford, 1845 to 1846, A. W. Garvin, associate; Allen Steele, 1847 to 1848; Zephaniah N. Lewis, 1849 to 1850; Stephen D. Brown, 1851 to 1852; Lester James, 1853; Halsey W. Ransom, 1854 to 1855; Stephen Parks, 1856 to 1857; Joseph K. Chesseman, 1858 to 1859; Ira G. Bedwell, 1860 to 1861, assisted by Prof. C. T. Lewis; Charles W. Cushing, 1862 to 1863; Stephen D. Brown, 1864; Erastus Wentworth, 1865 to

1867; George W. Brown, 1868 to 1870; William H. Hughes, 1871 to 1873; Henry D. Kimball, 1874 to 1877; George J. Brown, 1877 to 1880; William J. Stevenson, D. D., 1880 to 1882; Ensign McChesney, Ph. D., 1882 to 1885; J. E. C. Sawyer, 1885 to present time.

NORTH SECOND STREET CHURCH, northeast corner of North Second and Jacob streets. In 1831, the growth of the city northward suggested to some of the members of the State Street Methodist Church the expediency of taking advantage of the increased population in the fourth ward by building a church there, which in time by accessions of converts and of persons already belonging to the denomination residing in that part of the city might become self-supporting. At a quarterly conference held on August 8, that year, in the State Street church, William W. Whipple, Eli Townsend, Stephen Andres, Daniel Mervin, jr., and Independence Starks were appointed a committee to provide a place where meetings could be held in the fourth ward of the city. Perceiving that lot 228, on the northeast corner of North Second and Jacob streets, would be a suitable site for a church, Eli Townsend, James Wallace, and Jefferson Gardner, personally purchased the plot for \$1,500 on August 13, 1831. At the quarterly conference, on May 12, 1832, the trustees of the State Street Church were instructed to buy the property. On March 13, 1833, the board of trustees determined to take the lot at the price of \$1,500, and to pay the expenses which had accrued on it since it was purchased by Eli Townsend and his associates, "for the purpose of building a church thereon." Later in the year a committee began circulating a subscription to obtain money to erect a church. On May 13, 1834, the

trustees of the State Street Church resolved to proceed to build as soon as the sum of \$4,000 should be subscribed. On June 5, the subscriptions having exceeded that sum, the trustees determined to proceed to make the contracts for "inclosing the contemplated church," and "to have the building inclosed, if possible," by the first of November. On June 14, Zina P. Eggleston, Thomas L. Ostrom, and Jesse Anthony were appointed the building committee. On August 21, 1835, the trustees of the State Street Church determined by resolution "that our new church be dedicated on Sabbath, the 30th day of August." The church was a brick building with a basement. The plan of the structure was projected by G. & H. Landon. As soon as the rooms in the basement were finished they were used for week-day and Sunday services, and by the Sunday-school which had been organized on June 2, 1835, in Miss Annie Manwarring's school-room, on the west side of North Second Street, between Federal and Jacob streets. On Sunday afternoon, August 30, Bishop Elijah Hedding preached the dedication sermon. On January 13, 1836, it was resolved by the trustees of the State Street Church that the real and personal property belonging to the Troy Station should be divided between the State Street congregation and the North Second Street congregation; the former to take the church and parsonage on State Street and one thousand dollars more of the aggregate amount of the debts than the North Second Street congregation, which was to receive the church it worshiped in and was to assume the payments of its proportion of the debts. By this action, the North Second Street Methodist Church became a separate, self-supporting organization. The erection of the present house of worship



NORTH SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.

was first considered by the trustees at a meeting held by them on April 4, 1854. At a meeting held a week later, it was determined to build a brick edifice on the site of the old structure. While the building was erecting the congregation worshiped in the Tabernacle, or old Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the northwest corner of Elbow (Fulton) and Fifth streets. The new building having been completed, it was dedicated on Friday, December 29, 1854; Bishop Edmund S. Janes preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Pastors: S. D. Ferguson, 1835 to 1836; Charles Sherman, 1836 to 1838; Peter C. Oakley, 1838 to 1839; Noah Levings, 1839 to 1840; Henry L. Starks, 1840 to 1842; Merritt Bates, 1842 to 1843; Charles Sherman, 1843 to 1844, (died March 10, 1844); S. L. Stillman, 1844 to 1846; Sanford Washburn, 1846 to 1848; (Alanson W. Garvin, associate, 1847 to 1849); Benjamin Pomeroy, 1848 to 1849; William A. Miller, 1848 to 1851; Berea O. Meeker, 1851 to 1853; Stephen D. Brown, 1853 to 1855; L. D. Stebbins, 1855 to 1857; Albinus Johnson, 1857 to 1858; J. F. Yates, 1858 to 1860; Sanford Washburn, 1860 to 1862; Erastus Wentworth, D. D., 1862 to 1865; John W. Carhart, 1865 to 1868; James M. King, 1868 to 1871; Hiram C. Sexton, 1871 to 1873; Samuel Meredith, 1873 to 1876; H. C. Farrar, 1876 to 1879; Henry Graham, 1879 to 1882; H. C. Farrar, 1882 to 1885; Henry Graham, D. D., 1885 to present time.

PAWLING AVENUE CHURCH is on the north side of Washington Street, in Albion. As a large number of the members of State Street Church were residents of Albion in the fifth ward of the city, it was resolved by the trustees of State Street Church, on August 15, 1826, that John Usher, Barney Weatherwax, and Caleb

Knight should be "a committee of superintendence to the building of a Methodist meeting-house in the village of Albion for the use of the members." In 1829, the Rev. John Tackaberry was appointed to assist the Rev. Samuel Mervin at State Street Church; the former having charge of the mission at Albion. In 1830, the appointment for Troy included Albion; the Rev. Abiathar M. Osborn, assisting the Rev. John B. Stratton, preached at Albion. In 1831, the Rev. Abiathar M. Osborn was appointed to take charge of the church at Albion. On the tablet in the front wall of the church is inscribed: Erected A. D. 1827. Rebuilt, A. D. 1858. In 1868, the church was called the Pawling Avenue Church.

Pastors: Abiathar M. Osborn, 1831 to 1832; Edwin F. White, 1832 to 1833; Aaron Hall, 1853 to 1855; Jeremiah S. Hart, 1855 to 1856; Samuel Hewes, 1857 to 1859; E. S. Stout, 1859 to 1860; Z. Phillips, 1860 to 1861; Lorenzo Barber, 1861 to 1862; G. H. Gregory, 1862 to 1863; W. H. Hughes, 1863 to 1865; C. M. Pegg, 1865 to 1867; J. W. Thompson, 1867 to 1869; J. K. Wager, 1869 to 1870; G. C. Bancroft, 1871 to 1872; W. B. Osgood, 1872 to 1874; Egbert A. Braman, 1874 to 1877; A. C. Rose, 1877 to 1880; W. H. Groat, 1880 to 1883; A. S. Clark, 1883 to 1884; J. C. Russum, 1884 to present time.

LEVINGS' CHAPEL is on the north side of Mill Street. On September 24, 1838, a number of persons, designating themselves members of the Fourth Methodist Church in Troy, met at their usual place of worship and there elected Stephen Frank, William Stewart, Charles Dibble, Joseph Carlin, and Philip Hoyle trustees of "Levings' Chapel in the city of Troy." The church in which the congregation now worships was erected in 1850.

Pastors: J. W. Belknap, 1851 to 1852; T. Spicer, 1852 to 1853; Aaron Hill, 1853 to 1855; Jeremiah S. Hart, 1855 to 1857; Samuel Hewes, 1857 to 1859; E. S. Stout, 1859 to 1860; Z. Phillips, 1860 to 1861; S. P. Williams, 1861 to 1863; Hiram C. Sexton, 1863 to 1865; Robert Fox, 1865 to 1867; George C. Morehouse, 1867 to 1869; Charles F. Noble, 1869 to 1872; John W. Quinlan, 1872 to 1874; William Bedell, 1874 to 1877; H. W. Slocum, 1877 to 1879; Samuel Meredith, 1879 to 1882; C. A. S. Heath, 1882 to 1885; C. R. Hawley, 1885 to present time.

THIRD STREET CHURCH, on the northeast corner of Third and Monroe streets, was erected in 1847, and dedicated on December 25, that year. The congregation was organized in 1843 as a mission. On March 29, 1844, some of the male members elected George Christie, Joseph Carlin, William Barrett, Daniel Hudson, and Enoch Hunt trustees of the church. In 1873, the building was reconstructed. In the spring of 1884, the organization became a self-supporting church.

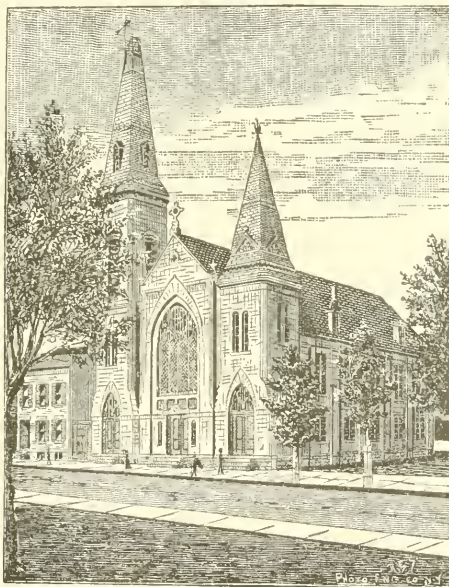
Pastors: Oliver Emerson, 1846 to 1847; E. Noble, 1847 to 1849; A. A. Farr and L. Marshall, 1849 to 1850; C. R. Ford, 1850 to 1851; J. W. Belknap, 1851 to 1853; John M. Weaver, 1853 to 1854; Jeremiah Hill, 1854 to 1855; M. B. Mead, 1855 to 1856; Elon Foster, 1856 to 1857; D. W. Dayton, 1857 to 1859; E. Goss, 1859 to 1861; R. T. Wade, 1861 to 1863; D. Lytle, 1863 to 1865; D. T. Elliott, 1865 to 1867; C. M. Pegg, 1867 to 1868; Alverson Senter, 1868 to 1871; S. W. Edgerton, 1871 to 1872; B. M. Hall, 1872 to 1873; Wilbur F. Sanford, (also Hoosick Street), 1873 to 1874; George C. Bancroft, 1874 to 1877; J. W. Belknap, 1878; Edgar H. Brown, 1884 to present time.

TRINITY CHURCH, east side of Thirteenth Street, near the intersection of Thirteenth and Congress streets. A number of persons connected with the State Street, the North Second Street, and the Third Street Methodist churches became members of a class which in the fall of 1846 began worshiping statedly at the residence of Isaac Hillman, No. 188 Congress Street, Ida Hill. On October 8, that year, the male members of the congregation assembled there for the purpose of electing five trustees. Isaac Hillman, Jonathan T. Williams, William H. Robbins, Stephen Munro, and James N. Austin were then elected trustees of the "church to be known by the name and title of the Congress Street Methodist Episcopal Church." In June, 1847, a weather-boarded building, commonly called the "Hemlock Church," was erected on the south side of Ferry Street, at its intersection with Congress Street, and in this meeting-house the congregation worshiped for two years. A more eligible location on Thirteenth Street having been selected for the erection of a larger building, a brick one was built on the site of the present church. The corner-stone was laid in October, 1848 and the building dedicated, July 12, 1849; the dedicatory sermon being preached by Bishop L. L. Hamline of Ohio, Bishop Elijah Hedding assisting in the services. The entire cost of the site, building, and furniture was \$6,199 84. The church was erected a free one, and no pew rents were demanded of those worshipping in it. The church, which had been a mission since the organization of the congregation, was recognized in June, 1850, as an independent one, and the Rev. A. A. Farr, who had preached there the preceding year, was appointed its pastor.

Some of the members of the body, dissatisfied with the change of the location of the church, withdrew and erected on the site of the "Hemlock Church" a brick building, which was known as the Wesleyan Church. It is now used for other purposes.

The Congress Street Church was enlarged in 1860, and rededicated that

Pastors: Edward Noble, 1847 to 1849; A. A. Farr, 1849 to 1851; L. Marshall, 1849 to 1850; E. Goss, 1851 to 1853; Seymour Coleman, 1853 to 1855; H. Blanchard, 1855 to 1857; C. F. Burdick, 1857 to 1859; A. J. Jutkins, 1859 to 1861; D. P. Hulburt, 1861 to 1863; George C. Wells, 1863 to 1865; Ensign Stover,



TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

year by Bishop Matthew Simpson. In 1880, it was renovated, enlarged, and attractively improved in appearance by the addition of corner towers and other architectural features, at a cost of \$14,084.94. The building was rededicated, December 28, 1880, and given the name of Trinity Church.

1865 to 1868; M. Hulburt, 1868 to 1870; G. W. Fitch, 1870 to 1872; Samuel Meredith, 1872 to 1873; A. F. Bailey, 1873 to 1876; J. E. Bowen, 1876 to 1879; George Skene, 1879 to 1882; B. B. Loomis, 1882 to 1885; P. L. Dow, 1885 to present time.

VAIL AVENUE CHURCH, west side of Vail Avenue, between Douw Street and Glen Avenue. A number of Methodists stately worshipping in the school-house, in the tenth ward of the city, elected on March 15, 1852, Titus Eddy, Oliver Boutwell, George Smith, Samuel G. Sargeant, E. R. Swasey, and Sylvester Cooper trustees of the organization which the members named the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Troy. On May 15, 1854 the name was changed to that of the North Troy M. E. Church. In 1858, the erection of the present house of worship was begun. On December 10, that year, it was dedicated. In 1867, the church was called Vail Avenue Church.

Pastors: Reuben Gregg, 1855 to 1856; Homer Eaton, 1857 to 1858; C. Morgan, 1858 to 1859; A. Viele, 1859 to 1861; Seymour Coleman, 1861 to 1863; R. R. Meredith, 1864 to 1865; Myron White, 1865 to 1866; M. Hulburd, 1866 to 1868; E. Stover, 1868 to 1869; G. W. Fitch, 1869 to 1870; J. W. Tucker, 1870 to 1871; D. T. Elliott, 1871 to 1872; C. F. Noble, 1872 to 1875; William J. Tilley, 1875 to 1878; J. K. Wager, 1878 to 1881; J. G. Fallon, 1881 to 1884; S. M. Williams, 1884 to the present time.

FIRST GERMAN CHURCH is on the north side of State Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The church originated in a mission established in 1856 in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at the intersection of Ferry and Congress streets. On July 25, 1857, the congregation was organized. The present church was erected in 1863.

Pastors: F. W. Dinger 1857 to 1859; John Swahlen, 1860 to 1861; George Abele, 1861 to 1862; Julius Seidel, 1862 to 1864; J. C. Deininger, 1864 to 1867; G. Mayer, 1867 to 1869; Julius Seidel, 1869 to 1870; Joseph Kindler, 1870 to 1873; Peter A.

Moelling, D. D., 1873 to 1876; F. S. Gratz, 1876 to 1879; Julius Seidel, 1879 to 1882; John G. Lutz, 1882 to 1885; W. H. Kurth, 1885 to present time.

ZION CHURCH is on the east side of Seventh Street, between Broadway and State Street. On the brown-stone tablet in the front wall of the building is inscribed: "A. M. E. Zion Church, organized A. D. 1832. Erected A. D. 1865." In 1841, the congregation purchased a lot on which was a building which was fitted for a house of worship. On February 23, 1842, a meeting was held in the church on Fifth Street, near Liberty Street, and William Meads, Jacob Brown, Lewis Butler, Littleton Becket, Lewis Jones were elected trustees of "the Wesleyan M. E. Zion Church of the city of Troy." By this title the church was incorporated at that time.

Pastors: R. Noyes, 1848 to 1849; John A. Williams, 1857 to 1858; Jacob Thomas, 1864 to 1868; William H. Decker, 1869 to 1872; J. G. Smith, 1872 to 1874; Joseph P. Thompson, 1874 to 1877; James H. Anderson, 1877 to 1879; William H. Decker, 1879 to 1882; T. O. R. Williams, 1882 to 1885; Samuel C. Burchmore, 1885 to present time.

Military Organizations.—(See **FOURTH BATTERY**, **TIBBITS' CADETS**, **TIBBITS' SONS OF VETERANS**, **TIBBITS' VETERAN CORPS**, and **TROY CITIZENS' CORPS**.)

Monuments, Marble and Granite.—

PETER GRANT, manufacturer of mortuary marble and granite monuments, tombstones, mural tablets, plain and ornamental mantels, and other artistic stone-work, southeast corner of North Second and Federal

streets. In 1859, he engaged in the business in Troy, and in April, 1867, began the erection of the three-story, brick building in which his steam marble-works are located. He designs and elaborates all kinds of marble and granite work, modern and classic, for mortuary chapels, sarcophagi, and tombs, and manufactures in different patterns mantels, grates, open fire-places, and tiled hearths. His stock of Minton and American glazed tiles is large and varied. Buyers have the opportunity of making judicious selections from the attractive display in his salesroom.

BENNETT PERRY, steam polishing granite and marble monumental works, east side of River Street, between Jay and Rensselaer streets.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG, granite and marble works, northwest corner of Third and Liberty streets.

Mount Ida, a bold and partly precipitous hill, between Congress and Hill streets, has a maximum height of about 240 feet above tide water. Captain Frederick Marryat, C. B., the English naval officer and novelist, in July, 1837, visited Troy, and thus wrote of his visit to the commanding eminence. "Troy like a modern academy, is classical, as well as commercial, having Mount Olympus on one side and Mount Ida in its rear. The panorama from the summit of the latter is splendid. * * * I remained two hours perched upon the top of the mountain. I should not have staid so long, perhaps, had they not brought me a basket of cherries, so that I could gratify more senses than one. I felt becomingly classical whilst sitting on the precise birthplace of Jupiter, attended by Pomona, with Troy at my feet, and Mount Olympus in the distance." (See LANDSLIDES.)

Mount Olympus, between Rensselaer and North, River and North Third streets, has an elevation of about 100 feet above tide water. It is formed of sessile argillite rock of the glazed slate variety. It contains carburet of iron, iron pyrites and a curiously striated variety of quartz between the natural cleavages. Small quantities of anthracite coal have been found in it. In the summer of 1823, W. D. Van der Heyden erected an octagonal building on the eminence, where during the warm weather cooling cordials and other beverages were sold. The building was burned on the night of February 13, 1830.

Mowing Machine Company, Limited, Troy, manufactures at its works, on Center Island, the Trojan Mower, which has in recent years obtained, by direct competition with other machines of its kind, a marked popularity among farmers in different parts of the United States. The simplicity of the construction of the Trojan Mower, and the uncomplicated action of its machinery commend it above all other inventions for rapidly cutting grasses on flat, hilly, and rough land. Strong in every part, free in movement, and of light draft, it permanently sustains the high favor of those who after using it unqualifiedly affirm that it is "the strongest, simplest, handiest, and best mower made." The company also extensively manufactures other agricultural machinery and implements, mill-gearing, castings, engines, and boilers. The company was incorporated March 11, 1884. Its officers are Nelson Davenport, president; Henry Galusha, vice-president, and William Kemp, jr., secretary, treasurer, and general manager.

mirably planned halls in the United States. It is 110 feet in length, 75 in width, and 60 in height, with 1,250 seats. The stage is 31 feet deep and 55 wide. The frescoes are highly artistic and the general appointments decorous. From the beautiful ceiling hangs a magnificent chandelier with 260 gas burners and 10,000 crystal pendants. The corridors are spacious and accessible from all parts of the hall. It was dedicated on Monday night, April 19, 1875, by Theodore Thomas, with orchestral and vocal music.

Mutual Aid, Empire Order of,—

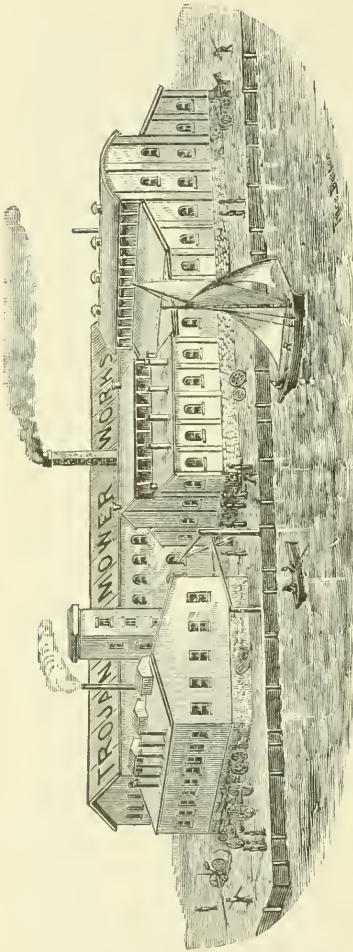
GRISWOLD LODGE, No. 18, meets every fourth Monday evening of each month in Temple of Honor Hall, No. 273 River Street.

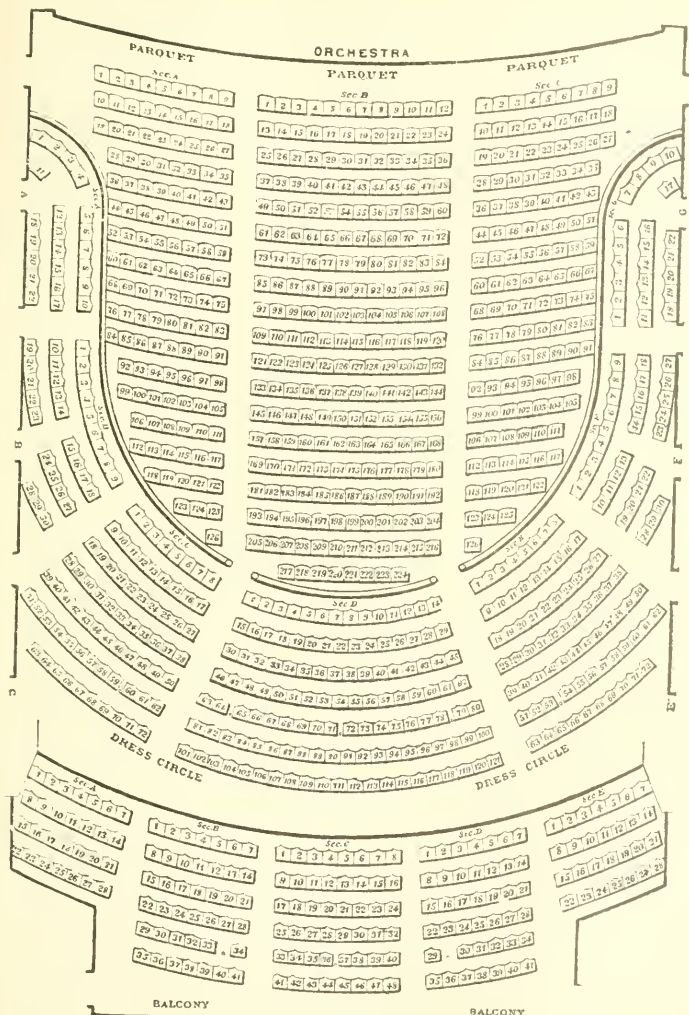
TROY LODGE, No. 128, meets every second Monday evening in Temple of Honor Hall.

Nassau, a town of Rensselaer County, was erected by the name of Philipstown, March 21, 1806. The name was changed to that of Nassau, April 6, 1808. The village of Nassau, in the southwestern part of the town, was incorporated, March 12, 1819. It has about 500 inhabitants. In it are four churches, two hotels, and about one hundred dwellings. East Nassau, in the southeastern part of the town, contains three churches, several taverns and stores, and about sixty dwellings. North Nassau, Hoag's Corners, Brainard, Alps, Dunham Hollow, and Miller's Corners are small places in the town.

Population of the town: 1810, 2,501; 1815, 2,748; 1820, 2,873; 1825, 2,935; 1830, 3,255; 1835, 3,227; 1840, 3,236; 1845, 3,104; 1850, 3,261; 1855, 3,000; 1860, 3,039; 1865, 2,894; 1870, 2,705; 1875, 2,660; 1880, 2,629.

Music Hall, in the Troy Savings Bank Building, on the northeast corner of Second and State streets, is one of the most elegantly finished and ad-





National Guard, State of New York.—Armory southeast corner of Ferry and River streets. The Sixth Separate Company, (Troy Citizens' Corps), Twenty-First Separate Company, (Tibbits' Cadets), Twelfth Separate Company, (Tibbits' Sons of Veterans), are a part of the fifth brigade of the third division; Brigadier-General Robert Shaw Oliver, commanding brigade; head quarters, Albany. The Fourth Battery, (Troy City Artillery), is attached to the third division. Major-General Joseph B. Carr, commanding third division; headquarters, Troy.

Newspapers, Lansingburgh.—The first newspapers published in Rensselaer County were printed in Lansingburgh. The given dates are those of the day and year on which the papers were first issued.

THE NORTHERN CENTINEL AND LANSINGBURGH ADVERTISER, weekly, Monday, May 21, 1787. Discontinued in 1788.

THE FEDERAL HERALD, weekly, Monday, May 5, 1788. Discontinued in 1790.

AMERICAN SPY, weekly, Friday, April 8, 1791. Discontinued in 1797.

NORTHERN BUDGET, weekly, Tuesday, June 20, 1797. Office removed to Troy in May, 1798.

LANSINGBURGH GAZETTE, weekly, September 12, 1798. Changed to

THE RENSSELAER COUNTY GAZETTE, weekly, Tuesday, May 2, 1826. Subsequently changed to the

LANSINGBURGH DEMOCRAT and RENSSELAER COUNTY GAZETTE.

LANSINGBURGH GAZETTE, weekly, new series, December, 1826. Discontinued in 1883.

THE FARMERS' REGISTER, Tuesday, January 25, 1803. Removed to Troy in 1806.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS and LANSINGBURGH ADVERTISER, weekly, January 13, 1838. Subsequently changed to

LANSINGBURGH DEMOCRAT. Subsequently changed to

NEW ADVERTISER. Discontinued, July 12, 1861.

THE LITERARY CABINET, November, 1841.

THE GOLDEN RULE, a monthly, January 1, 1844. Subsequently changed to

YOUNG LADIES' MESSENGER in 1847.

THE ANTIQUARIAN AND GENERAL REVIEW, a monthly, March, 1847. Discontinued in 1848.

THE LANSINGBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, Tuesday, January 3, 1860. Discontinued February 11, 1860.

SEMI-WEEKLY CHRONICLE, Wednesdays and Saturdays, April 6, 1864. Subsequently changed to the

LANSINGBURGH CHRONICLE AND FAMILY GUIDE, weekly, July 4, 1866. Subsequently called the

WEEKLY CHRONICLE AND WATCHMAN.

OUR LITTLE PAPER, weekly, Friday, September 13, 1872. Discontinued December, 1873.

THE LANSINGBURGH COURIER, weekly, Friday, December 24, 1875. The paper is still published.

Newspapers, Troy.—The remarkable ignorance existing until a number of years ago respecting the publication of the first newspaper in

Troy exemplifies the fact that so important an event can be "to past forgetfulness a prey," as well as one of minor interest. Not until 1880, when the well-preserved copy of

THE RECORDER, number 208, volume iv, "printed by George Gardner, near the court-house," on Tuesday, August 18, 1795, now inclosed in glass in the Troy Young Men's Association library, did the oldest inhabitant know anything respecting its publication. Tradition's tongue was silent concerning it, nor was there any mention made of it in Troy's later published newspapers. Whether or not the first number of the paper was published in Troy in 1791 is undetermined. The pages of the *Recorder* are $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 inches; each being divided into four columns. In an advertisement headed "Proposal for printing by subscription, in one volume, the Ladies' Friend," the editor requests that the subscription paper be returned him by the middle of September. In the "marine list kept by Howard Moulton, at the city coffee house, Troy," the arrival of the following river craft is noticed: Sloop Success, Capt. Benjamin, Troy; sloop Commerce, Capt. McCoun, Troy; sloop Emila, Capt. Wilson, Troy; sloop —, Capt. Hudson, Troy; sloop Sally, Capt. Baker, Troy. The editor remarks: "A number has sailed for New York loaded with wheat, which will fetch nine or ten instead of 16 or 17 shillings per bushel, which shows that somebody han't work'd it right." Among the advertisements are those of Elhanan Martin & Co., dry goods and groceries; John Weller & Co., grocers; Cornelius Adriance & Son, hatters; Philip Heartt, saddlery, harness, sealskin, leather and oil cloth trunks; and Josiah Greenman, baker.

FARMER'S ORACLE, Luther Pratt & Co., Tuesday, January 31, 1797, Water

Street, opposite the ferry. A copy of this paper was found by the writer in 1875, in the garret of the Troy Young Men's Association Building, wrapped in a piece of brown paper. By the gift of E. Thompson Gale, a glass case incloses this valuable memento of the past. It bears date of April 10, 1798, and is number ii of volume ii; whole number 63.

NORTHERN BUDGET, first published at Lansingburgh, on Tuesday, June 20, 1797, by Robert Moffit & Co. On Tuesday, May 15, 1798, its publication began in Troy, "on the east side of Water-Street, four doors north of Peirce's Inn." The paper had then "an extensive circulation in the state of Vermont, and in the counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington, and Clinton." On January 3, 1826, its name was changed to *The Troy Budget and City Register*; on January 1, 1828, to *The Troy Budget*; on July 6, 1840, to the *Daily Troy Budget*; on July 7, 1845, to the *Northern Budget*; on January 3, 1859, to *The Troy Daily Budget*; on July 29, 1861, to the *Daily Budget and Union*; and on October 14, 1861, to the *Troy Daily Budget*. Its publication was discontinued in 1862.

TROY GAZETTE, September 3, 1802. Discontinued about 1809.

FARMERS' REGISTER, Lansingburgh, Tuesday, January 25, 1803. Troy, 1806.

TROY POST, September 12, 1812.

TROY SENTINEL, July 15, 1823.

TROY DAILY SENTINEL, May 1, 1830. The first daily newspaper published in Troy.

THE FOWLER, April, 1824.

EVANGELICAL RESTORATIONIST, 1825.

TROY REVIEW, OR RELIGIOUS AND MUSICAL REPOSITORY, January 4, 1826.

THE REFLECTOR, March 25, 1826.

EVANGELICAL REPOSITORY, 1828.

TROY REPUBLICAN, 1828. Anti-Masonic.

NORTHERN WATCHMAN, 1831; *Troy Watchman*, 1832.

THE GOSPEL ANCHOR, 1831.

THE TROY STATESMAN, June 12, 1832.

THE TROY PRESS, weekly, August 4, 1832.

THE TROY DAILY PRESS, succeeding the *Troy Daily Sentinel*, February 11, 1833.

TROY AMERICAN, September 18, 1833.

THE BOTANIC ADVOCATE, 1834.

THE TROY DAILY WHIG, Tuesday evening, July 1, 1834. It succeeded the *Troy Daily Press* and the *Troy American*. The *Weekly Whig* was regularly issued. Became *The Morning Telegram*, May 26, 1832.

THE TROJAN, a penny daily, December 23, 1834.

THE STATE JOURNAL, 1836; *New York State Journal*, 1837.

TROY DAILY MAIL, November 15, 1837.

TROY DAILY BULLETIN, December 6, 1841.

TROY DAILY HERALD, October 24, 1842.

THE AQUARIAN, 1843.

THE TROY TEMPERANCE MIRROR, 1843.

THE TROY DAILY POST, a penny paper, October 1, 1843. *Rensselaer County Post*, 1846.

THE FAMILY JOURNAL, 1844; *The New York Family Journal*, 1848; *The Troy Family Journal*, 1851.

THE TROJAN, weekly, 1845.

THE TROY DAILY TELEGRAPH, 1846.

THE RENSSELAER COUNTY TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE, 1846.

THE TROY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, March 28, 1848.

THE OLD SETTLER, monthly, January 16, 1851.

THE UNIQUE, semi-monthly, June 12, 1851.

THE TROY DAILY TIMES began its long period of publication on Wednesday afternoon, June 25, 1851. The office was at No. 5 Cannon Place. John M. Francis and R. D. Thompson were the proprietors. Single copies of the paper were sold at two cents. There was no late telegraphic news in the first day's issue. A half column of dispatches "by the Morse line" was published in the second number. Those in the third number were received "by the O'Rielly line." On and after January 8, 1853, the paper was published, upstairs, in the building on the southeast corner of Second and Albany (Broadway) streets; on and after November 2, 1853, upstairs, in the building, Nos. 221 and 223 River Street; on and after May 10, 1854, in the building No. 208 River Street; on and after April 26, 1862, in the building No. 211 River Street; and on and after Monday, April 29, 1872, in the Times Building, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Third Street. On January 31, 1854, John M. Francis became proprietor of the paper. He and Henry O'R. Tucker formed their partnership, September 12, 1863. On February 10, 1866, it was named in the paper as that of John

TRON, N. S. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 7, 1885

502 110

REAL ESTATE.
J. H. WYNALOFF & CO.
BROKERS
WASH AND Mrs. SPENCER
AND ALL OTHERS ARE
DEVELOPERS OF THE GREAT WESTERN
CATTLE COMPANY'S LANDS IN THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORY.
See our office for full particulars.

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Ably edited, clearly printed, and largely circulated, The *Troy Daily Times* justly deserves its wide popularity.

The Troy Daily Press.

VOL. XXIII.
TROY CASH BAZAAR
SPECIAL BARGAINS
MEAN OF FREAR'S
Fifty-Three Departments
MONDAY, NOV. 10TH
AND
CONTINUING FOR 15 DAYS
WM. H. FREAR
ALL NEW GOODS
REMEMBER
THIS
GRAND BARGAIN SALE
FIFTEEN DAYS
NOV. 10TH TO 26TH
INCLUSIVE.
WM. H. FREAR
Troy Cash Bazaar.

The Troy Daily Press
 Published for a term of years at No. 226 River Street, by the City of Troy, N. Y.

GROCERIES
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J. J. ALDEN & SON,
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LITTLEFIELD
TERROR TO BUGS

JOHN L. THOMPSON & CO.
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 ALEX. LAGER, etc.
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MALTSERS.

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 WHISKIES,
 100 River Street
MCSHEEHAN
 Wines, Brandies, Cigars,
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 JOHN H. TUPPER
COAL!
 100 RIVER STREET,
 W. V. CLEARY,
COAL!
 FITZGERALD & FISKE
 Coal Merchants.

THE ARGUMENTS ABOUT
 Frederick H. Winslow,
 of New York, versus Dr. J. B. Winslow & Co.,
 of Troy, N. Y.



BABY HUMORS
 Infantile and Birth Humors Speedily Cured
 By Cuticura.

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 OR SKIN CANCER.

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 Albany Cuticura and Cuticura Ointment
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 REAL ESTATE BROKERS
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 STEPHENS
 CITIZENS LINE

TROY TONER FORK
 TROY ACADEMY
 C. EDWARD LOTH,
 ARCHITECT,
 100 Congress Bldg.,
 Troy, N. Y.

LA RUCHE CANADIENNE, 1851.
 OUR PAPER, January, 1853.
 THE TROY DAILY DEMOCRAT, October 24, 1854.
 THE TROY DAILY TRAVELLER, 1854; succeeded the *Troy Daily Post*.
 TROY AMERICAN, 1857.
 FISK'S FAMILY JOURNAL, 1858.

THE DAILY ARENA, Oct. 18, 1859.
 TROY DAILY EXPRESS, 1859.
 THE TROY MORNING NEWS, April, 1860.
 L'AIGLE CANADIEN, 1860.
 TROY DAILY UNION, May 18, 1861.
 TROY CITY DEMOCRAT, June 28, 1862.

THE TROY DAILY PRESS, the popular Democratic journal of recent years, had its first publication on Saturday afternoon, August 8, 1863, at No. 209 River Street; A. S. Pease, publisher. W. S. Hawley, on June 18, 1866, became proprietor of the paper, which he published until March 2, 1867, at No. 219 River Street.

The publication of the new series of *The Troy Daily Press* was begun on Monday, October 28, 1867, at Nos. 231 and 233 River Street, by William S. and Edwin P. Hawley under the name of the Hawley Brothers. Edwin P. Hawley, on November 7, 1868, again became proprietor of the paper. He and Jerome B. Parmenter, on November 23, 1868, formed the firm of Hawley & Parmenter, and they continued the publication of the daily and weekly paper until they were succeeded on May 17, 1869, by the firm of Parmenter & Clark; Jerome B. Parmenter and Charles C. Clark. On the death of the latter, Jerome B. Parmenter, on February 15, 1873, came into possession of the paper. He continued its publication until he and George E. Eaton, on April 2, 1883, became associated as its proprietors. On May 26, 1884, The Troy Press Company was incorporated, and since that date the publication of the paper has been under its control. After November 24, 1867, the paper was printed in the building, Nos. 208 and 210 River Street, and after May 3, 1879, at No. 225 River Street.

The Weekly was first issued on August 8, 1863.

The officers of The Troy Press Company are Edward Murphy, jr., president; John J. Cassin, vice president; Frank P. Harder, treasurer; and George E. Eaton, secretary. The *Troy Daily Press*, besides being a prominent Democratic organ in

the city and state, daily presents its numerous readers with many well-edited columns of telegraphic, local, and general news.

TROY NEWS, Sunday, August 21, 1864. It was the first Sunday newspaper printed in Troy.

THE SATURDAY EVENING HERALD, 1866.

THE TROY NORTHERN BUDGET was first issued as a Sunday paper, on Sunday, March 24, 1867, under the name of the *Northern Budget*, by Charles L. Mac Arthur, at No. 245 River Street. On February 2, 1868, its publication was continued at No. 233 River Street, where, on March 8, that year, the paper was enlarged and entitled *The Troy Northern Budget*. On and after February 7, 1869, it was printed at No. 1 First Street; and on after June 12, 1871, at No. 14 Third Street; and on and after October 18, 1875, at No. 16 Third Street. On March 29, 1875, Arthur Mac Arthur became associated with his father in the publication of the paper, under the firm name of C. L. Mac Arthur & Son. The *Budget* commends itself to its many readers with a great variety of contents; interesting stories, select poetry, theatrical information, local and general news, telegraphic intelligence, and pertinent editorials.

SUNDAY HERALD, November 11, 1867.

THE PUBLIC SPIRIT, a monthly, 1867.

SATURDAY BULLETIN, 1870.

SUNDAY TELEGRAM, November, 1870.

TROY VOLKSFREUND, German, weekly, April 13, 1872.

L'AVENIR NATIONAL, weekly, 1873.

FREIE DEUTSCHE PRESSE, Decem-
ber 30, 1876, by August Hillebrandt.
The present office of the paper is on
the third floor of the building, No. 125
Church Street, between Congress and
State streets. Issued on Saturdays.

[illegible]

on and after April 24, 1882, at No. 314 River Street. The officers of the company are W. J. Tyner, president; Charles G. Sherman, secretary; and Cornelius Mackey, treasurer. George H. McNamara, business manager. The paper is independent in politics and has a large circulation.

LIGHT AND LIFE, a quarterly, was first issued in October, 1877, under the name of *The Messenger*, by the Rev. N. B. Remick, of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, editor and proprietor. In June, 1878, it was published under its present name. The paper is devoted to general church literature, and contains much interesting matter relating to the city, and to the church of which the editor is pastor.

SATURDAY JOURNAL, 1879.

TROY MORNING TELEGRAM, is a continued publication of the *Troy Daily Whig*, first issued on Tuesday evening, July 1, 1834. In 1840, the *Whig* became a morning paper. As the *Troy Morning Whig*, its last issue was on Saturday, August 28, 1880. On Monday, August 30, 1880, the *Troy Morning Telegram and Whig* was first published by the Troy Telegram Company, in the Hall Building. On Monday, April 17, 1882, the paper was purchased by C. L. Mac Arthur

& Son, (Arthur Mac Arthur), who continued to publish it at No. 303 River Street. On Thursday, May 25, 1882, its name was changed to that of *The Troy Daily Telegram*. Since that date, C. L. Mac Arthur & Son have published it at No. 16 Third Street. It is the only morning daily published in Troy. It has obtained a marked popularity not only as a Republican paper but also as a well-conducted journal.

MONTHLY BULLETIN of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association. First issued, March, 1881.

TROY COLLAR, SHIRT, AND LAUNDRY JOURNAL, July, 1882, by Pratt & Clinton, (John P. Pratt and DeWitt Clinton); December, 1882, by the Journal Publishing Company; May, 1883, by Clinton & Dickerman; December 9, 1884, by L. H. Dickerman; office, room 19 Keenan Building. The *Journal* has obtained no little distinction as a trade publication.

THE POLYTECHNIC, February 16, 1885, published monthly, but not in July and August. Admirably edited by students of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, this college-monthly now takes high rank with its contemporaries.

HIGH SCHOOL RECORD, April 17, 1885, by scholars of the Troy High School. First a semi-monthly, now a monthly.

TROY NEWS, daily, 1885.

LA PATRIE, July 24, 1885, by J. M. Authier. Issued Fridays. Office No. 125 Church Street.

TROY SUNDAY NEWS, Sunday, August 23, 1885.

TROY MORNING HERALD, October 12, 1885.

THE HERALD, daily, November 13, 1885.

CATHOLIC WEEKLY, first issued February 27, 1886, by Reynolds, Thompson, & Co. Office on the second floor of the building, on the northwest corner of River Street and Broadway. The paper has a large circulation and is published on Saturdays.

THE CLARION, first published on May 8, 1886, by the Co-operative Board of Knights of Labor of District LXVIII. Issued on Saturdays. Office in Stephens' Hall, No. 134 River Street. The paper is devoted to the interests of the Knights of Labor and explicitly expresses the principles of the organization.

SATURDAY OBSERVER, July 3, 1886, published by Michael F. Collins, at Nos. 303 and 305 River Street, is neutral in politics.

The newspapers and periodicals now published in Troy are nineteen: *The Troy Daily Times*; *The Troy Weekly Times*; *The Troy Daily Press*; *The Troy Weekly Press*; *The Troy Northern Budget*, (weekly, on Sunday); *The Troy Observer*, (weekly, on Sunday); *Evening Standard*, (daily); *The Troy Daily Telegram*; *The Troy Weekly Telegram*; *Freie Deutsche Presse*, (weekly, on Saturday); *La Patrie*, (weekly, on Friday); *Catholic Weekly*, (on Saturday); *The Clarion*, (weekly, on Saturday); *Saturday Observer*; *Troy Collar, Shirt, and Laundry Journal*, (monthly); *Light and Life*, (quarterly); *Monthly Bulletin*; *The Polytechnic*, (monthly); and the *High School Record*, (monthly).

Northern News Company, The, Nos. 12 and 14 Third Street, was established in Troy in the spring of 1872. Stephen F. Hoyt, manager and treasurer since 1872, wholesale agent of publishers of newspapers, periodicals, and books; also, dealer in stationery.

North Greenbush, a town in Rensselaer County, was erected February 23, 1855. Bath-on-the-Hudson is in the town. See (BATH-ON-THE-HUDSON.) Wynantskill and Defreestville (Blooming Grove) are small villages. The Forbes manor-house, north of Bath, was built about the year 1839, by William P. Van Rensselaer. In August, 1850, the property was purchased by Paul S. Forbes of New York City for \$62,500.

Population of the town: 1855, 1,812; 1860, 2,170; 1865, 2,575; 1870, 3,058; 1875, 3,940; 1880, 4,132.

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of,—Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 287 River Street.

TROJAN LODGE, No. 27. Chartered November 11, 1839. Meets on Monday evenings in Odd Fellows' Hall.

RENSSELAER LODGE, No. 53. Charter granted, June 1, 1841. Meets on Wednesday evenings in Odd Fellows' Hall.

RENSSELAER DEGREE LODGE, No. 7. Organized, November 4, 1841. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

ATHENIAN LODGE, No. 96. Chartered, January 19, 1847. Meets on Tuesday evenings in Odd Fellows' Hall.

RHEIN LODGE, No. 248, (German). Organized, August 18, 1870. Meets on Wednesday evenings in Druids' Hall, No. 197 River Street.

TROY ENCAMPMENT, No. 3. Organized December 25, 1839. Chartered, December 6, 1841. Meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

CANTON LEO, No. 8. Patriarchs' Militant. Chartered, December 31,

1885. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at No. 279 River Street.

AUGUSTA REBECCA DEGREE LODGE, No. 36. Chartered, March 20, 1872. Meets on the third Wednesday evenings in each month in Druids' Hall, No. 197 River Street.

TROY UNION REBECCA DEGREE LODGE, No. 50. Chartered, February 25, 1874. Meets on the first and third Friday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

FUNERAL AID ASSOCIATION. Organized, June 21, 1868. Meets on second Monday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Oil, Linseed.—A. B. & L. H. Gibbs, manufacturers of linseed oil. Office, No. 377 River Street; manufactory, Green Island. Firm formed, May 1, 1865.

Omnibus Line, Oakwood Avenue, runs daily from the intersection of River and Congress streets to the upper gate of Oakwood Cemetery.

Opera Houses.—(See GRISWOLD OPERA HOUSE, and RAND'S OPERA HOUSE.)

Optical Goods.—Francis Roarke, Times Building. (See ADDENDA.)

Orangemen.—Orange Hall, No. 9 First Street.

THE TROY TRUE BLUE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 31. Organized, October 17, 1871. Meets on the second Monday evenings of each month in Orange Hall.

MOUNT HOREB DISTRICT, L. O. L., No. 11. Organized, June 15,

1873. Meets quarterly in January, April, July, and October, in Orange Hall.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, L. O. L., No. 61. Organized, June 12, 1873. Meets on the first Monday evenings of each month in Orange Hall.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, L. O. L., No. 129. Organized, February 24, 1876. Meets on the third Monday evening of each month in Orange Hall.

Pafraets Dael, a Dutch name, figuratively meaning a lazy man's paradise. Officers: C. W. Tillinghast, 2d, president; E. Courtland Gale, vice-president; A. W. Harrington, jr., treasurer; E. S. Van Zile, secretary; J. H. Harrington, Willard F. Gay, Francis N. Mann, S. Alexander Orr, G. B. Pattison, and William C. Buell, managers.

Club room on the second floor of the building, No. 270 River Street.



WM. CONNOR'S PAINT WORKS.

GOLGOTHA ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY, No. 9. Organized, August 30, 1878. Meets on the fourth Monday evening of each month in Orange Hall.

THE ORANGE FUNERAL AID ASSOCIATION meets quarterly in Orange Hall.

Pafraets Dael Club.—Incorporated, January 9, 1886. The club takes its name from the geographical designation of that part of Rensselaerswyck which included the site of Troy in 1631.

Paints.—

WILLIAM CONNORS, manufacturer of American Seal white lead and ready-mixed paints, Nos. 171 and 173 Hill Street, and Nos. 135 and 137 Ida Street. The use of paint is common to all peoples. Its manufacture is accomplished by innumerable processes, simple and complex. The paints for the preservation of wood, tin, iron, and other material are mostly made by machinery and require careful superintendence to perfect the durability of their color and adhesiveness. This important branch of the

business has become a prominent industry of the city. The paint and color works of William Connors, on the south side of Hill Street, were erected in 1878. The frontage of the main brick building is fifty-five feet with a side depth, including the wing, of one hundred and eighteen feet. The American Seal, a ready-mixed paint, sustains its high reputation wherever it has been used. It is a linseed oil paint, durable and elastic, prepared for immediate use and is easily applied. It is sold in quantities, from a pint to a barrel, of any desired color. It is an excellent dressing for all kinds of iron, tin, stone, brick, plaster, and wood work. This popular paint is tightly sealed in tin cans from which it may readily be applied to surfaces exposed to the injurious effects of air and water. The experience of the enterprising proprietor of the Troy paint and color works, William Connors, as a manufacturer of paint, covers a period of more than a score of years. He is also a dealer in English and American white lead, dry or in oil.

Paper-Box Manufacturers—

HUGHES & SIMPSON, manufacturers of all kinds of paper-boxes, northwest corner of River and Hoosick streets. George Hughes engaged in the business in Troy, in December, 1872, at No. 7 Bridge Avenue. In 1874, he and E. W. Simpson entered into partnership, under the name of Hughes & Simpson, at Nos. 5 and 7 Union Building, Sixth Street. In 1878, they occupied a part of the building, Nos. 9 and 11 Sixth street, whence they moved on May 1, 1885, to their present manufactory, which they had purchased of Phillips & Clark, stove manufacturers. The firm not only extensively makes paper-boxes for collar, cuff and shirt manu-

facturers, but also for druggists, jewelers, milliners, and other tradesmen.

Paper-Company, Troy, No. 373 River Street. (See ADDENDA.)

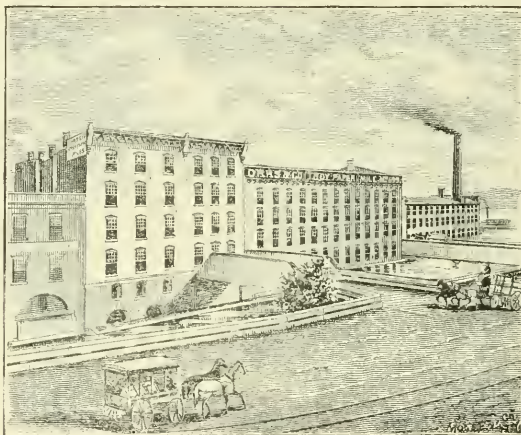
Paper-Hangings.—(See WALL-PAPER.)

Paper-Manufacturers.—The first mill in Northern New York in which paper was made was erected on the Poesten Kill, in 1792. It was built by Mahlon Taylor, "near his dwelling-house," and was supplied with water by the same flume as his saw-mill and new grist-mill. On December 29, that year, Charles R. and George Webster, printers in Albany, Ashbel Seymour and Perely Ensign, paper-makers, of the city of Hartford, Conn., purchased the property for £400. To supply the mill with rags, they appealed in the newspapers to the people of the village and the adjoining country, to save rags for which they would pay at the mill three pence per pound for white, blue brown and check rags, and a proportionate price for other kinds. About the beginning of the century, a second paper-mill was built on the Wynants Kill, immediately east of the House of Industry, where now is the Gold Leaf Paper-Mill, on Campbell's Highway.

ORRS & CO., wall, book, and printing paper-manufacturers, No. 699 River Street. The senior proprietor of the large mills, near the state dam, William Orr, in 1826, entered the employ of William T. Smith, furniture manufacturer, on the northeast corner of River and State streets. Some years afterward, the latter formed a partnership with Joseph Howland, and they were for a time proprietors of the paper-mill on the Wynants

Kill, near the House of Industry. William Orr, with his brother, Alexander, in 1837, under the firm name of A. & W. Orr, engaged in the printing of paper-hangings or wall-paper, at No. 76 Congress Street. In 1839, they continued the business at No. 265 River street. The first machinery ever used to print paper by cylinders, on which the designs or patterns for paper hangings were engraved or disposed, William Orr claims was

thousand rolls of wall-paper, each nine yards in length, in three colors. Previous to the construction of the ingenious invention, not more than one hundred rolls, in one color, from designs on flat blocks, could be printed in a day, by the same number of persons attending the invaluable machine. It substituted the labor of thirty men. Unpatented by the inventor, the cylinder press was subsequently improved by different persons, who at once



ORRS & CO'S PAPER MILLS.

invented and constructed by him in this city. Three pattern-bearing cylinders, six inches in diameter, horizontally revolved at equal distances against another horizontal revolving cylinder, thirty-six inches in diameter, carrying the paper receiving the impressions. The different decorative liquids were spread over the patterns by rollers taking the colors from shallow basins. The press printed, during the working hours of a day, a

protected their improvements by patents. All the world-renowned, cylindrical printing presses of recent years represent, in part, the original features of the mechanism of the paper-hanging pattern press used by William Orr, nearly a half century ago. He also claims that he was the first paper-maker in the United States to manufacture merchantable printing paper with wood fiber in it. In 1854, at the Troy Paper Mill, he made paper,

in the composition of which there were one-fourth bass-wood fiber, and three-fourths rags. He also claims to have invented and used the wood heads, with tube and rod, to protect paper when transported in rolls. In 1847, William O. Cunningham became a member of the firm, which then took the name of A. & W. Orr & Co. In 1854, the Troy Paper Mill, at the state dam, was erected by the firm. In 1859, the firm vacated No. 265 River Street, and located its office in the paper-mill. In 1868, Alexander M. Orr was admitted a member of the firm. On December 24, that year, Alexander Orr died. In 1869, the other partners formed the firm of Orrs & Co. Frederick W. Orr became a member of it in 1870. S. Alexander Orr, son of William Orr, was admitted a partner, February 1, 1885. The buildings embrace the Troy Paper-Mill, the Mount Vernon Mill, the Boiler House, and a range of storage houses; the first three fronting on the hydraulic canal. The New York city office is at No. 132 Nassau street.

R. T. SMART, manufacturer of straw wrapping-paper, Troy City and Gold Leaf Paper-Mills, Campbell's Highway, near Rensselaer County Alms House. The site of the Gold Leaf Paper-Mill was early in the century occupied by a mill in which paper was made. It was once the property of David Buel, afterward that of Joseph T. and Thomas Howland. On April 29, 1853, Joseph Smart, of South Hempstead, Queen's County, the father of R. T. Smart, leased it for five years, and manufactured paper there. On August 1, 1858, Joseph W. and Andrew J. Smart purchased the paper-mill property. The flour-mill of Jonathan Richardson, on the site of the Troy City Paper-Mill, was purchased by R. T. Smart, December 2, 1858, who also bought the Gold Leaf Mill property, Febru-

ary 23, 1875. From 1868 to 1873, D. D. Tompkins owned the Troy City Paper-Mill property, which, in 1873, R. T. Smart purchased. The latter, now the proprietor of the two paper-mills on the Wynants Kill, extensively manufactures an excellent quality of straw wrapping-paper.

MANNING & PECKHAM (John A. Manning and Reuben Peckham), manilla paper-makers, Mount Ida Mills, foot of Cypress Street, near Ida Falls. The senior member of the firm, Reuben Peckham, in 1836, with John G. Buswell, formed the firm of Buswell & Peckham, stove manufacturers, which was dissolved in 1841. On his return from New York City, he purchased, April 1, 1850, the interest of Alvin Williams, a member of the firm of Manning & Howland, (William H. Manning, Gardner Howland, and Alvin Williams,) which, in 1846, erected the Mount Ida Mill, and there began the manufacture of manilla paper. On Reuben Peckham's admission to the firm, it took the name of Manning, Peckham, & Howland. On the death of William H. Manning, in 1855, the business was conducted under the same name until the firm's dissolution, in 1857. Since April 1, 1857, the business has been conducted by Manning & Peckham.

MANNING & PAINE, (John A. Manning and E. Warren Paine), manilla paper manufacturers, Olympus Mills, No. 661 River Street. Firm formed in 1866.

JOHN A. MANNING, manilla paper manufacturer, Chrystal Palace Mill, No. 663 River Street. He occupied the mill in 1883.

Parks.—

SEMINARY PARK, comprising lots 116, 117, and 118, bounded, as then delineated on a map of Troy, by

Second and Congress streets, on the west by an alley and south by lot 115, was conveyed by Jacob D. Van der Heyden to the trustees of the village of Troy, May 10, 1796, "for the use of a public square and also for the purpose of erecting a public school-house or academy, if it shall at any time be judged proper by the inhabitants of said village." In 1802, the village trustees expended \$300 on the plat in leveling, fencing, planting trees, and making walks. On July 18, 1834, the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church conveyed to the city two lots, 87 and 88, and a part of lot 86, at the west end of the plat, "to be kept open and unoccupied by any building," and to "be enclosed as a public park." (See FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.)

WASHINGTON PARK, between Second, Third, and Washington streets, and Washington Place, was set apart, March 30, 1840, and called Washington Park," devoted to the purpose of a private, ornamental park for the use and recreation of the owners of lots fronting upon the said park."

BEMAN PARK, a plat of about six acres, between Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Jacob streets, and People's Avenue, was given to the city by John Sherry and Sarah L., his wife, on October 1, 1878, for a public park. From the fountain space, the highest elevation of the plat, there is an extensive prospect of the city and the surrounding landscape.

Patents.—

GEORGE A. MOSHER, solicitor of American and foreign patents, and counsellor in patent causes, No. 17 First Street. In recent years, the protection of inventions by patents has been accomplished, not so much for speculative purposes as for the projection of new businesses and the en-

largement of older industries by lawful methods of competition, sustained by peculiar machinery and different processes of manufacture. Troy, as a noted center of manufacture, yearly originates a large number of valuable inventions to be used in her mills, factories, and workshops for a cheaper production of the goods and articles augmenting her industrial fame. To secure a patent, it is necessary to employ a well-informed solicitor to prepare accurate specifications and to direct the delineation of proper drawings. From two weeks to six months time is needed to obtain a patent. George A. Mosher, since 1882, has wholly devoted his attention in securing patents for the large number of inventors employing him.

Petersburgh, a town in Rensselaer County, was erected, March 18, 1791. The village of North Petersburgh is about twenty-seven miles east of Troy. It is a station on the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western, Lebanon Springs, and Troy & Boston railroads. Population is about 300. A church, two taverns, and a store are in the place. South Petersburgh contains three churches, several hotels, and six stores, and a number of manufactories. Population about 300. Stillman village is west of South Petersburgh.

Population of the town: 1810, 2,039; 1815, 1,761; 1820, 2,248; 1825, 2,088; 1830, 2,041; 1835, 1,950; 1840, 1,901; 1845, 1,876; 1850, 1,908; 1855, 1,663; 1860, 1,698; 1865, 1,670; 1870, 1,732; 1875, 1,718; 1880, 1,785.

Photographers.—

HARDY & VAN ARNAM, (George R. Hardy and John M. Van Arnem), photographers, No. 390 River Street, between Bridge Avenue and Jacob Street.

JAMES IRVING, photographer, No. 13 Second Street, engaged in the business in 1844.

JAMES LLOYD, photographer, No. 44 Third Street. (See ADDENDA.)

ZEPH. F. MAGILL, photographer, Keenan Building, northwest corner of Broadway and Third Street.

JAMES D. SCHRODER, photographer, Nos. 306 and 308 River Street, east side, between Fulton and Grand Division streets.

Pianos and Organs.—It is likely that Joshua Thurston, from London, Eng., who began manufacturing pianos in Troy in 1819, was the first person to engage in the business in the state of New York. In May, that year, he informed the citizens of Troy and Albany that he had "on hand a grand, three-stringed, cabinet piano forte," which he should offer for sale as soon as finished. In July following, he advertised a "grand cabinet piano forte, with drum accompaniment," for sale, at Union Hall. "The amateurs of music and friends of home manufacture," he announced, "are respectfully invited to call and inspect his six octave, grand cabinet piano forte, which he assures them is equal to the best that has been imported, in touch, tone, appearance, and for strength and standing in tune superior to all."

CLUETT & SONS, dealers in pianos, organs, and music, No. 265 River Street. This well-known music house was founded in 1854 by William Cluett, the senior member of the firm. On the association of his son, J. W. A. Cluett, with him in the business, in 1857, the firm took the name of Cluett & Son. On the withdrawal of J. W. A. Cluett to engage in the manufacture of collars and cuffs, in 1863, Edmund and Frederick H. Cluett

became partners of their father, under the name of Cluett & Sons. N. L. Weatherby became a member of the firm in 1877. For more than a quarter of a century the Cluetts have, as agents, represented the excellent Chickering and Steinway pianos and the Estey Organs, and in later years, the popular Weber, Fischer, and Lindeman pianos, and the Wilcox & White organs. Pianos are now deemed a necessary part of household furniture, and this long-established house annually sells from one to two thousand pianos and organs in Northern New York, Western Massachusetts, and in the state of Vermont. The branch establishments of the firm are at No. 49 State Street, Albany; No. 129 Warren Street, Hudson; Harris' Block, Fort Edward; England's Block, Pittsfield, Mass; and Merchant's Row, Rutland, Vt. The firm occupied its Temple of Music in 1875, where in its spacious salesrooms are to be found a large selection of the different pianos and organs so popular with the public.

Pittstown, a town in Rensselaer County, was erected March 7, 1788, by the "act for dividing the counties of this state into towns." The town embraces a great part of the territory of the Pittstown patent, granted by George III., July 23, 1761. The tract of land was named Pittstown in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Johnsonville, so named by William Johnson, a miller, at the Lick, as its site was first called, a station on the Troy and Boston, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western, and the Greenwich and Johnsonville railroads, seventeen miles from Troy, had a population of 397 in 1880. In it are three churches, two hotels, six stores, and an axe factory. Valley Falls, population, in 1880, 782, fourteen miles from Troy, is a station on the



CLUETT & SONS' MUSIC HOUSE.

Troy and Boston, and the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western railroads. A church, several factories, mills, hotels, and stores, and about 125 dwellings are in it. Tomhannock, thirteen miles northeast of Troy, embraces two churches, a hotel, several stores and mills, and about fifty other buildings. Raymertown, ten miles from Troy, contains a church, a hotel, several stores and mills, and about fifty dwellings. Boyntonville, two churches, two hotels, several stores, and about thirty-five other buildings. Pittstown Corners, three churches, three stores, and about thirty-five buildings. North Pittstown, a church and about twenty other buildings. East Pittstown, a church; and Cooksborough, a church.

Population of the town: 1790, 2,447; 1800, 3,483; 1810, 3,692; 1815, 3,708; 1820, 3,772; 1825, 3,746; 1830, 3,702; 1835, 3,919; 1840, 3,784; 1845, 3,628; 1850, 3,732; 1855, 3,602; 1860, 3,826; 1865, 3,831; 1870, 4,093; 1875, 3,967; 1880, 4,136.

Pleasure Island, in the Hudson, between Troy and Albany, was opened as a summer resort, on Sunday, July 2, 1882. Area. 21 acres. The boats plying between the two cities land passengers on the island.

Plumbing and Gas-fitting.—

WILLIAM FERGUSON, plumber and gas-fitter, Nos. 359 and 361 Fulton street. (See ADDENDA.)

Poestenkill, a town in Rensselaer County, erected March 2, 1848. The village of Poestenkill has about 350 inhabitants, and contains two churches, three hotels, three stores, and about fifty other buildings. East Poestenkill contains two churches, a hotel, and several stores. Barber-

ville and Ives' Corners are small collections of houses.

Population: 1850, 2,092; 1855, 1,878; 1860, 1,833; 1865, 1,952; 1870, 1,769; 1875, 1,727; 1880, 1,765.

Police.—The police force of the city is under the control of four police commissioners, elected by the common council, two from each of the two principal political parties. They each receive annual salaries of \$1,000. The present police force went on duty March 21, 1885. It now numbers one superintendent, three captains, ten sergeants, eighty patrolmen, six supernumeraries, four station-house keepers, two surgeons, one chief detective, and three subordinate detectives. The city is divided into three precincts, with a station-house in each, containing quarters for the policemen, cells for prisoners, and apartments for homeless people. Each precinct has a captain of police, three sergeants, and a number of patrolmen. The first precinct station-house is on the south side of Adams Street, between First and Second streets; the second is on the north side of State Street, between Second and Third streets; the third is on the east side of North Second Street, between Hoosick and Vanderheyden streets. The police court sits daily at 9 A. M., in the second precinct station house. The offices of the police commissioners and superintendent of police are in rooms 16 and 17 in the city-hall.

Population of Troy.—Emigrants began to settle on the site of Troy in 1786. The village was incorporated, March 25, 1794; the city, April 12, 1816. The population of 1795 and 1800 is estimated. That of the wards was not taken until 1825,

1795, 450; 1800, 1,200; 1805, 2,255; 1810, 3,395; 1815, 4,254; 1820,

5,264; 1825, 7,859; 1830, 11,551; 1835, 16,959; 1840, 19,334; 1845, 21,709; 1850, 28,785; 1855, 33,269; 1860, 39,235; 1865, 39,293; 1870, 44,533; 1875, 48,964; 1880, 56,747,

Pork Packers and Provision Dealers.—The business of pork packing, and the shipment of dressed beef, was an important industry of the village of Troy in the last century. In 1798, nearly three thousand cattle were slaughtered for the markets of New York City and elsewhere.

CHARLES WARNER & Co., (Ebenezer Warner and Charles Smith,) pork packers and provision dealers, Nos. 323 and 325 River Street. The business was begun by Ebenezer Warner, about the year 1838, on whose death, in 1849, the firm of Charles Warner & Co., (Ebenezer and Lucius Warner), was formed. Lucius Warner died in 1856. Charles Smith became a partner in August, 1867. The building No. 323 River Street, was first occupied by the firm in 1853.

ALBERT DE FREEST, wholesale and retail dealer in pork and lard; also, groceries and provisions; northwest corner of Congress and Fourth streets. Established 1854.

Post-office, first floor of the Masonic Temple, west side of Third Street, between Fulton Street and Broadway. Before the establishment of a post-office in Lansingburgh, in 1792, the inhabitants of Troy received letters through the Albany office. They were brought usually to the village weekly by the post-riders carrying newspapers to subscribers along the routes. When Lansingburgh became a post-town, letters for people in Troy, were sent there and were obtained commonly on the arrival of the mails by some delegated

carrier who delivered them to the persons to whom they were addressed. In 1796, Nathan Williams, a law-student, fitting himself for admission to the bar, in the office of John Woodworth, surrogate of Rensselaer County, was appointed post-master at Troy. Tradition says that the first post-office was in John Woodworth's law office. While David Buel was post-master, the post-office was in his store, No. 225 River Street. During the incumbency of Samuel Gale, the post-office was in a small back room of the renovated building, No. 163 River Street, now the drug-house of John L. Thompson Sons, & Co., on the west side of River Street, between Congress and State Streets. When William Pierce, a well-known hotel-keeper and stage-proprietor, was made post-master, he located the office in the building then known as No. 173 River, between Congress and State streets, and in 1830 moved it to the building, No. 6 State Street, south side, on the east corner of the alley, between River and First streets. George R. Davis, May, 1846, moved the post-office from State Street to the Athenæum Building, on the east side of First Street, between River and State streets. The recent post-master, Gilbert Robinson, jr., moved the office to the Masonic Temple, on Saturday, April 22, 1882. The present free delivery system was inaugurated in Troy in 1864, with five carriers. The Troy post-office delivery system includes Lansingburgh and Green Island.

Since the establishment of a post-office in Troy, eighty-nine years ago, nineteen persons have been post-masters by appointment:

Nathan Williams, 1796 to 1797; John Woodworth, 1797 to 1800; David Buel, 1800 to 1804; Ruggles Hubbard, 1804 to 1806; Samuel Gale, 1806 to 1829; William Pierce, 1829 to 1832; Isaac McConihe, December,

1832 to 1842; Charles H. Read, August, 1842 to 1843; George R. Davis, August, 1843 to 1849; Thomas Clowes, 1849 to 1851; William T. Willard, 1851 to 1853; Foster Bosworth, 1853 to 1854; W. W. Whitman, 1854 to 1858; James R. Fonda, Dec. 15, 1858 to Oct. 15, 1861; George T. Blair, Sept. 1861 to 1862; Thomas Clowes, 1862 to April 9, 1866; (J. W. Freeman, Thomas Clowes' bondsman, on the death of the latter, performed his duties until the appointment of his successor); Alonzo Alden, appointed June 1, 1866 to 1874; Gilbert Robertson, jr., appointed February 9, 1874, reappointed, February 18, 1878; reappointed April 4, 1882; term expired, March 16, 1886; Edward Dolan, appointed April 28, 1886, and entered upon his duties May 17.

Presbyterian Churches. —

There are twelve Presbyterian churches in the city, including Westminster Church, within the limits of Lansingburgh.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, east side of First Street, between Congress and Ferry streets. Previous to the year 1793, the people of the village of Troy were at first accustomed to meet on Sundays in the ball-chamber of Ashley's tavern, on the east side of River street, between Congress and Ferry streets, to engage in divine worship. The time of the service was announced by the prolonged blowing of a conch-shell used at the ferry to notify passengers of the crossing of the boat. The exercises, in the absence of a minister, were commonly an opening and closing prayer made by William Frazer, a pious Scotchman, afterward for many years the sexton of the church, two psalms or hymns, lined by Jacob D. Van der Heyden, the patroon, who led the singing, and a selected sermon

read by Dr. Samuel Gale or Colonel Albert Pawling. The congregation, after its organization and previous to the erection of the meeting-house on the southeast corner of First and Congress streets, worshiped in the school-house on the rear of the lot, on the east side of the alley, nearly opposite the yard on the south side of the court-house. Desiring to organize an incorporated Presbyterian congregation, a number of the persons attending these meetings assembled "at the dwelling-house of Stephen Ashley," inn-holder, on December 31, 1791, and there elected, according to law, Jacob D. Van der Heyden, Samuel Gale, Ephraim Morgan, John McChesney, sr., Benjamin Covell, and Benjamin Gorton, "trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of the town of Troy." On August 9, 1792, a number of persons in Lansingburgh "incorporated themselves into a Presbyterian congregation in the same manner, and chose the same number of trustees." On August 31, that year, the members of the two bodies, in the name of the united Presbyterian congregations of Lansingburgh and Troy, subscribed a call given the Rev. Jonas Coe, a graduate of Queen's College (now Rutgers), and a licentiate of the Presbytery of New York, to become their pastor. The trustees of the congregation to collect regularly the contributions of the members were induced, on account of the scarcity of small coin, to put in circulation notes of small denominations. Those of two pence read: "By order of the trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of Troy, I promise to pay the bearer two pence, on demand. B. Gorton, treasurer. August 28th, 1792." About this time, the erection of the wooden meeting-house on the east side of First street, near Congress street, was begun on a plat of ground belonging to Jacob D. Van

der Heyden. For framing and weatherboarding the building, the contractors, Abel House, Robert Powers, Henry and John De Camp, and Benjamin Smith, were to be paid "46 pounds, 13 shillings, York money, in cash; and 93 pounds, 7 shillings, in European and West Indian goods, at the retail prices in Troy." At a meeting of the members of the congregation, on November 26, 1792, it was resolved that,

"Whereas the inhabitants of the town have begun and partly completed a church-building, but by reason of the almost infant settlement, and a variety of other public expenses, which must necessarily attend a newly settled town, they find it burdensome for them to carry their wishes into effect without calling in the aid of their friends and fellow Christians, we therefore, the trustees of said congregation, * * * * hereby appoint Jacob D. Van der Heyden to present our memorial to all whom he shall think proper, requesting their aid and assistance in the completion of the above undertaking."

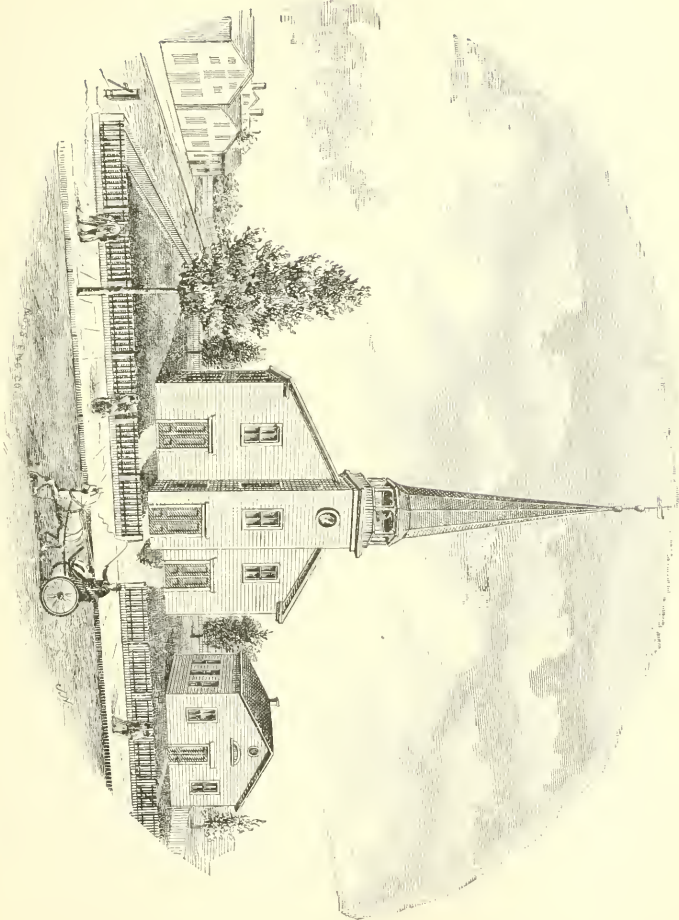
In the spring of 1793, the flooring was laid, temporary staging erected, and boards supported by blocks for seats were arranged in the plainly constructed building. The Rev. Jonas Coe, who had been preaching to the congregation for some time after accepting the call, was ordained and installed in the meeting-house, on Tuesday, June 25, that year, by the Presbytery of Albany. "On the occasion, the Rev. John McDonald presided, and delivered a solemn and pathetic discourse from the address of Paul to the elders of Ephesus, Acts 20 : 28. The Rev. Simon Hoscic gave the charge to the newly ordained minister, and the Rev. Aaron Condict addressed the people. All was conducted with propriety and dignity becoming the solemnity of the occasion."

A vault was constructed under the church, and the remains of Dirk Van der Heyden and wife, the parents of Jacob D. Van der Heyden, were taken from their graves in the burial ground near the homestead, and deposited there.

On August 8, that year, at a meeting of the congregation, Jacob D. Van der Heyden and Timothy Hutton, sr., were elected elders, and Philip Heardt, deacon. On December 16, the same year, in Troy, the session of the united congregations of Lansingburgh and Troy convened for the first time. It was then resolved that the session should alternately meet "in the towns of Troy and Lansingburgh." It was further resolved that the sacrament of the Lord's supper should be administered twice annually; "for the first time in the town of Troy, on the third Sabbath of March," 1794, "and in the town of Lansingburgh, on the third Sabbath of July following; and afterward every six months in each town alternately." "A selection of tunes was directed to be made for the use of the congregations, with which they were best acquainted; and no others to be sung in public worship until it should be deemed necessary to make a new addition."

On June 1, 1795, Jacob D. Van der Heyden, in consideration of five shillings money of the state of New York received by him, conveyed sixteen lots to "the trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation in the town of Troy," including the lots numbered 86, 87, and 88, bounded northerly by Congress Street, westerly by First Street, easterly by an alley, twenty feet wide, and southerly by lot 85; each lot 50 by 130 feet, "being the ground on which the meeting-house" stood. The Rev. Jonas Coe having accepted, in January, 1804, the call of the congregation in Troy to devote the whole of his time to it, and the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN MEETING-HOUSE.



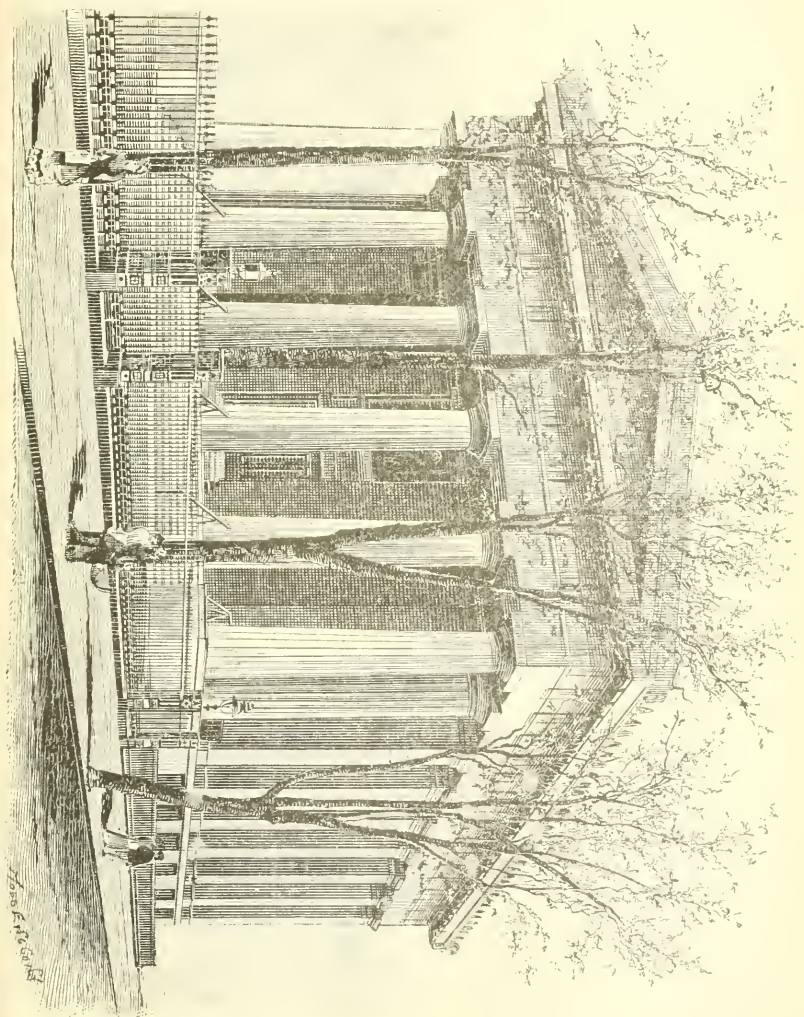
Presbytery having dissolved the relations existing between the united congregations, and declared him the pastor of the former only, the Rev. Jonas Coe continued his ministerial labors in Troy until his death in 1822.

In 1815, a subscription was circulated and \$450 were collected "to purchase a suitable bell to be hung in the steeple" of the meeting-house, a white-painted structure, 60 by 40 feet. The sittings were the old-style box-pews. The elevated pulpit, overhung by a canopy, surmounted with the figure of a dove, was reached by a narrow flight of winding, balustraded steps. Below and in front of it was the desk of the clerk, who lined the psalms and hymns, and led the singing. Previous to the heating of the building by stoves, hot bricks and foot-stoves were carried to the church in severely cold weather to warm the feet of aged people and delicate women attending the services. Not unfrequently the coldness of the building compelled the Rev. Jonas Coe to preach in his great cloak, with his hands incased in knitted gloves. In 1803, the introduction of a stove to heat the building caused considerable discussion, and some of the members withdrew from the congregation. Afterward two box-stoves made the building more comfortable in winter. When carpets were placed on the floor of the church for the first time no little dissension was created. The introduction of instrumental music was much opposed, and the bass viol, called "the devil's fiddle," in the choir, was looked upon with contempt by many of the members.

The session-house, on the south side of the meeting-house, was erected in 1819, "to be used as a house of prayer and such other purposes" as the session deemed proper.

In 1834, the congregation desiring a better and larger house of worship,

an agreement was made with the municipal authorities to exchange, by deeds, lots 87 and 88, and a part of lot 86, for lots 85 and 84, next south of lot 86, on which to erect a church. On July 18, that year, the trustees conveyed the three lots to the city, with a reservation respecting lot 86, "so that a small part of said meeting-house so to be erected only shall stand upon said lots with a view that the residue of said lots may forever * * be kept open and unoccupied by any building and * * * be enclosed as a public park and yard in front of the same meeting-house." It was stipulated that the portico of the church should not extend more than 15 feet on lot 86, and the steps not more than seven beyond the portico. A right of way was reserved by the trustees to and from Congress and also to and from First Street; a gate to be on First Street, another on Congress Street and another either on Congress or First Street, west of the alley. The value of the lots obtained from the city was estimated at \$11,000. The erection of the building was begun in the spring of 1835, and on Thursday afternoon, April 23, that year, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services. In it was placed a copy of the original subscription for building the first meeting-house. Early in the summer of 1836, the building was finished, having a frontage on the park of 72 feet and a depth including the portico, of 107 feet. The church is of Doric architecture, hexastyle. The cost of the edifice was about \$45,000. On Wednesday afternoon, May 25, that year, the church was dedicated; the Rev. Edward N. Kirk, of Albany, preaching the dedicatory sermon. A bell, weighing 3,200 pounds, made by Oscar Hanks, was hung in the belfry beneath the roof of the portico. The surrounding wood-work confined the



sound of the bell so much that the ringing of it in its location was considered unserviceable, and the bell was sold some years later to a firm of bell-founders in the city. The first meeting-house, commonly called "the old white church," was sold at public auction, on Monday, June 13, 1836.

In 1873, the interior of the second edifice was greatly improved. On one of the three mural tablets in the building is graven: Inscribed to the memory of Rev. Jonas Coe, D. D., ordained first pastor of this church, June 25th, 1793. Died July 21st, 1822, in the 64th year of his age, having discharged the duties of an affectionate shepherd 29 years.

On another: Inscribed to the memory of Jacob D. Vanderheyden, Esq., founder and father of this congregation, and the first ruling elder in this church. Born in Albany, October 28th, 1758. Died in Troy, September 4th, 1809.

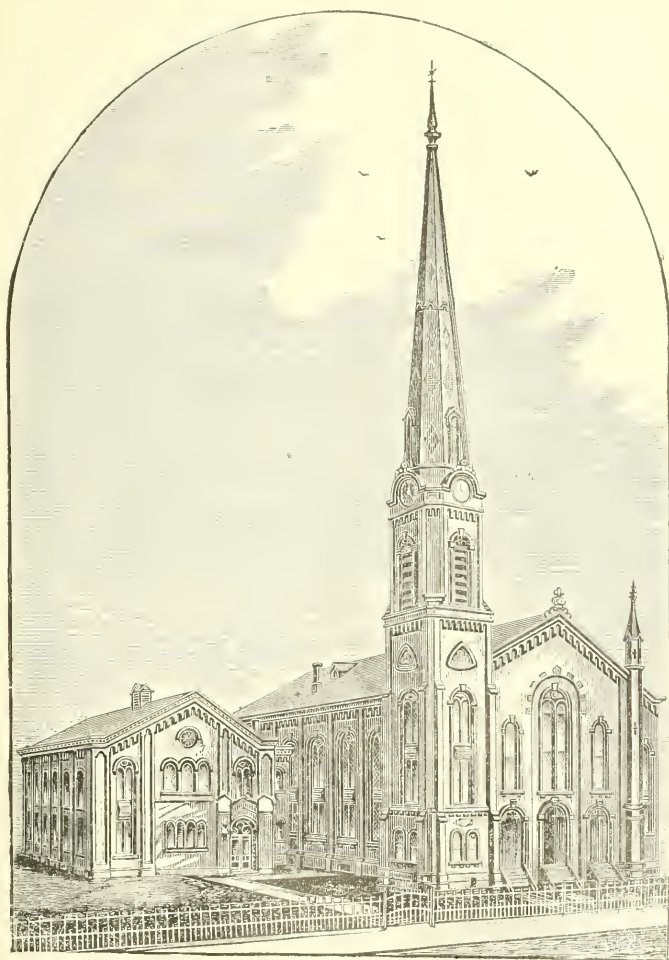
On the third: In memory of Nathan Sidney Smith Beman, for forty years pastor of this church, from June 18th, 1823, to June 18th, 1863. Born at New Lebanon, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1785. Died at Carbondale, Ill., August 8th, 1871, aged 86 years.

In 1873, three beautifully figured memorial windows were placed above the middle door; the central one the gift of a number of the friends of the Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., to whose memory it was inscribed. The one on the west side of it is a memorial to the Rev. Jonas Coe, D. D.; the gift of his son-in-law, James Brown, of New York City. The east window was given by the congregation in memory of Jacob D. Van der Heyden. The circular window above the west door is in memory of Charles P. Hartt, the gift of his widow. The one above the east door, in memory of Gordon B. Saxton and Philena F. Saxton, was given by their son, S. B. Saxton.

Pastors: Jonas Coe, D. D., June 25, 1793, to July 21, 1822; Nathan S. Beman, D. D., LL. D., June 18, 1823, to June 18, 1863; Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., June 18, 1863, to April 17, 1873; George N. Webber, D. D., April 8, 1874, to April, 1883; Kerr C. Anderson, D. D., called December 26, 1883, installed April, 1884, resigned, September 28, 1885; Theophilus Parsons Sawin, called April 6, 1886, installed, June 17, 1886.

Co-pastors: Robert R. Booth, D. D., November 30, 1853, to June 14, 1857; Herrick Johnson, D. D., January 28, 1860, to October 13, 1862.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west side of Fifth Street, between Fulton and Grand Division streets. On February 1, 1826, a number of persons, chiefly members of the First Presbyterian Church, having determined to form a second Presbyterian society in the city, and to erect a house of worship, and having appointed Jeremiah Dauchy, Stephen Eldridge, William D. Haight, Robert D. Silliman, Uriah Wallace, and Gideon Buckingham trustees, circulated a subscription paper to obtain money to secure a site and to erect a building. One hundred and eight persons subscribed \$11,165, in sums from \$5 to \$1,000, payable to the trustees. On May 22, that year, the trustees purchased lots 873 and 874, on the southeast corner of Grand Division and Sixth streets, for \$650. At a meeting held May 25, in the school-house, on the west side of Fourth Street, near the corner of Fourth and Elbow (Fulton) streets, where the organizers of the society had been attending divine services, the persons already mentioned as trustees were elected such officers of the "Second Presbyterian Congregation of the city of Troy," according to the laws of the state of New York.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The erection of a meeting-house was begun in June, on the plat of ground on Grand Division Street. On Wednesday, July 12, the trustees received those of the First Presbyterian Church, at the house of Gideon Buckingham, on the east side of Fourth Street, adjacent the site of the Troy City National Bank, and with a number of invited ministers proceeded to the site of the church to lay the corner-stone. In the cavity of the stone was placed a cast-iron box, on the bottom of which the name of the firm of Starbuck & Gurley, iron-founders, was imprinted, and on the bell-metal cover was lettered: "Julius Hanks, July 12, 1826." Deposited in the box was a copper-plate, on which was inscribed: "The corner-stone of the Second Presbyterian Church was laid July 12, 1826. Trustees, Jeremiah Dauchy, Stephen Eldridge, William D. Haight, Robert D. Silliman, Uriah Wallace, Gideon Buckingham. Nehemiah Brown, mason; John Ayres, carpenter." With it were copies of the different newspapers then published in the city and a number of American coins. After a prayer offered by the Rev. Ebenezer Cheever of Hoosick, the corner-stone was placed in position. The Rev. N. S. S. Beman of the First Presbyterian Church then delivered an address; the exercises closing with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bascom of South Carolina.

On March 10, 1827, when the building was completed, a call was given the Rev. Mark Tucker, at Northampton, Massachusetts, to become the pastor of the congregation. On Wednesday, July 18, the church was dedicated; the Rev. Dr. Griffin, president of Williams College, preaching the sermon, and the Rev. Dr. Chester of Albany and the Rev. Mr. Cheever of Waterford taking part in the exercises. In the building there were

seven hundred sittings, not including five hundred in the gallery. On September 24, fifty-five persons received letters of dismissal from the First Presbyterian Church to become members of the Second church. The Rev. Mark Tucker was installed pastor, October 31, 1827. On Saturday, May 10, 1862, a brand from the railroad bridge over the Hudson lodged on the steeple of the church, which with more than seven hundred other structures in the city was consumed in the terrible conflagration of that well-remembered afternoon. Until the completion of the session-house, on the present church plat, the congregation worshiped in Harmony Hall and in different churches tendered its use. In December the congregation began holding services in the session-house. On July 14, 1864, the corner-stone of the present church was laid by the pastor, the Rev. Daniel S. Gregory. The building was dedicated on the evening of March 30, 1865; the Rev. William H. Green, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The clock on the church was given the congregation by Clarence Willard, deceased, by a bequest of \$900.

Pastors: Mark Tucker, D. D., October 31, 1827 to May 2, 1837; Erasmus Hopkins, September 13, 1837 to October 14, 1841; Charles Wadsworth, February 17, 1842 to March 4, 1850; Thomas P. Field, November 14, 1850 to April 15, 1854; Elam Smalley, D. D., June 21, 1854 to his death, July 30, 1858; Joseph T. Durvea D. D., May 19, 1859 to March, 1862; Daniel S. Gregory, August 8, 1863 to December 8, 1866; William Irvin, D. D., July 11, 1867, to present time.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is on the north side of Washington Street, Albion. A number of persons,

which had been attending regularly for several months divine worship in the school-house in the village, assembled there on the evening of August 16, 1830, and elected Jesse Tracy, Daniel Wight, and Andrew Finch trustees of the Third Presbyterian Church of the city of Troy. On December 7, that year, forty-eight members of the First Presbyterian Church were dismissed to form the new congregation. The session of the church held its first meeting at the house of Jesse Tracy, on December 17, that year; the three elders being present, Jesse Tracy, Asaph Clark, and Andrew Finch. On August 16, 1831, two lots were purchased on the north side of Washington Street. The erection of a wooden church was then begun. It was dedicated December 16, that year; the Rev. Edward N. Kirk of Albany preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building was burned March 24, 1853. The present brick edifice was built that year. (See MT. IDA PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.)

Pastors: Ebenezer Seymour, 1831; Jacob Miller, 1859; R. G. Hinsdale, 1861; J. H. Robinson, 1863-64; W. W. Page, 1865; Charles O. Thatcher, 1867-68; J. H. Noble, 1869-70; C. P. Evans, from August 1, 1883, to present time.

SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, east side of Second Street, between Congress and Ferry streets. At the beginning of the year 1833, a number of the members of the Second Presbyterian Church, desiring to organize another Presbyterian society and to erect a house of worship in the immediate vicinity of their homes, began to take such steps as were necessary for the accomplishment of those objects. John T. McCoun, Samuel Gale, George Vail, and Abram Nash, on February 6, that year, purchased a

part of lot 143, and on February 25, a part of lot 142, on the east side of Second Street, opposite the Troy Female Seminary property, for the site of a church. A committee, appointed on February 9, to solicit subscriptions, soon obtained the sum of \$20,325. On the purchased plats the erection of a house of worship was begun; the corner-stone of which was laid July 2, 1833. The edifice was dedicated August 6, 1834. On September 13, George Palmer, Matthew Lane, John T. McCoun, Henry Burden, Hanford N. Lockwood, Leroy Mowry, Alfred Slason, John Wheeler, and Townsend M. Vail were elected trustees. The society was organized as the Second Street Presbyterian Church, on the petition of sixty-nine members from the Second Presbyterian Church, and by the election of Abraham Nash, George Vail, David Wight, Edward Wilson, jr., elders, and Abraham Brower, deacon. On the same day, the Rev. William D. Snodgrass, D. D., was called to the pastorate of the church, and was installed October 8.

In 1866, the organ, presented by John T. McCoun and wife, gave place to one the gift of the daughters of Mrs. Betsey A. Hart.

In February, 1881, the congregation determined to renovate and enlarge the church, and on July 18, the work began. The auditorium was refitted, the galleries were removed, a new pulpit was built, the organ and choir were placed at the north side of it, an attractive facade and bell-tower erected, the Sunday school-room was repainted, and many other improvements were made. The total expenditures amounted to \$34,357.18. The first Sunday service in the enlarged building was held on the morning of April 30, 1882. The five memorial windows in the south wall are severally inscribed: To the memory of Thomas

W. Blatchford, M. D., 1794-1866; were used for a Sunday-school and a day-school. There was no distinct church organization effected by those worshipping there until January 17, 1840, when the common council of the city appointed T. B. Bigelow, William Rich, and Alexander Thuey trustees until a properly incorporated society could own the property. Thirty-three members of the First Presbyterian Church received their cards of dismission and organized the Liberty Street Presbyterian Church. On February 3, that year, William Rich, Alexander Thuey, and Peter Jackson were elected trustees of the Liberty Street Presbyterian Church, agreeable to the laws of the state of New York for the incorporation of religious societies, and they, on February 6, that year, purchased the meeting-house and its site for \$1,000.

Pastors: Henry Highland Garnett, 1841 to 1848; Edwin H. Freeman, 1850; Benjamin Lynch, 1853 to 1855; J. C. Gibbs, 1855 to 1860; James N. Gloucester, 1860 to 1861; Jacob A. Prime, 1863 to 1870; John Matthews, 1874; William Lynch, 1876 to 1878; J. A. Prime, (supply), 1880 to 1881; W. C. Brown, 1882 to present time.

LIBERTY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is on the north side of Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lot on which it is built was purchased by the city, June 30, 1834. Shortly afterward the old session-house of the First Presbyterian Church was bought and removed to the site and an additional story added to the building. On Thursday, November 27, that year, it was dedicated; the Rev. Theodore S. Wright of New York City preaching the dedicatory sermon. The large room on the second floor was set apart for divine worship, and the two rooms beneath

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west side of Second Street, between Washington and Adams streets. The desirability of having a Presbyterian church in the vicinity of Washington Park being common to a number of Presbyterians residing in that part of the city in 1853, they, in the spring of that year, subscribed various sums of money to erect one. In the following August the erection of the building was begun; a site on the west side of Second Street, near Adams, having been purchased. In July, 1854, a room in the edifice having been furnished, services were held in it, and a Sunday-school organized. On Au-

gust 24, the Troy (Old School) Presbytery constituted the Park Presbyterian Church, with a membership of twenty-three persons. On the following day the great fire of 1854 occurred, destroying two hundred buildings in the vicinity of the church. All the families connected with the organization, except four, were deprived of their homes. Flying brands set fire to the building, but it was saved by the exertions of some of the members of the church and aiding firemen. For a time the impoverished condition of the church members delayed the completion of the building. On December 31, 1854, the church was dedicated.

The first elders of the church were John Kerr and Lyman J. Rundell.

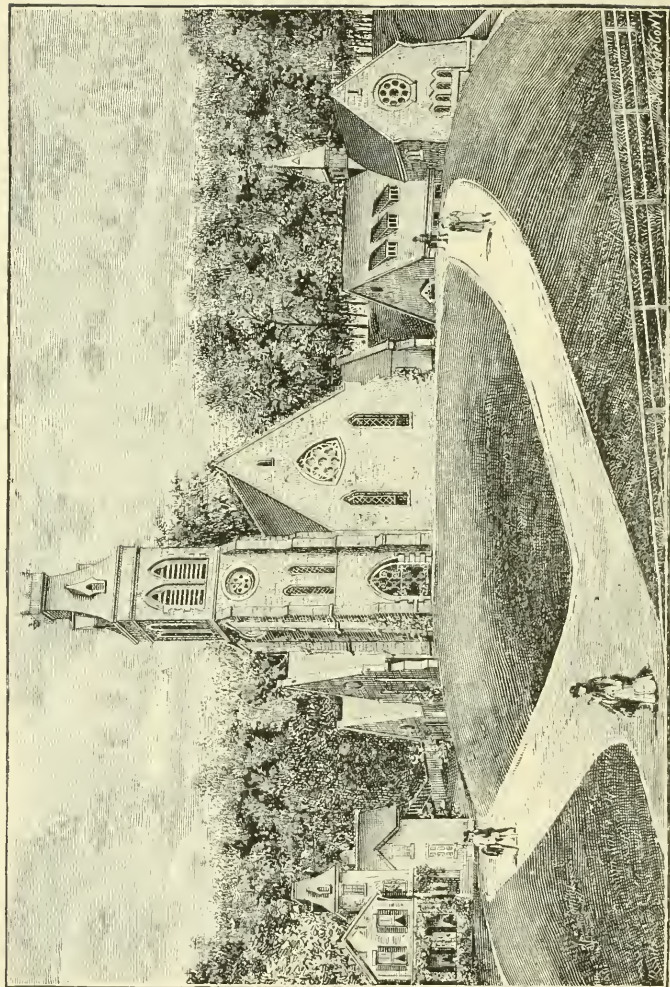
Pastors: Charles S. Robinson, 1855 to 1860; Gilbert H. Robertson, 1860 to 1864; Abner DeWitt, 1865 to 1871; Donald MacGregor, May, 1872, to present time.

WOODSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, north side of Mill Street. Under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church, a Sunday-school was organized about the beginning of the year 1866, in Mechanics' Hall, still standing on the south side of Mill Street near the church. At a meeting held on April 8, 1867, a number of Presbyterians, residing in that part of the city, determined to form a church, and engaged the Rev. John Tatlock, of Williamstown, Mass., to take charge of it. At their request, a committee of the Troy Presbytery, on June 19, in Mechanics' Hall, organized the South Presbyterian Church of Troy, with twenty-nine members; elders, Richard Davidson, Thomas B. Cook, and Ira R. Travell. On January 24, 1868, a call was given the Rev. John Tatlock, "which, however, was not prosecuted before the Presbytery," and he resigned, on May 1, "his position as stated minister." In May,

the erection of a church and chapel was begun on the land given by Erastus Corning and Henry Burden. The corner-stone was laid September 16. The name of the organization was changed to that of the Woodside Presbyterian Church. About the middle of June, 1869, the chapel was first used for church services. On July 15 the church was dedicated. The cost of the attractive stone-edifice, including the chapel at the north end of it, was \$75,000. Sittings, 300. A tablet on the interior side of the south wall of the church bears this inscription: "Woodside Memorial Church, dedicated to the service of the Triune God, has been erected to the memory of Helen Burden by her husband, Henry Burden, in accordance with her long cherished and earnest desire, 1869." The new chapel, built of stone, east of the church and opposite the old chapel, is used by the Sunday-school, and is admirably furnished. A mural tablet in it is inscribed: "Woodside Chapel. Erected A. D. 1883, by Margaret E. Proudfit, James A. Burden, I. Townsend Burden, in memory of their children." Henry Burden died January 19, 1871, and as it was his intention to build a manse, his surviving children erected one on the west side of the church as a memorial to their father.

Pastors: Matthew B. Lowrie, called July 8, installed October 30, 1868, to December 26, 1870; Teunis S. Hamlin, installed September 28, 1871, to September, 1884; Arthur Huntington Allen, February 8, 1885, to present time.

OAKWOOD AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is on the northwest corner of Tenth and Hoosick Streets. A number of the members of the First Presbyterian Church organized the Oakwood Avenue Sunday-school, on March 18, 1866, occupying rooms of a building on the west side of Tenth



WOODSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Street, north of Hoosick Street; A. H. Graves being superintendent. Shortly afterward four lots were purchased on the northwest corner of Tenth and Hoosick streets and the erection of the chapel was begun. On January 1, 1867, the Sunday-school occupied it. The building was dedicated July 1, 1868. Seventeen members and two elders were dismissed from the First Presbyterian Church that year to organize the Oakwood Avenue Church.

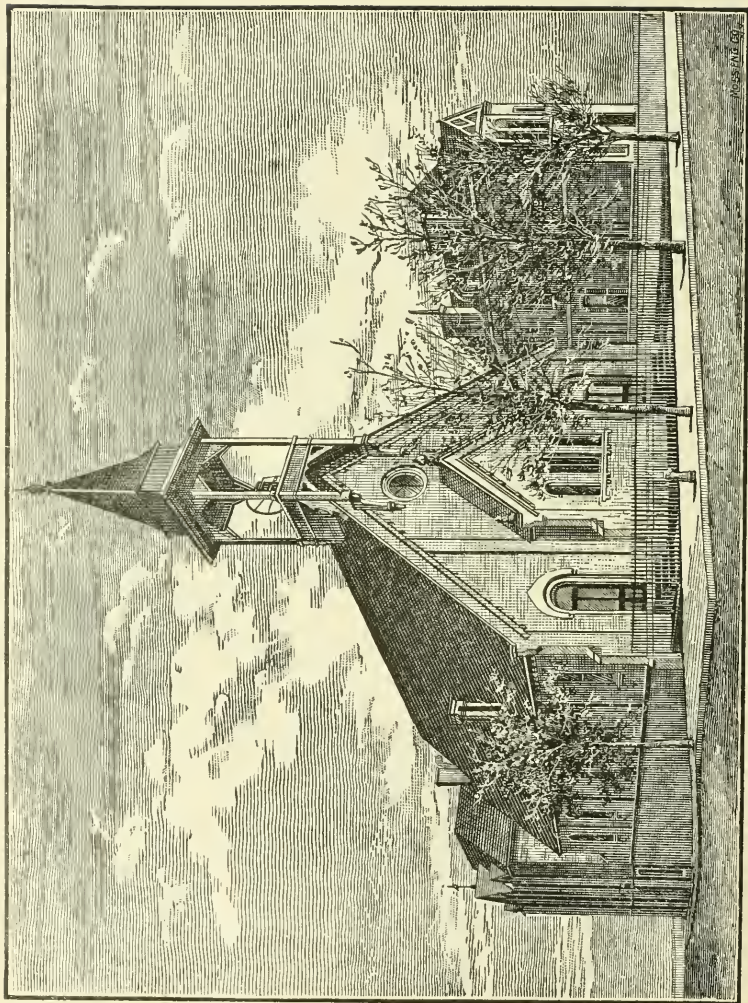
Pastors: George Van Deurs, January, 1868 to 1872; C. S. Durfee, 1873 to 1874; George Van Deurs, 1876 to 1879; George D. Adams, 1881; W. H. Sybrandt, 1882 to present time.

NINTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is on the northwest corner of North Second and Jay Streets. In 1846, some of the members of the Second Presbyterian Church organized a Sunday-school, held for a time in the small wooden building known as the Disciples' Church, on the west side of North Second Street, between Jay and Vanderheyden streets, and now the dwelling house, No. 221. Afterward the school met in a hall, in the rear of a saloon, No. 45 Hoosick Street. Later the school was discontinued for the want of a suitable place in which to hold its sessions. In 1856, the Young Men's Christian Association of Troy, organized a Sunday-school in the Disciples' Church with twenty scholars. This school was discontinued in 1858. In 1859 another was organized in a building, afterward called the Rensselaer Street Mission Chapel, on the north side of Rensselaer Street, near River Street. On July 1, 1866, the Sunday-school became the charge of the Second Presbyterian Church. In the spring of 1868, the erection of the house of worship, on the northwest corner of North Second and Jay Streets, was begun; four adjacent lots there hav-

ing been purchased by the trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church. The corner-stone was laid July 21, that year. The chapel was first occupied by the Sunday-school on Sunday, December 20, that year. Religious services on Sunday afternoons were conducted in it by the Rev. William Irvin, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and other ministers until May, 1869, when the Rev. Ninian B. Remick, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, was placed in charge of the mission. On September 30, that year, the Troy Presbytery organized the Ninth Presbyterian Church of Troy, with seventy-one members. The Rev. N. B. Remick, having been regularly called to the pastorate of the church, was ordained and installed, October 28, 1869. The first trustees were elected that day, and the church was incorporated May 3, 1870. The new chapel west of the church was dedicated April 19, 1883. The manse on the north lot was built in 1883.

Pastor: Ninian B. Remick, 1869 to present time.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on the northwest corner of First Street and Fifth Avenue, Lansingburgh. This church is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school organized under the care of the Second Street Presbyterian Church. A dilapidated school-house, on the northwest corner of Vail Avenue and Turner's Lane (now Glen Avenue) was on December, 1868, refitted for the use of the Sunday-school organized the first Sunday in January, 1869; Edgar P. Schoonmaker being elected superintendent, and thirty scholars attending. The success of the school being marked by a large and increasing number of scholars, the members of the Second Presbyterian Church decided to erect a chapel on the second lot north of the school-house lot.



The building was erected, and was dedicated October 23, 1870. On February 1, 1871, the Rev. James Marshall took charge of the mission. In September following, thirty-nine persons connected with the mission requested the Presbytery of Troy to organize them into a Presbyterian society. On November 2, the "Westminster Presbyterian Church of Troy" was duly organized with forty-two members. In August, 1882, the weather-boarded church was moved to its present site. The building was then enlarged by the addition of a Sunday-school room. On September 23, 1882, the first service was held in the building after its removal. The church has a membership of 248 persons.

Pastors: James Marshall, November 2, 1871 to March 1, 1872; Thomas L. Sexton, May 9, 1872 to July, 1875; Clarence Eddy, July 1, 1875 to 1880; George Fairlee, September 22, 1880, to present time.

MOUNT IDA PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH is on the west side of Pawling Avenue, and opposite Mount Ida Cemetery. On the evening of April 25, 1870, a Sunday-school, under the auspices of the Park Presbyterian Church, was organized in the room occupied by the Mount Ida Temperance Society, in the second story of a weather-boarded building on the southeast corner of Pawling Avenue and Congress Street; the Rev. Abner DeWitt, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, presiding. At the first meeting of the Sunday-school, on May 1, in the room mentioned, there were five officers, eight teachers, and thirty scholars present. By the receipt, in 1871, of \$1,500, given by the Second Presbyterian Church of Troy to the memorial fund raised to commemorate the re-union in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the school being no

longer dependent upon the Park Presbyterian Church for support, the erection of the Memorial Chapel was begun on the southwest corner of Pawling and Elm avenues. In the fall of that year, a number of Presbyterians residing in the vicinity of the chapel conferred with some of the members of the Third Presbyterian Church at Albia, which was then without a pastor, and they collectively determined, on December 12, to unite in calling a pastor and in holding regular Sunday services in the Memorial Chapel then building. On January 7, 1872, the Rev. Abner DeWitt, began his pastoral labors in the Third Presbyterian Church, at Albia. The Memorial Chapel, a weather-boarded building, thirty-five by sixty-five feet, was dedicated March 14; the Sunday-school having continued its meetings until that time in the room of the Mount Ida Temperance Society. The Rev. Abner DeWitt was installed June 20, 1872, in Memorial Chapel; thirty-eight members being received that day by letter from other Presbyterian churches. At the time of the union in December, 1871, it was agreed that whenever the members from Albia desired to withdraw, they had that privilege. In October, 1877, they did withdraw. The remaining members then requested the Presbytery of Troy to organize them as a new society by the name of the Mount Ida Presbyterian Memorial Church. Their petition was granted, and the church with one hundred and forty-three members was organized October 16, 1877. On October 18, the Rev. George Edwin McLean was installed pastor of the church. Memorial Chapel was destroyed by fire on the night of December 3, 1877. The work of laying the foundation of the present church, a short distance south of the site of the chapel, was begun the same month; the society worshipping until June

16, 1878, in the Farnam Institute, when on that day the Sunday-school rooms in the new building were first used. The brick edifice, sixty by eighty feet, was dedicated October 24, 1878. The organ, built by Hook & Hastings, of Boston, was placed in the church in March, 1879.

Pastors: Abner DeWitt, January 7, 1872 to April 17, 1877, (day of his death); George Edwin McLean, September, 1877 to 1882; William Reed, 1882 to present time.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is on the east side of Fifth Street, between State Street and Broadway. A number of persons residing in Troy in 1832 desired the Associate Presbytery of Albany to appoint a minister to preach to them. The Rev. Peter Bullions, then a professor of languages in the Albany Academy, in answer to the request, came and preached on September 23, 1832, in a school-house on the east side of Fourth Street, between State and Congress streets. On February 6, 1834, the society was organized in the building with sixteen members. The first ruling elders were Robert Cruikshank and William Brinckerhoff. On May 1, 1834, the society rented a weather-boarded building on the east side of First Street, near Division Street, for its use, and there partook of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a congregation for the first time. In 1836, the society erected a brick church on the east side of Seventh Street, between Broadway and State Street, which was dedicated November 13, 1836. This building was burned in the great fire of May 10, 1862, which was then called the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Shortly afterward the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches was effected under the name of the United Presbyterian Church. Imme-

diately after the fire, which destroyed the Seventh Street church, the congregation began the erection of the present edifice, on the east side of Fifth Street, between Broadway and State Street. It was dedicated February 15, 1863; the site and building having cost \$10,039.56.

Pastors: Peter Bullions, D. D., December 28, 1836 to 1852; 1853 to February 13, 1864, (when he died); H. P. McAdam, July 20, 1865 to January 11, 1871; R. D. Williamson, February 6, 1872, to present time.

Presbyterian Church Home, No. 90 Fourth Street, east side, between State Street and Broadway, established January 23, 1871.

Printers.—

EDWARD GREEN, book and job printer, No. 214 River Street. In April, 1864, he and S. C. Wilson engaged in the business under the name of Wilson & Green, whom he succeeded in August, 1868.

T. J. HURLEY, book and job printer, Harmony Hall Building, successor to Hurley Brothers. Business begun by Thomas and T. J. Hurley in 1869.

EDWARD H. LISK, book and job printer, No. 312 River Street. Business begun by Lisk & Barnum, February 10, 1880.

HENRY STOWELL, printer, No. 5 Cannon Place, began business in 1871.

Produce Merchants, Wholesale.—

TRUMAN E. INGALLS, wholesale flour and produce merchant, No. 339 River street, successor to Hanaman & Ingalls. Established in 1871.

WILLIAM F. STANSFIELD, successor to F. A. Fales, wholesale provision

and produce commission merchant, also pork packer, No. 147 River street. Established 1849.

PREMIER LODGE, No. 20, instituted August 11, 1869, meets on Thursday evenings.

GUTTENBERG LODGE, No. 112, meets on Friday evenings.

Protestant Episcopal Church

Home is on the northeast corner of Seventh Street and Broadway. The institution was first established under the name of the House of Mercy by the Brotherhood of St. Barnabas, in November, 1854. It was first located at No. 5 Harrison Place; afterward on the south side of Federal Street, between Sixth and Eighth streets. The building was burned in the fire May 10, 1862. By the act passed, April 17, 1863, it was incorporated "The Church Home of the city of Troy," with a board of fifteen trustees. The present two-story, brick building was erected in 1873. The site, building, and furniture cost about \$30,000. The chapel, on the north side of the house, was erected, in 1880, by the children of Mrs. Jacob Lane, to her memory. Clarence B. Cutler, architect.

Public Building, Troy.—On February 5, 1885, the Troy Public Building bill passed the House of Representatives, appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building on it for the use of the United States government in the city. The commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to select a suitable site for the building obtained in the summer of 1886 the Gross, Hall, and Griffith properties, 151 by 132 feet, at the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Broadway, for \$99,000.

Pythias, Knights of, meet in Pythian Castle, in Mutual National Bank Building, northeast corner of First and State streets.

Railroads.—Four railroads connect Troy with other places. The one first built was the

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD, extending twenty-four miles to Ballston, now leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company was incorporated by the act passed April 14, 1832. In 1833, the construction of its road was begun. The terminus of the road in Troy was in the yard on the south side of the two-story, brick building, standing in 1835 on the north half of the plat on which is the Troy Young Men's Association Building. Until 1853, the cars were drawn by horses from Green Island across the bridge and through River Street to the office of the company, in the building, No. 10 First Street. (See RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD BRIDGE.) The road was constructed to prevent the trade of Northern New York being diverted to Albany via the Schenectady and Saratoga and the Mohawk and Hudson railroads. The road was opened from Waterford to Ballston, August 10, 1835. On Tuesday, October 6, 1835, the first passenger train crossed the bridge to Troy. On October 12, that year, the company made the following announcement: "Passengers will leave Troy every morning for the Burrough [Mechanicville] in the Ballston and Saratoga train of rail road cars, precisely at 10 o'clock, and from thence to Whitehall in coaches and the splendid new packet, Red Bird. * * *

"Cars will remain opposite the office and at the east end of the bridge every morning from sunrise to 9 o'clock to take freight for the Burrough, Ballston, and Saratoga."

The passenger cars were not much larger than those on the street railways. The doors opened on the sides and the tickets were collected by the conductors standing on the foot-boards along the sides of the cars. At different points on the track along River Street cars were left standing to be conveniently entered by persons stopping over-night at the hotels.

The refusal of the Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad Company to allow the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company to carry freight over the road of the former, from Ballston to Saratoga, caused a number of Troy capitalists to purchase the larger part of the stock of the disobliging company to get control of its road. Having obtained the stock, the enterprising directors for a time embargoed Albany's goods from being carried over the road.

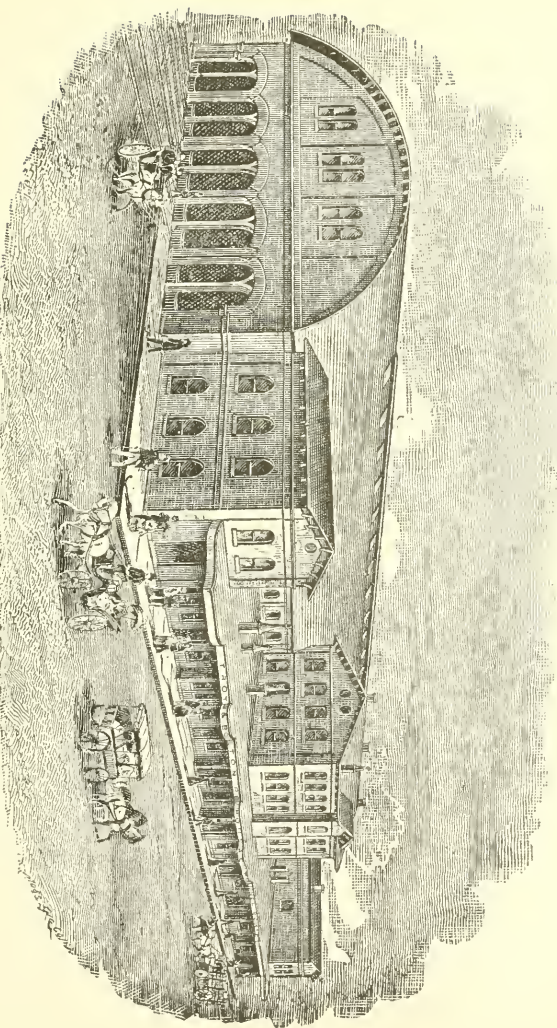
SCHENECTADY AND TROY RAILROAD. Troy's competitive spirit was in bonds until the city had a railroad connecting it with those in the western part of the state. The Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company was incorporated by the act, passed May 21, 1836. The construction of the road to Schenectady, 21½ miles long, was begun in 1840. From Green Island to the higher ground toward Cohoes, the track was laid on trestle work. Some years later the present high embankment was made. Trains began running on the road in November, 1842.

TROY AND GREENBUSH RAILROAD. An act was passed by the legislature April 17, 1832, to incorporate the New York and Albany Railroad Company. The company was permitted

to build a railroad from the junction of Fourth Avenue, in New York City, and the Harlem River, to a point opposite or near the city of Albany, "with power to continue and extend the same to the city of Troy." The construction of the road from New York to Greenbush was delayed for a number of years. Under the act, however, a track was laid from Greenbush to Troy in 1840-41. The use of it was not permitted by law until 1845. On May 11, that year, the act to incorporate the Troy and Greenbush Railroad Company was passed. On June 12, the first trains began running on the road. As provided by the charter, the road extended from Washington Street, where it intersected the track of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, laid on River Street, to the town of Greenbush, where it connected with the track of the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad. The trains were drawn by horses through River Street to the depot, on the site of the Manufacturers' National Bank Building, at the intersection of River and King Streets.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD. The first project to connect the two cities commercially was that of a canal, suggested, in 1819, by Lacombe Baldwin, an eminent engineer. In 1826, a commission reported favorably to the Massachusetts legislature respecting the construction of a canal between the two places. The building of railroads in the United States having begun, the feasibility of constructing a road to Troy from Greenfield, Mass., running through the Hoosac mountain, was discussed. The cost of constructing forty-five miles of the road, extending from Greenfield north-westward to the south boundary line of Vermont and including the tunneling of the mountain, was estimated at \$3,500,000. Previous to the chartering of the Troy and Boston Railroad

UNION DEPOT, SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FULTON STREET AND BROADWAY.



Company, April 4, 1848, a committee of Troy capitalists employed a corps of engineers under the direction of A. F. Edwards to make a preliminary survey of a route from Troy to the Vermont line. In May, 1849, subscriptions to the capital stock of the company began to be received. On November 20, that year, John E. Wool, George M. Tibbits, D. Thomas Vail, Daniel Robinson, Charles H. Merritt, Jonas C. Heartt, Elias Johnson, E. Thompson Gale, Isaac B. Hart, and Stephen E. Warren of Troy, Amos Briggs of Schaghticoke, D. S. McNamara of North Hoosick, and L. Chandler Ball of Hoosick Falls were elected directors of the company.

On Thursday morning, June 6, 1850, a large procession, civic and military, marched from the courthouse to a field of the Bull's Head farm, north of the city, where, after the delivery of addresses by a number of prominent citizens, General John E. Wool with a pick broke the ground, Day O. Kellogg, mayor of the city, shoveled the loosened earth into a wheelbarrow, and Amos Briggs, the president of the company, wheeled it away. After these formalities of beginning the construction of the road from Troy, and the return of the procession to the city, the officers of the company with more than a hundred guests partook of a dinner at the Troy House.

At that time it was thought that the tunneling of the Hoosac mountain would be completed before the railroad from Troy. The project of tunneling through the mountain was deemed by many an undertaking that would never be accomplished, and it was remarked by a prominent newspaper that "nobody but the Trojans would think of such an exploit." The road of the Troy and Rutland Railroad Company, formed March 6, 1851,

extending from the junction at Eagle Bridge to Salem, leased to the Rutland and Washington (Vt.) Railroad Company, was opened June 28, 1852, and on the evening of that day the first passenger train arrived in Troy on the Troy and Boston Railroad from its junction at Eagle Bridge. The road between Troy and Hoosick Falls was opened in August, 1853. On February 9, 1875, the first train of cars passed through the Hoosac Tunnel. Length of tunnel $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The first passenger train from Boston, via the Fitchburg Railroad, arrived in Troy on October 13, 1875. The first through train from the city, left Troy, July 17, 1876, at 7 A. M., and arrived in Boston at 2:30 P. M. Length of Troy and Boston Railroad, from Troy to North Adams, Mass., 48 miles. Distance by rail from Troy to Boston, 191 miles.

The Troy and Bennington Railroad Company was formed, May 15, 1851. The construction of the road from Hoosac Junction to Bennington, Vt., was begun in June, that year. The road was opened, August 1, 1852. It is leased by the Troy and Boston Railroad Company.

TROY UNION RAILROAD.—The inconvenience attending the running of the freight and passenger cars of the different railroad companies on River Street, especially in the use of horses for drawing the cars from one point to another on that narrow thoroughfare, suggested the erection of a depot for the common use of the companies. The office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company was in the building No. 10 First Street, and the offices of the other companies were in the building No. 199 River Street, where also the Troy and New York Steamboat Association had its offices. (See STEAMBOATS.)

By the act, passed June 20, 1851, the city and the several railroad com-

panies were authorized to build a depot and to lay tracks to it through the city. Under the act, the Troy Union Railroad Company was formed, July 21, 1851. In January, 1853, the company purchased the Eaton & Gilbert property on Sixth Street, between Fulton Street and Broadway. On December 3, 1852, by an agreement with the city, the company was permitted to take ground on each side of Sixth Street for a passenger house, and to change the course of Sixth Street at that point to permit access to "the passenger house" on the sides of the building. The erection of the depot was begun and completed in 1853. New tracks were laid to the building from the south part of the city; the water of the stream flowing to the Poesten Kill along the line of Sixth Street having been diverted to other channels. Other tracks were laid to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Bridge. The tracks on River Street were removed, the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Bridge was widened, and trains arrived and departed from the depot drawn by locomotives. The Union depot and railroad were formally opened on February 22, 1854. The depot was burned in the great fire of May 10, 1862, and the present one erected immediately thereafter.

Railways.—(See STREET RAILWAYS.)

Rand's Opera House.—Although Rand's Hall, on the northwest corner of Third and Congress streets, had been used for a score of years as a concert room, a lecture hall, and a place of exhibitions, it was not until 1872 that it was enlarged and fitted for dramatic representations. On Monday evening, November 11, that year, it was formally opened with reall-

ings by Mrs. Scott Siddons. The house seats about 1450 people. Its stage is sixty-three feet wide and forty deep. The building is the property of Gardner Rand.

Rangers, Independent Order of.—

CAMP COLUMBA, No. 9, (German), meets on every fourth Sunday in each month in Pythian Castle.

CAMP JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

CAMP HENRY BURDEN No. 1, meets on the first and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month in Mechanics' Hall, Mill Street.

Rechabites.—

TROY TENT, No. 30, meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings in each month at No. 269 River Street.

Rensselaer County, named in honor of the Van Rensselaer family, was erected from a part of Albany County, by the act of legislature, passed February 7, 1791. It is bounded on the east by the states of Massachusetts and Vermont, on the north by Washington County, on the south by Columbia County, and on the west by the Hudson River, and includes the islands nearest the east bank of the stream. Its greatest length is thirty miles and its greatest breadth twenty-two miles. It has an area of 631 square miles, and lies between $42^{\circ} 27'$ and $42^{\circ} 55'$ north latitude and between $3^{\circ} 10'$ and $3^{\circ} 41'$ east longitude. The county embraces seventeen towns. Population in 1880, 115,340. (See towns of BERLIN, BRUNSWICK, EAST GREENBUSH, GRAFTON, GREENBUSH, HOOSICK, LANSINGBURGH, NASSAU, NORTH GREENBUSH, PETERSBURGH, PITTSTOWN, POESTENKILL, SANDLAKE, SCHAGHTICOKE, SCHODACK, STEPHENTOWN, TROY.)

RAND'S OPERA HOUSE.

STAGE
Back of Box

BOX SEATING

EXIT TO THIRD ST.

ORCHESTRA.

EXIT TO THIRD ST.

ORCHESTRA CHAIRS.

DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS

EXIT & ENTRANCE THIRD ST.

Seating Rows (A to DD):

- A: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- B: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- C: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- D: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- E: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- F: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
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- K: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- L: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- M: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- N: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- O: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- P: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- Q: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- R: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
- S: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
- T: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
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- CC: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
- DD: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

ORCHESTRA.

ORCHESTRA CHAIRS.

EXIT TO
THIRD ST.

EXIT TO
THIRD ST.

ENTRANCE
- &
EXIT
TO
CONGRESS ST.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OVERS CIRCLE CHART						

DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS

23/24/25
PRESS CIRCLE CHAIR

EXIT & ENTRANCE
THROU SL.

Rensselaer Union Club, organized October 5, 1880. Club Building, No. 14 First Street. Gilbert Robertson, jr., president; Elias P. Mann, treasurer; George P. Daw, secretary.

Roofing.—

POMEROY & CO., patent asphalt and gravel roofing, Union Street, between State and Congress streets.

WILLIAMS & MANOGUE, (R. J. Williams and E. Manogue), roofing contractors and dealers in iron, tin, tile and rubber roofing materials. Slate roofing a specialty. Office, No. 279 River Street. Established, August, 1885.

Roman Catholic Churches.—

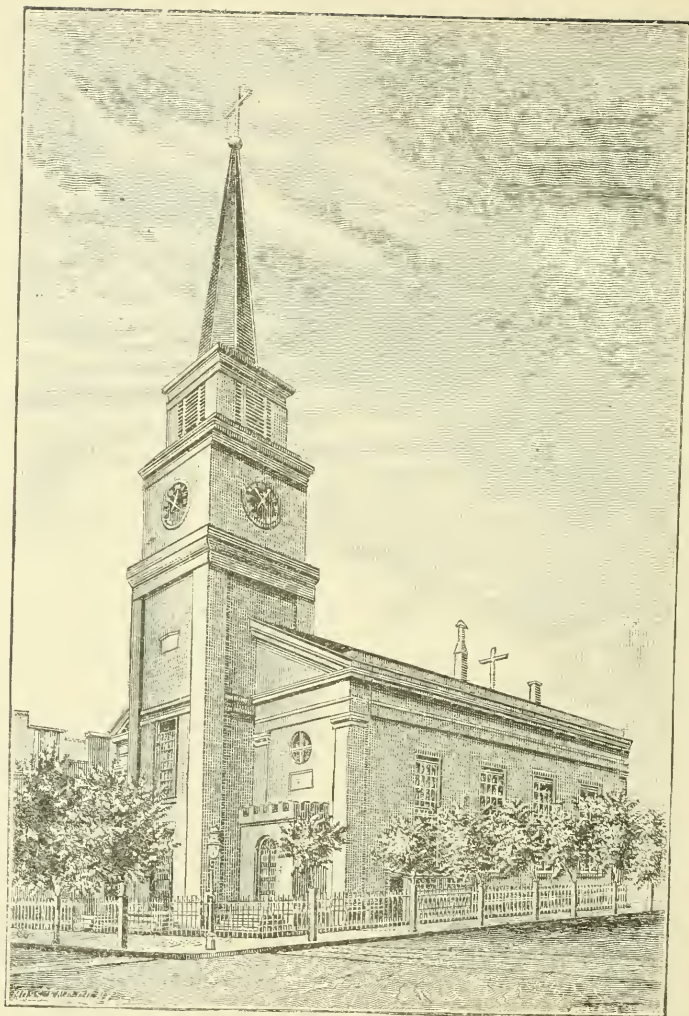
There are eight Roman Catholic churches in the city, if St. Michael's be included.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH is on the northeast corner of North Second and Hutton streets. A number of Roman Catholics, worshipping in the school-house on the southeast corner of Second and Ferry streets, was organized into a congregation in 1825, and took the name of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Troy. Before the demolition of the court-house, in 1827, the congregation frequently worshiped in it. Having been instructed to obtain a site for a church, the trustees, on or about October 28, 1826, purchased lot 214, on the northeast corner of North Second and Hutton streets. As provided in the conveyance, the plat was "for the use and purpose of having a meeting-house built and forever continued thereupon, for the purpose of religious public worship," and "also that a clock and bell should, within a reasonable time after the building of the first meeting-house, be placed, put and continued

thereon," and in case these conditions were not fulfilled, the property was to revert to the grantors. On February 19, 1827, at a meeting held in the court-house, trustees were elected and the church was incorporated according to the laws of the state of New York. On the erection of the church, a frame building, in 1829, it was dedicated, in 1830, by the Right Rev. John Du Bois, Bishop of New York. Some years later, a brick addition was built to it, increasing the length of the church to eighty feet. About noon, on February 10, 1848, the building was destroyed by fire. The attractive brick structure, with its finely proportioned clock-tower and steeple, now occupying its site, was dedicated December 16, 1849; the Right Rev. John McCloskey, Bishop of Albany, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Pastors: P. McGilligan, 1825 to 1827; John Shanahan, 1827 to 1842; Peter Havermans, June 3, 1842, to 1845; Francis Donohue, 1845; Philip O'Reiley, 1847 to 1849; John Curry, 1849 to 1851; Michael McDonnell, 1851 to 1855; Thomas Daley, 1855 to 1858; Clarence A. Walworth, 1858 to 1861; James Keveny, 1861 to 1880; Patrick A. Ludden, May, 1880 to present time.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH is on the northeast corner of Third and Washington streets. While pastor of St. Peter's Church, the Rev. Father Havermans, perceiving the advantages of a church in the south part of the city, and having received the sanction of the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes to build one in the name of the trustees of St. Peter's Church, he instructed them to purchase the lot, 50 by 129 feet, on the northeast corner of Third and Washington streets, which they did, May 27, 1843. The erection of the church was at once begun. The church, however, was erected with money collected by the Rev. Peter



ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Havermans, and became the property of the trustees of St. Mary's Church. On June 29, that year, the corner-stone was laid by the Very Rev. John Powers, the vicar-general of New York; the bishop being in Europe. On Sunday, August 15, 1844, the church was dedicated by the Very Rev. John Powers. The organ, built by Henry Erben of New York, cost \$2,200. The clock was made by Phelps & Gurley,

At the beginning of the late civil war, the Rev. Father Havermans was the second Roman Catholic minister in the United States to place the Stars and Stripes above his church and to keep them floating there until the end of the rebellion. The Rev. Peter Haverman's pastorate of St. Mary's Church has been the longest of any minister of a church in Troy. When he came to the United States, in 1830, there were about 200 priests in the country; now there are 7,796. In 1830, there were only 21 in the state of New York.

Pastor: Peter Havermans, 1843 to present time.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH is on the north side of Jackson Street, between Third and Fourth streets. The Rev. Peter Havermans, of St. Mary's Church, seeing the importance of taking advantage of the growth of the city between the Poesten and Wynants kills, and having the consent of the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes, purchased, in the spring of 1847, a site for a church on the north side of Jackson Street, and began the erection of the building; the excavation for the foundation of which was made by a body of men from the Nail Works. The corner-stone was laid May 21, 1847; the Right Revs. Bishops Hughes and McCloskey officiating. In 1848, the church was purchased by the Society of Jesus, for \$6,000. On November 6, 1853, the building was dedicated; the Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey officiating.

Pastors: Peter Verheyden, 1848 to 1852; Aug. Thebaud, 1852 to 1860; Joseph Loyzance, 1860 to 1863; Aug. Thebaud, 1863 to 1868; M. Driscoll, 1868 to 1876; Joseph Loyzance, 1876 to present time.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, THE BAPTIST, (French), is on the east side of Second Street, between Adams and Jefferson streets. The congregation was organized in 1850. In 1852, the Universalist church, on the east side of Ferry Street, east side of the alley, between First and Second streets, was purchased for its use, and dedicated September 8, that year. On Monday morning, December 18, 1854, about 1 o'clock, the building was burned. The congregation for a time worshipped at St. Joseph's Church. On March 10, 1867, the church was incorporated according to the laws of the state by the election of trustees. The site of the church on Second Street was purchased, and the corner-stone of the building was laid July 19, 1868. On October 24, 1869, the church was dedicated.

Pastors: Magloire F. Turcotte, 1852 to 1855; George J. Brown, 1869 to 1875; G. Huberdault, 1876 to 1880; R. J. Coste, 1881 to 1883; Joseph Charette, 1883 to present time.

ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH is on the south side of Congress Street, Ida Hill, opposite Thirteenth Street. The congregation was organized in 1861, and took the name of Holy Trinity Church. A brick church was erected on the west side of Fifteenth Street, between Christie and Marshall streets, and dedicated in June, 1863, under the name of St. Francis' Church. The present edifice was erected in 1881-82, and opened for services on Sunday, April 9, 1882.

Pastors: Peter Havermans, 1861 to 1866; Henry Herfkens, 1867 to 1872; F. Francis, 1873 to 1875; William J.

Burke, 1875 to 1876; W. A. Drum, 1877 to 1882; Charles A. Reilly, 1883 to present time.

ST. LAURENCE'S CHURCH, (German), is on the east side of Third Street, near Jefferson Street. The first German Roman Catholic congregation in Troy was organized in 1860, and worshiped about two years in St. Mary's Hall; the Rev. Gus. Miettinger, pastor. In 1868, St. Lawrence's congregation was formed in Lutzelberger's Hall, No. 197 River Street, where the members worshiped about one year. Subsequently services were held in the church of St. John, the Baptist, until the church on the southeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets was built; the cornerstone of which was laid September 5, 1870. The corner-stone of the present, large, brick edifice, immediately south of the first church, was laid May 20, 1883.

Pastors: P. S. Puissant, 1868 to 1869; Father Drolshagen, 1869; Norbert Stoller, 1870; Henry C. Lipowsky, 1870; P. A. Puissant, 1871; Joseph Ottenhues, 1871 to 1879; Bernard Schoppe, June 1, 1879 to present time.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH is on the east side of Vail Avenue, between Canal and Douw streets. In 1871, the ecclesiastical authorities erected the parish of St. Patrick, which included the territory of the city north of Rensselaer Street. The Rev. Father John Joseph Swift, who in 1865, '66, and '67 had been assistant pastor at St. Peter's Church, and subsequently pastor of Waddington and outlying missions in St. Lawrence County, was given the pastorate of the new parish. On the plat of ground, extending from River Street to Vail Avenue, a church, 50 by 100 feet, a frame building, fronting on Vail Avenue, was erected in 1872. On the

first Sunday in September, that year, mass was celebrated for the first time in it. The parsonage on River Street, west of the church, is a two-story, brick building.

Pastor: John Joseph Swift, 1871 to present time.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH is on the southeast corner of Stow Avenue and Willow Street, in the town of North Greenbush, immediately south of the city limits. The congregation was organized by the Society of Jesus in 1872. The church was dedicated March 15, 1874.

Pastors: Michael Driscoll, S. J., 1872-76; John Fitzpatrick, assistant, 1876 to 1878; Michael Flynn, assistant, 1878 to 1879; Francis Marechal, assistant, 1880 to 1881; Peter Cooney, assistant, 1882; P. McQuaid, 1883 to 1884; Michael Nash, 1885 to present time.

Round Lake, an attractive summer resort and camp-meeting ground, is nineteen miles north of Troy on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. On April 1, 1868, Joseph Hillman and other prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Albany counties, purchased forty acres of land there for a camp-meeting ground. The picturesque body of placid water on the eastern bounds of the property was named Round Lake. It has a circumference of three miles. The act incorporating the Round Lake Camp Meeting Association was passed May 5, 1868. The first camp-meeting at Round Lake was held from September 1 to 10, that year; the Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., preaching the first sermon. The property now comprises about 200 acres of land. A large auditorium, more than two hundred and fifty pretty cottages, a commodious hotel, the lake, fountains

and parterres of flowers make the embowered retreat in the extensive wood one of no ordinary attractiveness. The first number of the Round Lake Journal was published September 3, 1868.

Rubber Goods.—

DANIEL KLOCK, JR., wholesale and retail dealer in rubber goods, boots and shoes; retail store, No. 10 Broadway; wholesale, No. 227 River Street. The success attending his embarkation in business discloses the fact that a merchant's career marked by enterprise, thrift, and honorable dealing gives him a prominent position among his contemporaries and competitors. An humble beginning and a final greatness in any undertaking bespeak the labor, self-denial, and attainments of the person or persons effecting the transition from the one to the other. The business in which Daniel Klock, jr., became engaged in 1865, had been established in Troy in 1860, by Henry Mayell, at No. 190 River Street. Frederick A. Plum succeeded to the business in 1861, from whom, five years later, Daniel Klock, jr., purchased it. In 1868, he moved to No. 11 Mansion House Block, whence, in 1879, he moved to No. 10 Broadway. In 1881, his largely increased business caused him to occupy the building, No. 273 River Street, with his wholesale department, from which he moved it, in the following year, to No. 227 River Street. His large and complete stock of rubber goods includes belting, hose, steam-packing, cloth, clothing, druggists' articles, and toys. As a wholesale dealer in rubber boots and shoes, he constantly keeps in stock every description of these goods. The territory of his sales extends through the states of New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Sandlake, a town in Rensselaer County, was erected by the act passed June 19, 1812. There are a number of small lakes in the town.

Averill, commonly known as a part of the village of Sandlake, was made a post-office by that name in 1880. It is the seat of a number of mills and factories. Sliter's Corners, a local name for the eastern part of the village of Sandlake, has been the location of the post-office since 1815. Glass House, early known as Rensselaer Village, is a short distance south of Sliter's Corners. It is on the border of Glass Lake, where the Rensselaer Glass Factory was built about the year 1806. West Sandlake is a village in the western part of the town. In 1828, when the post-office was established there, Martin Rysedorph, postmaster, it was called Ulinesville. South Sandlake is in the southwestern part of the town. A post-office was established there about 1852.

Population of the town of Sandlake: 1815, 3,293; 1820, 3,302; 1825, 3,426; 1830, 3,656; 1835, 3,840; 1840, 4,303; 1845, 4,291; 1850, 2,559; 1855, 2,588; 1860, 2,502; 1865, 2,606; 1870, 2,633; 1875, 2,572; 1880, 2,550.

Sash and Blind Manufacturers.—

THOMAS COLLINS, manufacturer of sashes, doors, frames, mouldings, newel posts, rails and balusters. Office, No. 555 Congress Street; manufactory, northwest corner of Francis and Highland avenues.

CUNNINGHAM, YOUNG & CO., (Alexander G. Cunningham, J. L. and J. T. Young, and James R. Walsh), sash, door and blind manufacturers, and dealers in builders' supplies, No. 145 River Street. Manufactory on Hill Street. Firm formed in April, 1886.

Schaghticoke, one of the towns of Rensselaer County, was erected by the act of March 7, 1788, for dividing the counties of the state of New York into towns. By the charter granted by the English governor, Thomas Dongan, July 22, 1686, the city of Albany was permitted to purchase five hundred acres of land at "Schaihtecogue" from the Indians. In 1708, the land having been purchased, a number of plantations were leased to settlers. Johannes Knickerbacker settled there in the early part of the eighteenth century. Near the old homestead of the Knickerbacker family, five miles west of Schaghticoke, is the famous tree of peace of the Indians, twenty-two feet in circumference around the trunk, planted more than two hundred years ago.

Schaghticoke village, early known as Schaghticoke Point, was incorporated by the name of Harts' Falls, March 20, 1867. It is a station on the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad. A short distance east of the place is the Schaghticoke station of the Troy and Boston Railroad. The place is the seat of a number of large manufactories. Population in 1880, 3,591. The mills of the Schaghticoke Powder Company are about a half mile southeast of the village. Schaghticoke Hill is the name of a small village on the Tomhannock Creek.

Melrose, on the Troy and Boston Railroad, is nine miles from Troy.

Population of the town of Schaghticoke: 1790, 1,833; 1800, 2,355; 1810, 2,492; 1815, 2,847; 1820, 2,522; 1825, 2,924; 1830, 3,002; 1835, 3,243; 1840, 3,389; 1845, 3,091; 1850, 3,200; 1855, 3,303; 1860, 2,929; 1865, 3,054; 1870, 3,125; 1875, 3,271; 1880, 3,610.

Schodack, one of the towns of Rensselaer County, was erected by the act passed March 17, 1795.

The village of Castleton, eight miles south of Greenbush, is a station on the Hudson River Railroad. It was incorporated in 1827. Population in 1880, 912. The National Bank of Castleton was organized January 25, 1865, with a capital of \$100,000. Schodack Landing is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Castleton. Population, about 350. Schodack Depot and South Schodack are stations on the Boston and Albany Railroad. East Schodack, Schodack Center, and Muitzeskill are small villages.

Population of the town of Schodack: 1800, 3,688; 1810, 3,166; 1815, 3,128; 1820, 3,493; 1825, 3,506; 1830, 3,794; 1835, 3,793; 1840, 4,125; 1845, 3,746; 1850, 3,509; 1855, 3,837; 1860, 3,993; 1865, 4,015; 1870, 4,442; 1875, 4,454; 1880, 4,319.

Schools, Public.—The first school-house erected on the site of Troy was a small, weather-boarded building, known as the Red School-house, standing, in 1791, near the north end of the plat of ground between Congress, Ferry, Second and Third streets. In the latter part of May, 1796, the trustees of the village advertised for "a schoolmaster capable of teaching all parts of an English education."

At a meeting held on Monday, February 5, 1816, at Platt Titus' inn, (the Troy House), the village trustees resolved to call a public meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants at the court-house, on the following Thursday, to select a site for a school-house, in which to instruct children according to the system projected by the distinguished Quaker, Joseph Lancaster, of England. The committee selected the plat of ground on which the Troy Academy is built, on the northwest corner of State and Seventh streets. In April, the erection of the building was begun. By the act in-

corporating the city, April 12, 1816, trustees, not exceeding thirteen, were intrusted with the management of the Lancasterian school. It was provided in the same act that at the annual election of municipal officers one commissioner of schools should be elected in each of the wards of the city, and three inspectors of schools in the fifth and sixth wards. The Lancasterian school was opened on Monday, September 16, 1816. The terms of admission, as published, were "regulated by reference to the assessment list for collection of taxes. The highest price of tuition being two dollars a quarter, and the lowest twenty-five cents." These charges included books, stationery, and fuel, furnished by the trustees. The number of scholars attending the school during the first quarter was 315. In 1819, the school-house was burned. It was rebuilt.

In 1820, there was a school in the city exclusively for the education of children of persons of African descent.

In 1828, a monitorial school was opened in the upper-room of the Lancasterian school-house. During the summer of that year, a two-story, brick building for an infant-school was erected on the Lancasterian school-house lot, at the northeast corner of Sixth and State streets. (See TROY ACADEMY.) In 1843 the Infant School-house and site were given to the Rensselaer Institute by the city. (See RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.)

The act to amend the charter of the city, and to provide for the establishment of free schools in Troy, was passed April 4, 1849. In 1850, in the different wards, there were twelve public schools, which, in 1851, were attended by 2,495 scholars.

On January 28, 1851, the committee, John S. Perry, George M. Tibbits,

and William H. Young, to which the project of establishing a high school was referred by the board of education, reported that it was deemed inexpedient "to hasten this work any faster than the board could carry with it an enlightened public opinion." On November 29, 1853, the committee to which the plan for the organization of a high school was referred by the board of education, recommended the opening of one on the first Monday in January, 1854. On that day, the High School began its first term with forty-seven scholars, in the room on the second story of the free school building, on the east side of Sixth Street, between State Street and Broadway; DeWitt C. Cram, principal. After the building was burned in the fire of May 10, 1862, the High-School Building, on the west side of Fifth Street, between State Street and Broadway, was erected.

The public schools of the city are now under the control of twelve school-commissioners, who constitute the board of school commissioners under the act, passed March 25, 1873. The superintendent, elected by the commissioners, has charge of all the public schools, buildings, furniture, and apparatus.

In the last decade of years the net enrollment of children annually attending the public-schools in the city has been the following: 1876, 7,907; 1877, 7,979; 1878, 8,269; 1879, 8,905; 1880, 8,738; 1881, 8,342; 1882, 8,253; 1883, 8,298; 1884, 7,914; 1885, 8,038. In 1885, there were 165 teachers employed in the schools, including a vocal-music teacher and a teacher of drawing.

In 1884, the schools in the different wards were designated by the following numbers: thirteenth ward school, No. 1; tenth ward school No. 2, No. 2; tenth ward school No. 1, No. 3; seventh ward school, No. 4;

fourth ward school, No. 5; third ward school, No. 6; second ward school, No. 7; first ward school No. 1, No. 8; first ward school No. 2, No. 9; eleventh ward school, No. 10; ninth ward school, No. 11; twelfth ward school, No. 12; sixth ward school, No. 13; fifth ward school No. 1, No. 14; fifth ward school No. 2, (Albia), No. 15.

High School, west side Fifth Street, between State Street and Broadway, brick building, 40 by 90 feet, three stories high.

School No. 1, southwest corner of Vail Avenue and Canal Street, brick, 50 by 72, three stories.

School No. 2, east side Tenth Street, south of Middleburgh Street, brick, three stories.

School No. 3, southwest corner of North Second and Jay streets, brick, 50 by 130, three stories.

School No. 4, west side of North Third Street, between Jacob and Hutton streets, brick, 34 by 65, two stories.

School No. 5, east side of North Fourth Street and west side of Harrison Place, between Federal and Jacob streets, brick, 50 by 167, three stories.

School No. 6, west side Fifth Street, between Broadway and State Street, brick, 40 by 90, three stories. Also High School.

School No. 7, east side of Seventh Street, between State and Congress streets, brick, 44 by 82, three stories.

School No. 8, west side of Fifth street, between Ferry and Liberty streets, brick, 32 by 48, two stories.

School No. 9, northeast corner of River and Liberty streets, brick, 72 by 75, three stories.

School No. 10, southwest corner of Third and Adams streets, brick, 45 by 70, three stories.

School No. 11, west side of Second Street, between Jackson and Monroe streets, brick, 44 by 75, two stories.

School No. 12, northwest corner of

First and Tyler streets, brick, 65 by 99, three stories with basement.

School No. 13, south side of Spring Street, brick, 60 by 81, three stories.

School No. 14, southeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Tibbits Avenue, brick, 72 by 98, three stories.

School No. 15, southwest corner of Rensselaer and Division streets, Albia, frame, 31 by 52, one story.

Male Orphan Asylum school, on northeast corner of Bedford and Hanover streets.

Troy Orphan Asylum school, in Troy Orphan Asylum, on east side of Eighth Street, between Hutton and Hoosick streets.

The course of study in the public schools covers a period of thirteen years; the scholar entering the lowest primary school and graduating from the High School, being fitted to enter the freshman class of any of the principal colleges.

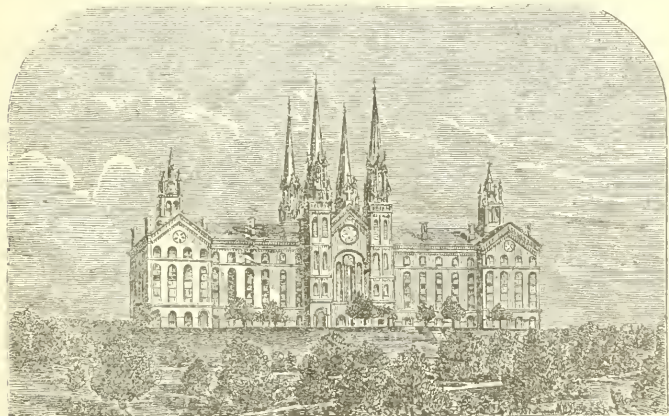
Superintendents: Although the law authorizing the appointment of a city superintendent of public schools was not passed until March 25, 1873, the following persons holding the position of clerk to the board of education and of principal of the High School, *ex-officio*, performed the duties of superintendent: Edward Danforth, clerk, March 11, 1863 to 1868; Isaac W. Dunham, clerk, July 7, 1868 to April 6, 1869; Marcus H. Martin, principal of the High School, May, 1869 to September, 1869; David Beattie, principal of the High School, January 1 1870 to April 9, 1873. David Beattie was elected superintendent of the public schools on April 9, 1873, and he still retains the position.

Seminaries.—

ST. JOSEPH'S PROVINCIAL SEMINARY. On Thursday evening, January 5, 1854, a meeting of some of the citizens of Troy was held in the court-house to consider the proposals made by a

number of persons engaged in establishing a college at Charlottesville, N. Y., to remove the institution to Troy. A committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Hiram Slocum, the Rev. George C. Baldwin, J. A. Millard, and Thomas B. Carroll, who were to report to an adjourned meeting, June 10, 1854. The committee reported favorably, and another committee was appointed to solicit money to purchase a site and to erect a college building, and to endow the institution, which was to be

number of students was about sixty. In July, 1862, the first class was graduated. In October of that year, the building and its site were sold by Nelson Forsyth, referee, in a suit brought by the Union Bank for the foreclosure of a mortgage of \$11,000; the corporation having become bankrupt by the inability of many persons to pay their subscriptions. Peck & Hillman, real estate brokers, purchased the property at a bid of \$7,000; the liabilities aggregating more than \$55,000. On December 2, 1862, the



ST. JOSEPH'S PROVINCIAL SEMINARY.

unsectarian. In 1855 and 1856, subscriptions, in part payments, amounting to \$200,000 were obtained. In the fall of 1856, the erection of the college building was begun on a part of "great lot A," on the east side of Eighth Street. On October 1, the corner-stone was laid. On September 8, 1858, the first term of the institution, known as the Troy University, began, under the Rev. John McClintock, D. D., as president. The

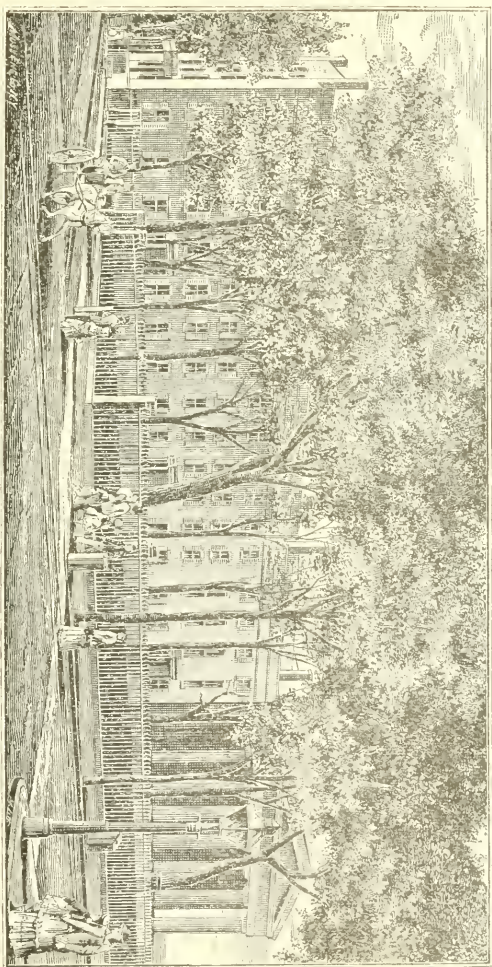
firm announced, in a published card, that the university could "be retained for the purpose for which it was intended," provided the people of Troy and vicinity subscribed the amount necessary to liquidate the indebtedness of the institution." The firm also announced that the following subscriptions had been made, conditioned on the endowment of the university by Daniel Drew of New York: Mrs. Betsey A. Hart, \$2,000; Lyman Ben-

nett, \$1,000; L. A. Battershall, \$1,000; David Cowee, \$1,000; W. L. Van Alstyne, \$1,000; Peck & Hillman, \$1,000; and G. Howland, \$500. The proposal not meeting with any satisfactory acceptance, the university, with thirty-nine acres of land surrounding it was sold for \$60,000, on December 6, to the Rev. Peter Havermans of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, agent for Archbishop Hughes, of New York.

The building is four stories high, 259 feet long, and on an average 48 feet deep, erected at a cost of \$197,000. Archbishop Hughes intended to make it the provincial seminary of the state of New York, and to place it under the management of the Sulpitians of Montreal. The latter it appears were unwilling to accede to the overtures of the archbishop, and the institution was, in 1864, placed in charge of a faculty consisting of a president and five professors, three from the University of Louvain and two from New York. In October, the institution was opened with about sixty students. On December 1, 1864. Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by the suffragan bishops of Albany, Burlington, Hartford, Boston, and Portland, consecrated the building and placed it under the protection of St. Joseph; the institution taking the name of St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary. About one hundred and twenty-five students yearly attend the course of instruction in the seminary, from which about four hundred and seventy ordained priests have been graduated since 1864. The full course covers a period of five years, one of which is devoted to philosophy and a general preparation for theological studies, and the other years to the study of theology and the kindred branches of ecclesiastical knowledge. The vacations extend from the last Thursday in June to the first Tuesday

in September; and from the beginning of February to the middle of the month. The first president of the seminary was the Very Rev. Canon Van den Hende, who, in 1871, returned to Belgium. He was succeeded by the Very Rev. Henry Gabriels, D. D., who, previous to 1871, had filled the chair of dogmatic theology.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY, on the west side of Second Street, between Congress and Ferry streets. Mrs. Emma Willard, the wife of Dr. John Willard, while principal of a girls' school at Middlebury, Vermont, established by her in 1814, deeming that an institution for the higher education of young women was greatly needed in the United States, projected a plan for the incorporation and endowment of a seminary in which girls might receive instruction in the same branches of knowledge as young men in colleges. Desiring to establish one at some suitable place in the state of New York, she addressed a letter to Governor DeWitt Clinton, at Albany, expressing her views, and at the same time transmitted a manuscript to him in which the proposed measures to be taken for the accomplishment of the undertaking were represented. In his reply of December 31, 1818, Governor Clinton wrote that he would be pleased to see her the principal of such an institution, and expressed his willingness to aid her. Expecting that the legislature of the state of New York would further her project by passing an act to incorporate and endow an institution as described by her, she, in the spring of 1819, moved to Waterford, where she opened a girls' school. A number of prominent citizens of Troy becoming interested in her purpose, began to take steps to have such a seminary established in this city of which she was to be given the prin-



TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

cipalship. On March 6, 1821, they induced the common council to pass a resolution to raise \$4,000 by tax upon the freeholders of the first four wards of the city, "for the purpose of purchasing or erecting a suitable building for a Female Academy;" the citizens agreeing to advance \$5,000 for the same purpose. On April 14, 1821, the city purchased for \$1,700, parts of lots 114 and 115, each fronting on Second Street 50 feet; lot 115 having a depth of 102 feet 6 inches, and the one-half of lot 114 having the same depth, the other half, a depth of 130 feet to the alley west of it. In May, 1821, Mrs. Willard became principal of the Troy Female Seminary, using the lecture-room of the Troy Lyceum of Natural History, in the court-house, for a recitation-room, and the apartments of two dwellings near the court-house for study and lodging-rooms for the boarding scholars. Meanwhile the wooden building, known as Moulton's Coffee-House, 50 by 60 feet, three stories high, standing on the plat of ground on the west side of Second Street, between Congress and Ferry streets, purchased by the city, was stripped of its weather-boarding and the frame incased with brick; the interior being reconstructed with rooms and halls according to the plans furnished by Mrs. Willard. On August 2, that year, the common council appointed David Buel, jr., Joseph Russell, Nathan Warren, Richard P. Hart, Jeremiah Dauchy, James Mallory, William Bradley, and Amasa Paine, trustees of the institution. In the fall of the year, the building was occupied by the school. The first members of the faculty were: Mrs. Emma Willard, principal; Miss Elizabeth Sherrill, Angelica Gilbert, Mary Heywood, and Elizabeth P. Huntington, instructors; Miss Sarah W. Ingalls, Mary H. Field, Mary E. Akin, and Eliza-

beth Whiting, assistant teachers. On May 29, 1825, Dr. John Willard died. On October 13, 1825, the common council resolved to lease the seminary to Mrs. Emma Willard for five years and six months, from November 1, 1825. In 1826, the building was lengthened forty feet, at the expense of the city, and the rent increased to \$700. The building used for musical instruction and laundering, now demolished, was erected in 1828 at an expense of \$3,500. In March and May, 1831, several adjacent plats of ground were purchased, extending the property to Ferry Street and lot 115 and a part of lot 114 to the alley, on the west. In 1833, the main building was extended to the alley, at an expense of \$5,000, and the rent increased to \$1,100. In 1837, the institution began to receive money from the State Literature Fund, and that year acquired a plat of ground on Ferry Street. In 1838, Mrs. Emma Willard retired from the principalship of the seminary, leaving it to the care of her son, John H. Willard, and his wife, Sarah L. Willard, both of whom had been associated with her in its management. In 1846, the trustees purchased a plat of ground, 30 by 80 feet, from the First Presbyterian Church, on the west side of the closed alley, running from Ferry to Congress streets, and erected an addition to the main building, 50 by 50 feet.

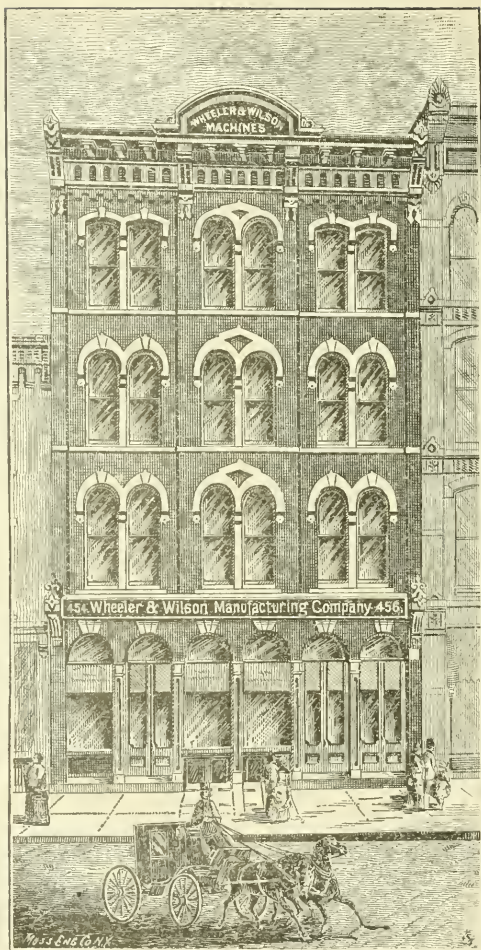
In 1871, the trustees perceiving the seminary was not obtaining the patronage to which it was entitled, on account of their inability to secure sufficient moneys to renovate the building, to provide it with new furniture, and to purchase improved school-apparatus, determined to solicit aid of the citizens of Troy, should the city be induced to convey its entire interest in the property to the board. On February 1, 1872, the committee

from the trustees, William Gurley, Joseph W. Fuller, and William Kemp, presented a request for the transfer of the buildings and grounds to the trustees, together with a memorial, signed by nine hundred and eighty citizens, sanctioning the conveyance of the property. The action of the common council was so adverse that it was deemed judicious to offer the city \$50,000 for the property. This was done, and by a vote of 11 to 8 a resolution was passed, June 7, 1872, by the common council, to sell the property to the trustees for \$50,000, "to be paid on or before the first day of May, 1873," authorizing the mayor to execute a contract to that effect. On June 12, 1872, the mayor, Thomas B. Carroll, signed the agreement, which set forth the condition that the property was "to be used only for school purposes." Although a subscription was at once circulated among the citizens to obtain the sum desired, little progress was made until William Gurley, with commendable zeal and indefatigable perseverance, undertook the task of personally soliciting subscriptions. He, later assisted by his brother, Lewis E. Gurley, finally succeeded in increasing the subscriptions to \$52,615.17, in sums ranging from \$4 to \$5,000. On May 1, 1873, a check, signed by W. & L. E. Gurley, for \$50,000, payable at the National Exchange Bank, to the order of William Kemp, mayor of the city, secured the property to the seminary trustees. John H. Willard and his wife, Sarah L. Willard, having resigned their management of the institution at the close of the term in June, 1872, Miss Emily Wilcox became principal in September, 1872, who, with an efficient corps of teachers, has since successfully conducted the school. At considerable expense the buildings have been renovated and provided

with new furniture and school apparatus.

Sewing Machines.—

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 454 and 456 Fulton Street. In 1849, Allen B. Wilson, of Pittsfield, Mass., completed the construction of the first sewing machine invented by him. In 1850, it was patented. To manufacture others and sell them, he, with Nathaniel Wilson, Alanson Warren and George P. Woodruff, formed the firm of Wheeler, Wilson & Co. Among the inviting fields for the immediate sale of the machines, Troy was selected. In the winter of 1851-52, Nathaniel Wheeler visited the city, and brought with him one of the plainly-made instruments, now so unattractive in comparison with the elaborately and tastefully constructed machines sold by the company. For a number of days the ingenious invention was exhibited at the Mansion House. With no little disappointment, Mr. Wheeler discovered that a disbelief in the practicability of the use of the machine in making collars inclined the manufacturers of collars in the city to reject his overtures to have them subject the labor-saving instruments to a trial in their factories. In a letter to the writer, he refers to the hesitancy of the collar makers in forming a different opinion respecting the sewing machines: "I particularly brought the attention of the manufacturers of collars and cuffs to the machines, most of whom shook their heads, doubting the practicability of stitching collars by machinery. Among my visitors was Jefferson Gardner, who seeming to be less skeptical, patiently investigated the subject, and concluded to give the machines a trial." In the spring of 1852, several were sent him to be used in his collar



WHEELER & WILSON MANUF. CO'S BUILDING.

factory on King Street. His tests of their adaptability to collar-work were so satisfactory that he ordered others to be sent him. He afterward visited Bridgeport, Conn., and purchased a half-interest in the sale of the machine in Rensselaer County. Besides using about thirty in his own factory, Jefferson Gardner in a short time disposed of a large number to the other collar manufacturers in the city. Strange as it is true, the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines are the ones now mostly used in the manufacture of collars, cuffs and shirts in Troy. Since their introduction, not less than 20,000 have been sold in this city and in other parts of Rensselaer County. Not a few persons have made themselves comparatively rich by the use of one or more of these machines. In the salesroom of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, on Fulton Street, is a machine with which a woman certifies she realized \$6,000. With one of the latest improved Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, a skilled operative, during a day's working hours, with steam power, can stitch from 80 to 100 dozen collars. With steam power, an accomplished machine operator can sew from 18 to 24 shirts in a day; with foot-power, from 9 to 12. When under full speed, a new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine will make from 1,500 to 2,000 stitches in a minute. Besides machines for collar, cuff, and shirt-work, the company has others designed for stitching in leather, gloves, corsets, and hats, and others again for tailor and dressmaking-work. The new sewing machine "D 10" will likely meet with a large sale, as it is fitted with a new device by which the upper thread is carried around the lower without meeting any resistance, and besides is constructed to use a bobbin containing twice the quantity of cotton on bobbins previ-

ously used. The latest and most ingenious invention patented and sold by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company is its new automatic button-hole machine. Almost in a second of time, with unequalled regularity and fineness of finish, this wonderful machine stitches a button-hole, and by the quick descent of a sharp knife cuts with the utmost precision the opening between the encircling stitches. An operative is said to have made in sixty hours 24,000 button-holes with one of these machines, and a woman in a day 6,000 button-holes in 250 dozen of ladies' collars, with another. The button-hole machines and the different sewing machines made by the company are on exhibition in its building on Fulton Street. The sales of all the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's machines in Troy and its vicinity have for fourteen years been intrusted to Oscar Smith, who in 1872 took charge of the Troy office and salesrooms. His predecessors were Jefferson Gardner, who controlled the sale of the sewing machines from 1852 to 1855; John W. Armitage, from May 10, 1855 to July 10, 1857; Armitage & Moseley, from July 10, 1857, to June 29, 1861; A. B. Elliott, from 1861 to April 27, 1872. Previous to 1872, Oscar Smith had the agency at Albany. At the Troy salesrooms the company has for sale all the appurtenances necessary for the repair of broken parts of the machines, and also supplies thread, silk, and needles used in different kinds of sewing.

Shirt Manufactories — One of the large businesses of Troy is that of the manufacture of shirts. Lawrence Van Valkenburgh is honored as the first person to engage extensively in it in the city. In 1845, he established a shirt factory on the southeast corner of Seventh and Elbow streets.

He continued in the business until 1858. It has now attained such proportions that it ranks with the city's chief industries. Its present magnitude is partly disclosed by the fact that in the different manufactories not infrequently from twenty-five to thirty miles of muslin are cut into shirts in a day. About 4,000 persons, mostly girls and women, are employed in Troy and its vicinity in making the goods, who annually receive in

ent development in 1866, when Justus Miller, A. P. Hamlin, and Joseph Wheelock, under the name of Hamlin, Miller, & Co., began manufacturing collars and cuffs at No. 464 Fulton Street. On the dissolution of the partnership in the following year, Miller & Wheelock continued the business at the same place. About this time the firm began making shirts. In 1874 E. W. Bingham became a member of the firm,



MILLER, HALL, & HARTWELL BUILDING.

wages not less than \$800,000. The annual sales of shirts made in the city exceed \$1,500,000.

MILLER, HALL, & HARTWELL, shirt, collar, and cuff manufacturers, Nos. 547 to 553 River Street. The distinction of being the oldest as well as the largest shirt manufactory in the city gives no little local prominence to this establishment. The business of the prosperous firm had its incipi-

which then took the name of Miller, Wheelock, & Co., manufacturing at No. 22 King Street. In 1875, the firm was succeeded by that of Miller & Bingham, at Nos. 421 and 423 River Street. After the death of E. W. Bingham, in 1877, his widow retained an interest in the business until 1878. Under the name of Miller & Bingham, Justus Miller conducted the business at Nos. 421 and 423 River Street until December 7,

1879, when the building was burned. Until July 1, 1880, he occupied the building on the northeast corner of River and Hoosick streets, whence he moved into his new and commodious manufactory on the west side of River Street, north of Hoosick Street. In 1884, the present firm was formed by Justus Miller, Frank B. Miller, (his son,) William L. Hall, and Charles E. Hartwell. The imposing building, six stories high, has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 100. The fire-proof structure contains twelve rooms 50 by 100 feet. In it are the laundry, the collar, cuff, and shirt departments. Besides giving employment to a large number of persons in Troy, the enterprising firm distributes work to thousands of people in the surrounding country. Miller, Hall, & Hartwell have a factory at Hoosick Falls and one at Fairhaven, Vermont. The excellent goods made by the firm are purchased by numerous customers throughout the United States.

GEO. B. CLUETT, BRO., & CO., manufacturers of Monarch shirts, Nos. 441 to 451 River Street. (See COLLAR AND CUFF MANUFACTURERS.)

GEORGE P. IDE & CO., shirt manufacturers, Ide Building. (See COLLAR AND CUFF MANUFACTURERS.)

TIM, WALLERSTEIN, & CO., shirt manufacturers, Nos. 62 to 72 Sixth Street, began business in Troy, April 1, 1878, and occupied, with Tim & Co., the building Nos. 57 and 59 Federal Street. The members of the firm were Solomon and Louis Tim, E. Wallerstein, Max Herman, and J. O'Sullivan. In 1883, M. Ober was admitted a partner. The firm, with that of Tim & Co., moved, in 1881, to their present five-story, brick building, on the east side of Sixth Street, between Broadway and State Street. A fair conception of the firm's exten-

sive manufacturing may be formed from the information that more than ten miles of muslin are cut into shirts in a day at the establishment. The firm enjoys with Tim & Co. the advantages arising from its joint ownership of the laundry and paper-box manufactory in the Pine Building. The goods of the firm are distributed by jobbers in all parts of the United States. The firm has a shirt factory at Greenwich, and another at Shushan, N. Y.

W. H. & A. D. ROWE, shirt manufacturers, Nos. 509, 511 and 513 River Street, west side, between Hutton and Hoosick streets. They engaged in the business of making collars, cuffs, and shirts, in March, 1872, occupying the upper part of the building on the southwest corner of River and Federal streets. In February, 1884, they moved into the more commodious, four-story, brick building now occupied by them. Some years ago they discontinued manufacturing collars and cuffs in order to apply themselves particularly to the business of making shirts. As others engaged in this great local industry, William H. and Andrew D. Rowe have with no little enterprise enlarged the sale of their goods, which are known to the trade as the "Crown Shirts." They are manufacturers' agents for the sale of knit underwear, men and women's shirts and drawers.

BALL BROS., (John C. Ball,) manufacturers of shirts of special orders. Hall Building, corner of River and First streets.

WILBUR, MILLER, & WILBUR, shirt manufacturers, northwest corner of Fulton and Front streets. (See COLLAR AND CUFF MANUFACTURERS.)

Sisters of St. Joseph. — One community on the east side of Tren-

ton Street, opposite Jackson Street; the other, at No. 147 North Second Street.

Society, Rensselaer County Agricultural and Horticultural, was organized by articles of association executed July 27, 1880. Since September, 1881, annual fairs have been held by the society at Rensselaer Park, Lansingburgh, except in 1885, when the September fair was omitted on account of the State fair being held at Albany. The society is in a highly prosperous condition. Its officers are: Lewis E. Gurley, president; Paul Cook, vice-president; Thomas Rourke, secretary; Shepard Tappen, treasurer.

Solicitors of Patents.—

WILLIAM E. HAGAN, expert and solicitor of patents since 1864, No. 219 River Street.

GEORGE A. MOSHER, solicitor of patents and counsellor in patent causes, No. 17 First Street.

AUSTIN F. PARK, solicitor of patents, room 31 Boardman Building, northeast corner of River and Fulton streets, engaged in the business in 1855.

Standard Electrical Test Instruments.—

THE ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, office No. 311 River Street, has the distinction of making a particular class of electrical test instruments of excellent quality and superior workmanship, at its works at Greenbush. The special adaptations and peculiar adjustments of the valuable instruments have won the commendation of many prominent electricians and scientists in the country. The works were established at Troy, in March, 1884, and in the following

June, the company was incorporated. The new works, at Greenbush, were erected in 1886; a commodious brick building, 55 by 80 feet. Robert J. Pratt, the manager, a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and of Johns Hopkins University, is an experienced electrician, and the designer of a number of important mechanisms, which have been patented. The class of instruments manufactured by the company embraces detector, horizontal astatic, tangent, marine, and reflecting galvanometers, also the improved Thomson reflecting and the Helmholtz gaugain galvanometers, resistance coils of all styles, keys of different designs, Pratt's patented speed indicator, the Bailey testing set, and other electric apparatus. The company has the exclusive right of manufacturing in this country the Woodhouse and Rawson volt ammeters. Orders for any of the instruments are promptly filled. The company has also a department for fine experimental work. Officers: J. Hyde Pratt, president; George H. Ennis, secretary; and Robert J. Pratt, electrician and manager.

Steamboats.—The Clermont, the first steamboat to ply upon the Hudson, left New York on Friday morning, September 4, 1807, at 6 o'clock, and arrived at Albany on the following morning. In making practicable the navigation of the river by steamboats, Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton were granted by the legislature the exclusive privilege for thirty years of employing the boats invented by them in carrying passengers and freight on the Hudson.

The first of their steamboats to ply upon the Upper Hudson was the Fire-Fly, which began conveying passengers between Albany and Troy in September, 1812. The privilege granted to Livingston and Fulton

was, by act of legislature, passed March 10, 1820, transferred to the North River Steamboat Company, and extended to April 11, 1838. The legality of this monopoly being questioned, Chief Justice Marshall, of the Supreme Court, on March 2, 1824, decided it to be unconstitutional. A number of enterprising citizens of Troy immediately organized the Troy Steamboat Company, and contracted for the construction of a steamboat. Commenting on the purposes of the company, the *Troy Sentinel* of March 12, that year, remarked:

"There will, doubtless, soon be a line of steamboats, to carry passengers, running from Troy to New York. When this line shall be in operation, Troy will be a better center of travel and business than any place on the river. The road from Troy to Schenectady is shorter and better than that to Albany; the road from Troy to Lebanon Springs, by the Sandlake turnpike, is shorter, smoother, and more level than the turnpike from Albany. Troy is nearer to the great, fashionable watering places, Ballston and Saratoga, than Albany; in short, such is the situation of this city, in reference not only to the canals [the Erie and Champlain] and the river, but the roads east, west, north, and south, that unless our citizens have lost their forecast and enterprise, it will be speedily manifest how extensive every event, connected in any way with the course of business and trade, has conspired to promote the prosperity of this fortunate city."

On Saturday, August 21, 1824, the steamboat, named the Chief Justice Marshall, was launched at New York, and on Saturday, March 12, 1825, arrived at the Ferry Street wharf; R. W. Sherman, captain. About 40 cords of pine wood were consumed to generate steam in her

copper boiler sufficient for her passage of sixteen hours, between the two cities. A large fly-wheel equalized the movements of her machinery. Describing the appointments of the boat, the *Troy Sentinel* observed: "Her accommodations are spacious, airy, and neat; and among the various improvements is a large reading room on the upper deck where the principal newspapers in the Union will be filed. Below is a very convenient 'washing-room,' where water is let in from the river, and bells placed leading to the barbers' and waiters' apartments." The use of pine wood for fuel doubtless made the washing-room a great convenience for the passengers frequenting the upper deck.

Shortly after the Chief Justice Marshall began to ply between Troy and New York, Samuel Gale, the postmaster of the Troy office, received the following request from Postmaster-General John McLean: "I wish you would contract with the captain of the new steamboat to carry letters to New York, as well as the intermediate points from your office, and to bring letters to your office. You can then stipulate to pay three cents for each letter that he carries. In that case the letters will be rated with the ordinary letter postage."

The first steam ferry-boat began plying at the upper ferry, between West Troy and the city, in July, 1826.

In 1844, eight steamboats, ten towing steamboats, twenty-four freight barges, and twenty-seven sailing vessels, owned by residents of Troy, were engaged in the transportation of passengers and freight.

At that time the offices of the Troy and New York Steamboat Association were in the building, No. 199 River Street. A long passage extended from River Street through the building to a broad flight of steps descending to the steamboat wharf below. The passen-

ger trains of the different railroads received and delivered passengers in front of the building. The Empire, Captain Stephen R. Roe, and the Troy, Captain A. Gorham, were then the day-line boats; the Albany, Captain R. B. Macy, and the Swallow, Captain A. McLean, were the night-line boats. (See the writer's contribution in the *Troy Daily Times*, October 22, 1879, for the names of the other steamboats plying on the river from 1812 to 1879.)

CITIZENS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF TROY. In the winter of 1871-72, books for the subscription of stock for the establishment of a night-line of boats to ply between Troy and New York were opened in this city. On the evening of January 22, 1872, the stockholders met in the Athenæum Building and elected the first board of directors of the company. The directors afterwards met and elected Captain Charles W. Farnham, president; Joseph Cornell, vice-president; and Thomas D. Abrams, secretary and treasurer. On February 19, that year, the articles of association of the company were signed by the directors. Capital stock, \$250,000; 2,500 shares, \$100 each.

On January 14, that year, the Thomas Powell and Sunnyside were purchased from Cornell, Horton, & Co., of Catskill; the C. Vanderbilt and the Connecticut, which severally had been on the Troy line since 1859 and 1866, were sold and afterward used for towing. After the loss of the Sunnyside, on December 1, 1875, the company determined to build two boats which, in size and appointments, should surpass any of the boats previously plying between Troy and New York. The contract for the construction of one was given to John English & Son, of Greenport, L. I. On January 2, 1876, the building of the boat was begun, and on April 1, she was

launched and named the City of Troy. On the morning of June 15, that year, she arrived at the steamboat landing, at the foot of Broadway; Captain L. D. Deming, formerly of the C. Vanderbilt, commanding her. Length, 300 feet; extreme breadth, 70; depth of hold, 10; tonnage, 1,650; diameter of engine cylinder, 60 inches; stroke, 12 feet; state rooms, 112; ladies' cabin berths, 40; gentlemen's cabin berths, 210. Previous to the City of Troy taking her place on the line, the Twilight, Captain C. D. Hancox, substituted the Sunnyside. The Saratoga was launched from the yard of John English & Son, on March 26, 1877, and arrived at Troy on June 13, that year; Captain T. D. Abrams, of the Thomas Powell, commanding her. Length, 300 feet; extreme breadth, 68; depth of hold, 10; tonnage, 1,550; diameter of engine cylinder, 56 inches; stroke, 12 feet; state rooms, 113; ladies' cabin berths, 40; gentlemen's, 210. The engines of the two boats were made by G. W. Quintard of New York.

The distance from Troy to New York is about 156 miles, and is traversed by the boats in 10 hours. They make the passage nightly, except on Saturdays, alternately leaving pier 44, North River, at the foot of Christopher Street, at 6 P. M., and the landing, at the foot of Broadway, Troy, about 7:30 (on Sundays at 6) P. M. Captain Thomas D. Abrams has had the command of the Saratoga since 1877, and Captain G. D. Wolcott that of the City of Troy since 1878.

The officers of the company are Joseph Cornell, president; George W. Horton, vice-president; Thomas D. Abrams, secretary and treasurer; and George W. Gibson, general passenger agent.

The Belle Horton, built in 1880, is used by the company for excursions and as a tender to the large boats.

ALBANY AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY. Daily line; boats W. M. Whitney and J. G. Sanders. Landings, foot of Maiden Lane, Albany, and foot of State Street, Troy.

Steam Engines.—

WILLIAM COUTIE & SONS, manufacturers of compound steam engines, Nos. 10 to 14 Front Street, near Federal. The high favor in which Coutie's compound steam engines are held by those using them is a public attestation of their excellence and serviceableness. They embody a simplicity of construction and an economic action which make them preferred to all others for factory work. The high and low pressure engines made by the firm disclose in their scientific mechanism the secret of their long popularity. The compound engine running at the works, made in 1862, is the oldest in America. William Coutie engaged in the business in 1850, in the building, on the southeast corner of Mechanic (now Front) and Federal streets, burned in the fire of 1862. That year, he purchased the site of the present establishment, and erected the three-story, brick building, 50 by 60 feet. The firm of William Coutie & Sons (William and George), also makes as a specialty tools for stove manufacturers.

Stephentown, one of the towns of Rensselaer County, was erected by the act dividing the counties into towns, passed March 7, 1788. The village of Stephantown, on the Lebanon Springs Railroad, has a population of 200. North Stephantown is also a station on the same road. West Stephantown, South Stephantown, Stephantown Center, and Stephantown Flatts are small places in the town.

Population of the town: 1790, 6,795; 1800, 4,968; 1810, 4,567; 1815, 2,640; 1820, 2,592; 1825, 2,703; 1830, 2,716; 1835, 2,528; 1840, 2,753; 1845, 2,548; 1850, 2,622; 1855, 2,397; 1860, 2,311; 1865, 2,026; 1870, 2,133; 1875, 2,047; 1880, 1,986.

Stone.—

DON & McDONALD (John Don and John McDonald), cutters of stone-trimmings for buildings, and dealers in brown and Ohio stone, and flagging, Front Street, near Federal. Firm formed in 1882.

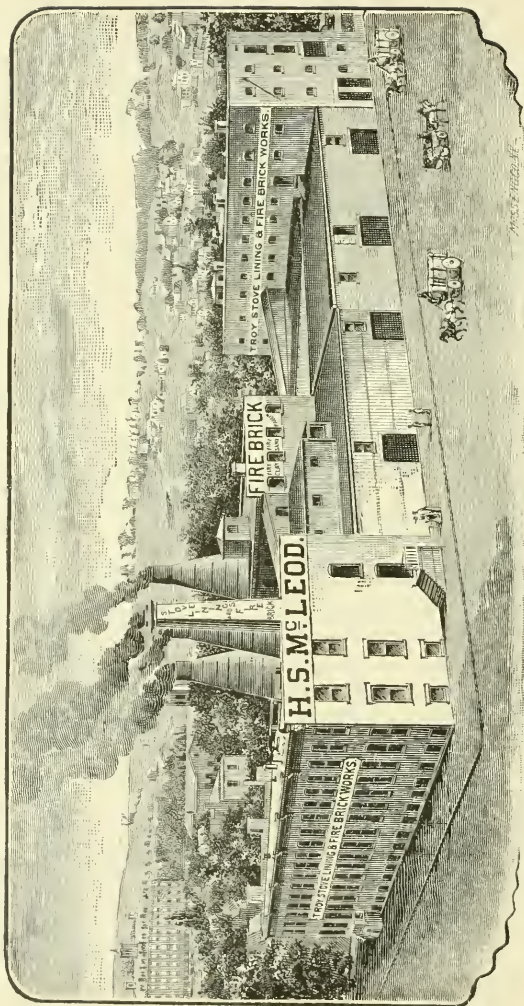
Stove Dealers —

REARDON & ENNIS, (John Reardon and George H. Ennis), retail agents for the sale of the Bussey & McLeod Stove Company's stoves and ranges, No. 311 River Street.

W. A. SHERMAN, No. 259 River Street. (See MCCARTHY BUILDING.)

Stove Linings and Fire Brick.

HARVEY S. MCLEOD, proprietor of the Troy Stove Lining and Fire Brick Works, southwest corner of First and Monroe streets. In 1871, after the death of Jacob Henry, who engaged in the manufacture of fire brick in Albany in 1825, the works were established at their present location. In 1882, Harvey S. McLeod purchased them of Bacon & Henry. By additions to the other buildings and the erection of new ones, he greatly enlarged the establishment. By a new process in the treatment and manipulation of infusible clay, the stove linings and fire brick made by him have obtained a wide popularity with stove manufacturers, not only in Troy and its vicinity but in distant places in the country, especially in the western states. The works have a



TROY STOVE LINING AND FIRE BRICK WORKS.

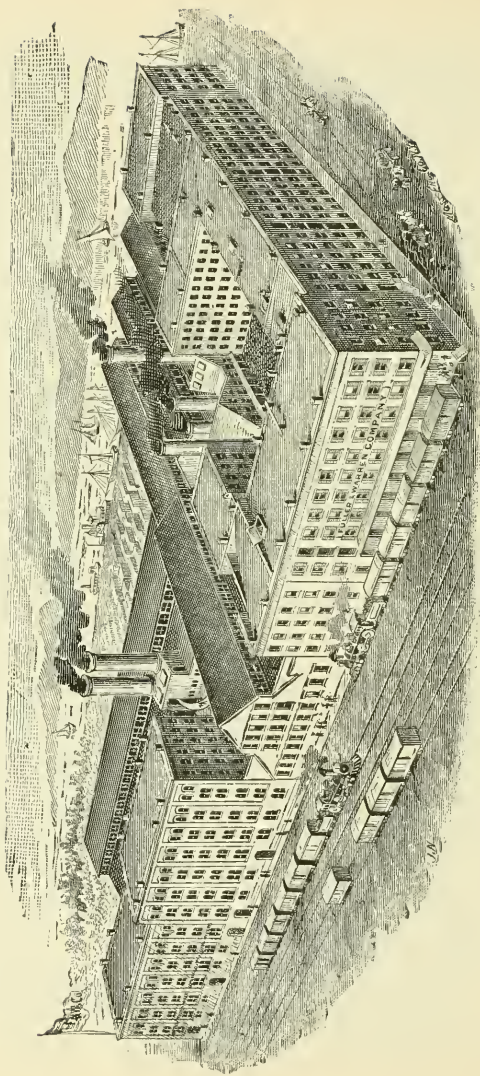
capacity of producing weekly 20,000 sets of stove linings and 10,000 fire brick. The office building is No 357 First Street, immediately south of the works. The street cars cross Monroe Street, a block east of the establishment. Fire brick of the best quality for cupolas, blast furnaces, and boiler settings are also made at the works.

Stove Manufacturers.—Stoves were first made in Troy for the trade in 1821. In 1829, those cast at the two foundries in the city were valued at \$120,000. In 1855, there were seven foundries employing 670 men, whose annual wages aggregated \$216,000. The value of the 75,000 stoves made by them exceeded \$1,000,000. In 1875, twenty-three stove establishments gave employment to 2,115 workmen, who earned that year \$1,715,000. The value of the stoves sold was \$4,012,000. In 1885, about 2,000 persons were employed in seven foundries, whose wages were estimated to be not less than \$1,000,000. The value of the stoves exceeded \$2,500,000. In perfection of casting, beauty of design, and scientific construction, the stoves, ranges, and furnaces made in Troy are not surpassed by those manufactured elsewhere. The skill and experience of the employers and the intelligence and enterprise of the manufacturers have always been important factors in the successful competition which Troy has maintained in finding markets in all parts of the country for the thousands of stoves sent from her foundries. They have also been sent to distant destinations: England, Germany, Turkey, China, Japan, Australia, Sandwich Islands, the West Indies, and South America.

FULLER & WARREN COMPANY, Clinton Stove Works, west side of River Street, between Madison and Monroe streets. The buildings of the

extensive establishments cover an area of six acres. In the different departments about 1,200 persons are employed, earning annually \$480,000. Not less than 60,000 stoves, ranges, and furnaces are yearly made at the works. They are not only widely sold in the United States, but many are sent to foreign countries. In Chicago, the company's sales-building, No. 56 Lake Street, is a five-story, brick structure. The five-story warehouse, 100 by 150 feet, on the North Pier, was one of three buildings, on the north side of the city, which escaped the ravages of the great fire of 1871. The branch house at Cleveland, Ohio, is Nos. 62 and 64 River Street. The principal agencies of the company are at No. 236 Water Street, New York; No. 44 Union Street, Boston; northeast corner of Light and Lombard streets, Baltimore; and No. 1045 Market Street, San Francisco. The site of the Clinton Stove Works has been occupied since 1846 by buildings in which stoves have been made. The greater part of it was purchased October 8, 1845, by Johnson & Cox, who first erected a foundry on it. The succeeding firms have been Johnson, Cox, & Fuller, 1850; Cox, Warren, Morrison, & Co., 1854; Fuller, Warren, & Morrison, 1855; Fuller, Warren, & Co., 1859; and the Fuller & Warren Company, incorporated, December 31, 1881. The officers of the company are Joseph W. Fuller, president; Walter P. Warren, vice-president; Gurdon G. Wolfe, secretary; Herbert A. Viets, treasurer; and A. H. Eaton, superintendent of construction.

BUSSEY & MCLEOD STOVE COMPANY, offices, salesrooms, and foundry east side of Oakwood Avenue, near its intersection with Tenth Street. Beginning with a small plant in 1863, the works have been extend-



FULLER & WARREN COMPANY'S CLINTON STOVE WORKS.

ed over a plat of three acres. The company employs 350 workmen, making annually 20,000 stoves and melting 1800 tons of iron in the product. The "Gold Coin" and "Gold Medal" stoves and ranges made by the company have high commendation in the United States, east of Illinois. The firm of Bussey, McLeod, & Co., was formed in 1863 by Esek Bussey, Charles A. McLeod, and J. O. Merriam. Several years later, Rufus Lape was admitted a partner; the name of the firm being unchanged. After the death of J. O. Merriam and Rufus Lape, the other two members of the firm continued the business until December 30, 1882, when the Bussey & McLeod Stove Company was formed, of which Esek Bussey is president; Charles A. McLeod, first vice-president; T. Henry Bussey, second vice-president; Charles M. Austin, treasurer; John W. Rorabach, secretary, and L. D. Streeter, superintendent of construction,

BURDETT, SMITH, & Co., office and salesrooms No. 253 River Street, Burdett Building; foundry east side of Canal Street, near Vail Avenue. L. Potter & Co., 1853; L. Potter, 1858; Potter & Co., 1859; Potter & Paris, 1862; Burdett, Paris, & Co., 1868; Burdett, Potter, Smith, & Co., 1869; Burdett, Smith, & Co., 1871. Edward A. Burdett and W. Stone Smith formed the present firm in 1883.

GEORGE W. SWETT & Co., office and salesroom, No. 219 River Street; Empire Foundry, northwest and southwest corners of Second and Ida streets. Anson Atwood, 1841; Atwood & Cole, 1844; Atwood, Cole, & Crane, 1846; Pease, Keeney, & Co., 1848; Clark, Keeney, & Co., 1850; Felton, Keeney, & Co., 1851; Swett, Quimby, & Co., 1852; Swett, Quimby, & Perry, 1867; Swett, Quimby, & Co., 1883;

George W. Swett & Co., (Fred. W. Swett), January 1, 1886.

CO-OPERATIVE STOVE WORKS, southwest corner of River Street and Glen Avenue. Co-operative Iron Founders' Association, 1866; Troy Co-operative Foundry Company, 1871; Co-operative Stove Works of Troy, 1878.

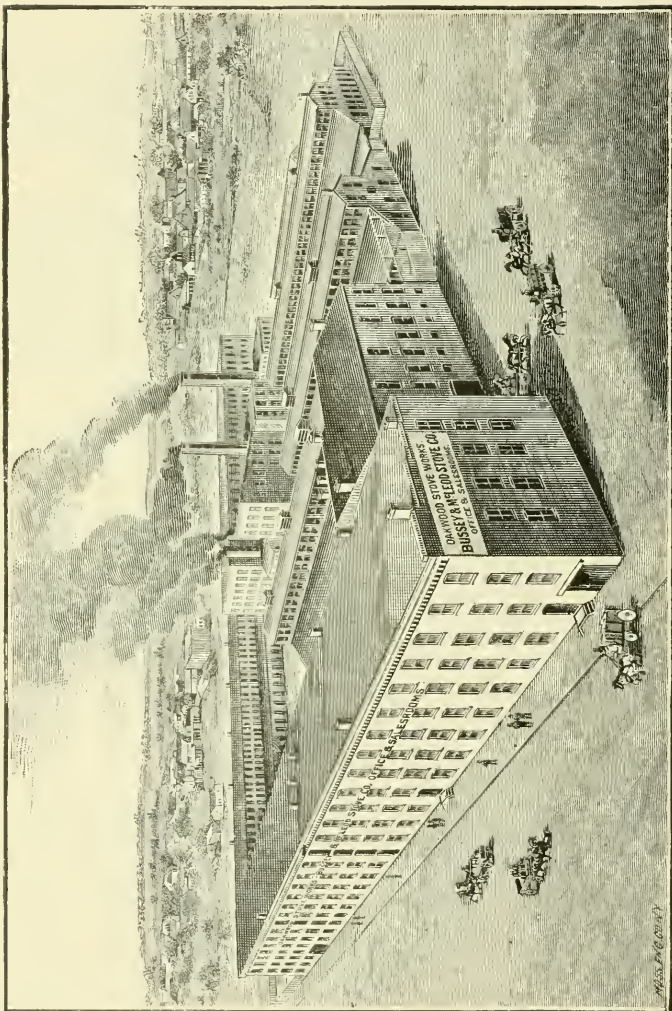
ANDREW B. FALES, stove works, Nos. 279 and 293 North Third Street. A. M. Stratton, 1835; James Wager, 1839; Wager & Dater, 1844; Wager & Pratt, 1847; Wager, Pratt, & Co., 1849; Wager, Richmond, & Smith, 1852; James Wager, 1855; Wager & Fox, 1856; Wager & Fales, 1860; Wager, Fales, & Co., 1869; Andrew B. Fales, 1872.

MARCUS L. FILLEY, stove manufacturer, No. 287 River Street. (See GREEN ISLAND.)

BURTIS & MANN, stove manufacturers, office and salesroom, No. 231 River Street; foundry, (J. Gould & Co.,) southwest corner of North Third and North streets. The firm, (O. F. Burtis and H. R. Mann,) was formed May 29, 1883. It succeeded to the business of Potter & Co., and of H. S. Church.

THE VICTOR STOVE COMPANY, manufacturers of stoves, No. 399 River Street.

J. C. HENDERSON & Co., manufacturers of the Henderson dome, cone, Lively Times, and wrought iron furnaces, No. 195 River Street. The senior member of the firm, J. C. Henderson, became a member of the firm of Shavor, Henderson, & Graff, in 1869; Sheldon, Greene, & Co., 1870; Shavor & Henderson, in 1872. On the dissolution of the last firm, in 1876, he individually engaged in the manufacture of his popular furnaces, in



BUSSEY & MCLEOD STOVE COMPANY'S WORKS.

which he continued until his son, James A., in April, 1885, became associated with him in the business.

Stove Polish Manufacturers.

C. W. HART & CO., (H. B. Dummer,) manufacturers of the funnel-paste stove polish, granite cement, indestructible stove putty, petrified furnace cement, and shine-shine starch polish, Nos. 652 and 654 River Street. Firm formed March 1, 1886.

Street Railways.—Stages were the first public conveyances to carry passengers between Troy and Lansingburgh. On April 21, 1789, a stage began running daily from Lansingburgh through Troy to Albany. The fare for the round trip was four shillings. In 1794, another stage was put on the route. In 1831, a line of stages began running half-hourly between Troy and Albany. In October, that year, 12,589 passengers were conveyed between the two places. In 1832, a line of stages began running hourly between Troy and Lansingburgh. From year to year the number of conveyances was increased to shorten the intervals between their trips.

TROY & LANSINGBURGH RAILROAD. Under the act authorizing the formation of railroad companies, passed April 2, 1850, the Troy & Lansingburgh Railroad Company was organized. The articles of association, signed August 20, 1860, were filed September 6, that year. The purpose of the company's organization was to construct, maintain and operate a railroad "from some point in the village of Lansingburgh to some point in the city of Troy." Capital stock, \$100,000; shares, \$1,000; each \$100. On August 20, 1860, the common council permitted the company to con-

struct a single railroad track from the north bounds of the city through River Street to Adams, through Adams to Second, through Second to Greenbush Highway to a point near the bridge across the Wynants Kill. On February 19, 1861, the first officers of the company were elected: Thomas Symonds, president; John A. Griswold, vice-president; Miles Beach, secretary and treasurer; and William Barton, engineer. On Monday afternoon, July 15, that year, the work of constructing the road was begun at the north side of the Union Railroad crossing, on River Street, opposite the Manufacturers' Bank; William Barton, the engineer, first formally breaking the ground with a pick. On August 16, the collection of tolls at the gate on the plank road, between Troy and Lansingburgh, was discontinued. The first car ran on the road on August 29. It was drawn by one horse, and furnished with a fare box. A few days thereafter six cars were running on the road. In November, eighty trips were made daily. The completion of the road, in 1862, was a matter of considerable pride to the people of Troy, it being accomplished before the construction of a street railway in Albany. In the summer of 1862, the road was extended to Waterford. The length of the road, mostly two tracks, from the terminus at the Wynants Kill to the one in Waterford, is $6\frac{613}{1000}$ miles. The cars on the line are painted red. The roads of the Troy & Cohoes, the Lansingburgh & Cohoes, and the Waterford & Cohoes railroad companies are leased and operated by the Troy & Lansingburgh Railroad Company. Its depots and stables are at the east side of the Union bridge, Lansingburgh; on the north side of the road, on Simmons' Island, Cohoes; at Nos. 103 and 105 River Street, and on the southwest corner of River

and Division streets, Troy. The general office is in the building, No. 205 River Street. The company employs 206 men, owns 95 cars, and 468 horses. In 1885, the company carried on the different lines 5,220,315 passengers. The officers of the company are William Kemp, president; Charles Cleminshaw, vice-president; and Joseph J. Hagen, secretary and treasurer.

NORTH TROY AND IRON WORKS LINE.—On January 29, 1867, the common council permitted the Troy & Lansingburgh Railroad Company to construct a railroad extending from a point in Vandenberg Street, in the south part of the city, along Mill Street to intersect the track of the Troy & Lansingburgh Railroad at the Wynants Kill bridge, and to diverge from its track on the Greenbush Highway, passing through Fourth, Congress, and Third streets northward to Fulton Street to intersect the Troy & Lansingburgh Railroad track on River Street. Although having permission to extend the line farther northward along King, North Second, Rensselaer, North Third, and Mount streets to the main track on River Street, the company only constructed the road northward as far as the intersection of Fulton and River streets. The company operated the road with no little loss of capital from June 29, 1867, to December 30, 1870, when it was abandoned.

TROY & COHOES RAILROAD. The Troy & Cohoes Railroad Company was organized February 11, 1862. The road extends from River Street, at Bridge Avenue, crossing the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad bridge, running through George and Tibbits streets, Green Island, Saratoga, and Mohawk streets, Cohoes, to the terminus, near the intersection of Remsen and Mohawk streets. The first

car ran on the road, Saturday, October 10, 1863. Length of road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The cars of this line are painted white, and run to Ferry Street, Troy.

LANSINGBURGH & COHOES RAILROAD. This road, constructed in 1880, extends from the intersection of Second Avenue and Twelfth Street, Lansingburgh, across the Hudson River and Mohawk River bridges and Van Schaick and Simmons islands, through Ontario Street to its intersection with the track of the Troy & Cohoes railroad, on Mohawk Street Cohoes. The cars began running on the road, August 18, 1880. Length, $1\frac{10}{100}$ miles. The cars of this line are painted blue, and run from the Iron Works, *via* Lansingburgh, to Cohoes.

WATERFORD & COHOES RAILROAD. This road extends from the intersection of Remsen and Ontario streets, Cohoes, along Ontario Street to Saratoga Street, thence northward along Saratoga Street, crossing the bridge across the Mohawk River, thence along the Waterford Road to the village, to the terminus of the Troy & Lansingburgh Railroad Company's road. The cars began running on the road, August 20, 1884. Length, $1\frac{8}{100}$ miles. From the green color of the cars, it is known as the Green Line.

Sunday School Union, The Rensselaer County, was organized in 1832 and incorporated in 1883. Its objects as defined in the revised constitution of the union, January 19, 1860, are "to concentrate the efforts of friends of Sunday-schools; to disseminate useful information on the subject; to circulate moral and religious publications, and to establish Sunday-schools wherever it may be deemed practicable and expedient."

The society has a May anniversary, and a number of conventions are held each year in different parts of the county. The total enrollment of persons belonging to the Sunday-schools in the county in 1885 was 30,063. The number of persons, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, in the county, not connected with a Sunday-school, was reported to be that year, 18,675. The officers of the society are Lewis E. Gurley, president; James H. Kellogg, corresponding secretary; and J. Spencer Garnsey, treasurer.

Tailors, Merchant.—

JAMES B. CALDWELL, (successor to A. Montague & Co.,) merchant tailor, No. 6 Times Building, northeast corner of Broadway and Third Street. The business was established in 1839 by Bernard Montague, at No. 7 Cannon Place.

DAVID BASTABLE, merchant tailor, No. 1, Troy House, intersection of First and River streets. The business was established by Rundell & Leonard, in 1842, at No. 194 River Street. D. Bastable succeeded to it, February 1, 1876.

ERNEST W. BRIEGER, merchant tailor, No. 67 Third Street, began business in 1874.

THEODORE A. BYRAM, merchant tailor, No. 4 Keenan Building, Broadway.

MANNY & HARDY, (J. L. Manny and W. D. Hardy,) merchant tailors, No. 36 Third Street. Firm formed March 1, 1879.

Telegraph Offices—About the middle of the month of June, 1846, the planting of posts for the extension of the wire of the Morse magnetic telegraph line between Troy and Whitehall began in the city. The

room on the north side of the basement of the Athenæum Building was then rented for the office of the company. Moses Johnson was the first superintendent of the Troy station, who was succeeded on August 7, that year, by William C. Buell. On Friday morning, July 24, the first telegram sent from Troy was transmitted to Saratoga Springs. On Thursday, August 6, the first message from Troy to Buffalo was telegraphed. On September 9, that year, the New York and Buffalo line was used for the first time. On October 6, the first telegram from New York to Troy, *via* Boston, was received.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Messenger service. Main office, Athenæum Building, No. 10 First Street; branch office, No. 371 River Street.

BALTIMORE & OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Office, No. 278 River Street.

MUTUAL UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Office, No. 298 River Street.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Office, No. 249 River Street; branch offices, No. 371 River Street, and Union Railroad Depot.

Telephone Company of Troy, Commercial, rooms 29 and 45 Boardman Building, northeast corner of River and Fulton streets. On February 28, 1878, the Troy Telephone Dispatch Company was organized. It began business in an office on the second floor of the building, No. 280 River Street. The articles of association of the Commercial Telephone Company of Troy were filed December 30, 1879. First officers: Charles S. Woodruff, M. D., president; Gardner Earl, secretary; John F. Porter, treasurer. The com-

pany purchased the business, instruments, and rights of the Troy Telephone Dispatch Company, and occupied its office. In May, 1880, the Commercial Company moved to the Boardman Building, occupying rooms on the third and fourth floors. Beginning with less than a hundred instruments, with from five to thirty on the circuit of a single wire, the company with its exchanges now serves more than 1,300 renters of telephones, and has control of 800 miles of wires. The central office is connected with branch offices in West Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, and Lansingburgh, and with more than 200 villages and cities, some of which are more than a hundred miles distant from Troy. Present officers of the company: Gardner Earl, president; George P. Ide, vice-president; Abram N. Belcher, secretary and treasurer.

Temperance Societies.—

DIAMOND ROCK TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 35, meets on the first and third Monday evenings of each month at Temple of Honor Hall, No. 269 River Street.

FATHER ALBINO'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY meets on Friday evenings in St. Peter's school-room.

FATHER MATTHEW PARENT, T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 1, meets in Temperance Hall, St. Mary's Avenue.

IRON WORKS DIVISION, No. 52, Sons of Temperance, meets on Saturday evenings at Mechanics' Hall, Iron Works.

TROY CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, meets on Sunday afternoons and on Tuesday evenings at its rooms in the building, Nos. 386 and 388 River Street.

YOUNG MEN'S FATHER MATTHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 2, meets on Tuesday evening in St. Mary's Church.

Templars, Independent Order of Good,—

PHOENIX LODGE, No. 300, meets on Friday evening, in Orange Hall, No. 9 First Street.

PROGRESSIVE LODGE, No. 161, meets on Wednesday evening, in Ranken Hall, Albia.

Templars of Temperance, Royal.—

TROJAN COUNCIL, No. 135, meets on the first Tuesday evening of each month at No. 273 River Street.

E. H. ABBOTT COUNCIL meets in Temple of Honor Hall, on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

JAMES A. GARFIELD COUNCIL, No. 161, meets on the second and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in Mechanics' Hall, Iron Works.

Tibbits' Cadets. 21st Separate (Infantry) Company, N. G. S. N. Y., was organized in February, 1877, and on Thursday evening, March 1, that year, was mustered in as the Seventh Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., at the old State Armory, on River Street, by Major George H. Otis; 112 men comprising the company. First officers: Jacob H. Patten, captain; John Mearns, first lieutenant; John E. Sharp, second lieutenant. The company's quarters in the armory, on the southeast corner of Ferry and River streets, are rooms 4, 5, and 6, on the first floor, east side of the hall. Present officers: Samuel Foster, captain; Lawrence Buckley, first lieutenant; Merrill Dunsbaugh, second lieutenant.

Tibbits' Veteran Corps, 12th Separate (Infantry) Company, N. G. S. N. Y., was organized on Monday evening, March 20, 1876, at Pythian

Castle, State Street. The company was composed of soldiers who had served in the late civil war, and, at the time of the organization of the corps, were members of Post George L. Willard, No. 34, G. A. R. Having taken its name in honor of Brigadier-General William B. Tibbits, the corps, on its first public parade, May 30, that year, was presented with a stand of colors by him. First officers: Joseph Egolf, commander; I. Seymour Scott, first vice-commander; Timothy Quinn, second vice-commander. In December, 1884, the corps ceased to exist.

Theatres.—(See GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE, GRISWOLD OPERA HOUSE, RAND'S OPERA HOUSE.)

Tide at Troy.—The tides in the Hudson River are not directly produced by the influence of the sun and moon. They are derivative tides; parts of great tide waves of the Atlantic flowing along the slightly inclined bed of the river. They ascend the river to the state dam, in front of the city, distant 175 miles from the ocean. On November 17, 1877, Lieut. J. H. Willard, U. S. Engineers, furnished the writer with the following tide memoranda:

The mid-tide difference of water level between Albany and Governor's Island is 2.61 feet.

The mean rise and fall of tide at Governor's Island is 4.38 feet.

The mean rise and fall of tide at Albany is 2.32 feet.

The mean high water level at Albany is 1.58 feet above that at Governor's Island.

The mean low water level at Albany is 3.64 feet above that at Governor's Island.

The mean rise and fall of tide at South Troy (Iron Works) is 1.92 feet.

The mean high water level at South Troy is 1.73 feet above that at Governor's Island.

The mean low water level at South Troy is 4.16 feet above that at Governor's Island.

Tobacconists and Cigar Manufacturers.

FITZPATRICK & DRAPER, manufacturers of fine Havana and other cigars, and wholesale dealers in leaf and manufactured tobacco, Nos. 286 River Street and 9 and 11 Third Street. The members of this well-known firm, Philip Fitzpatrick and Frederick E. Draper, formed the partnership, September 8, 1869, and engaged in the business at No. 286 River Street. Requiring more space for the transaction of their large business, they extended their shipping department, in February, 1881, to Third Street. Their cigar manufactory is a five-story, brick building, near the northeast corner of Front and Grand Division streets.

WILLIAM A. LENT & CO., (William A. Lent and Richard T. Black) wholesale tobacconists and cigar manufacturers, Golden Age Cigar Manufactory, No. 310 River Street. Established in 1877.

LITTLE & COMPANY, (Samuel Little and C. H. Harden), cigar manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, No. 341 River Street. Established by S. Little in 1862.

Transportation Lines.—

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, A. H. Purdy, agent, No. 215 River Street.

MURRAY'S LINE, (old line of Troy barges), ship daily from pier 6, East River, New York, and foot of State Street, Troy; Murray & Birge, proprietors. Edward F. Murray, No.

191 River Street, Troy; John T. Birge, 19 Coenties Slip, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, ALBANY AND TROY LINE, regular steam and inland route *via* canal. Edward F. Murray, agent, No. 191 River Street.

WESTERN TRANSIT COMPANY, A. H. Purdy, agent, No. 215 River Street.

Tricycles and Bicycles.—

FRED. P. EDMANS, tricycles, bicycles and their sundries, No. 606 King Street, near River Street. Established 1881.

Trojan Wheelmen, organized 1886, meet first Wednesday of each month. Headquarters, Fulton Market Hall. C. E. Betts, president; R. C. Marshall, secretary; C. E. Wilson, treasurer.

Troy.—When the first emigrants from the New England states began settling on the Upper Hudson, the land between the Poesten and Piscawen kills was the property of three Dutch farmers. Matthias Van der Heyden owned the south part of it, lying between the Poesten Kill and Division Street; Jacob D. Van der Heyden, the middle, between Division and Grand Division streets; and Jacob I. Van der Heyden, the north, between Grand Division Street and the Piscawen Kill, a small stream running to the river north of Mount Olympus.

The ferry between the middle farm and *Steene Hoeck*, (Stony Point), opposite, on the west side of the river, had been in the possession of the Van der Heyden family from the year 1707, (see page 2), and had long borne the name of Van der Heyden's Ferry. From it, the site of Troy derived its early name, Ferry Hook.

Jacob I. Van der Heyden's farmhouse was a brick building, erected in 1756, on the east side of the River Road, (now River Street), a short distance north of the Hoosick Road, (now Hoosick Street). It now forms a part of the residence of Samuel Clexton, No. 548 River Street.

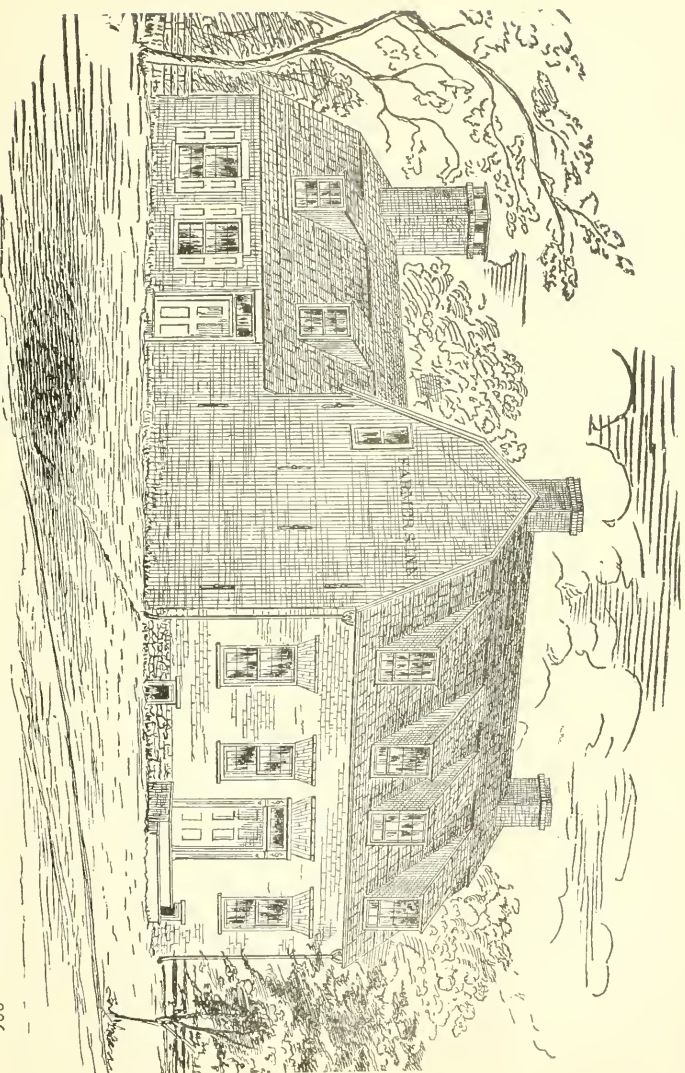
Jacob D. Van der Heyden, the patroon, as he was called by the first settlers, lived at the southeast corner of Ferry and River streets, in a wooden building, until about the year 1794, when he occupied his new brick mansion, near the southwest corner of Grand Division and Eighth streets, burned in the fire of May 10, 1862.

Matthias Van der Heyden's farmhouse was a two-story, wooden building, standing near the intersection of Second and Division streets. In 1786, he rented his brick building, erected in 1752, on the east side of the River Road, to Captain Stephen Ashley, who opened it as an inn. The work of demolishing this quaint landmark, on the southeast corner of River and Division streets, was begun on Monday, June 28, 1886.

Derick, or Dirk Van der Heyden, the father of Matthias, Dirk or Dick, and Abraham, lived on the southeast corner of the alley, on the south side of Division Street, between First and Second streets. His son, Dirk, or "Moogen Dick," as he was called, lived at the head of Liberty Street, on the western side of Mount Ida. Abraham Van der Heyden lived on the southeast corner of Liberty and River streets.

South of the Poesten Kill was the farm of Stephen I. Schuyler, who, on May 28, 1771, purchased the property, formerly known as the "Poesten Bow-erij," from Sarah Maginnis, the widow of Teddy Maginnis. The Schuyler homestead stood for many years near the southwest corner of First and Madison streets.

MATTHIAS VAN DER HEYDEN'S HOUSE, CORNER OF RIVER AND DIVISION STREETS. DEMOLISHED IN 1886.



The farm of Jan Van Buren extended from the Schuyler farm to the north bank of the Wynants Kill.

Among the first of the New England people to settle on the site of Troy was Benjamin Thurber, who, about the year 1786, leased a plat of ground, on the west side of the River Road, from Jacob I. Van der Heyden, and erected on it a small building. On June 4, 1787, the following advertisement appeared in the *Northern Centinel*, published at Lansingburgh:

"Benjamin Thurber Hereby acquaints the Public that he continues to sort his New Cash Store, at the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes, at the Fork of Hoosick Road, near Jacob Vanderheyden's, with East, West India, and European Goods of all kinds. For which he will receive, in lieu of Cash, black salts, Shipping Furs, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Butter, Cheese, Flax and Flax Seed, Tallow, Hog's lard, Gammons, Pork, Bees' Wax, and old Pewter. He also continues to receive ashes, as usual, to supply his new erected Pot and Pearl Ash factory, and will pearl black Salts in the best manner on equitable Terms; and also will give the highest Price for black Salts.

"N. B. A number of New French Muskets for sale at the above store."

In November, 1786, Benjamin Covell, from Providence, R. I., began merchandising at Ferry Hook, and in the following year, Samuel Gale, M. D., from Killingworth, Conn., the practice of medicine in the new settlement.

In the spring of 1787, Flores Bancker was employed by Jacob D. Van der Heyden to survey and plat out a part of his farm for the site of a village. "It was, with a foresight not always observed, laid out with a view of its ultimately being a place of considerable magnitude; and Philadelphia, with its regular squares and

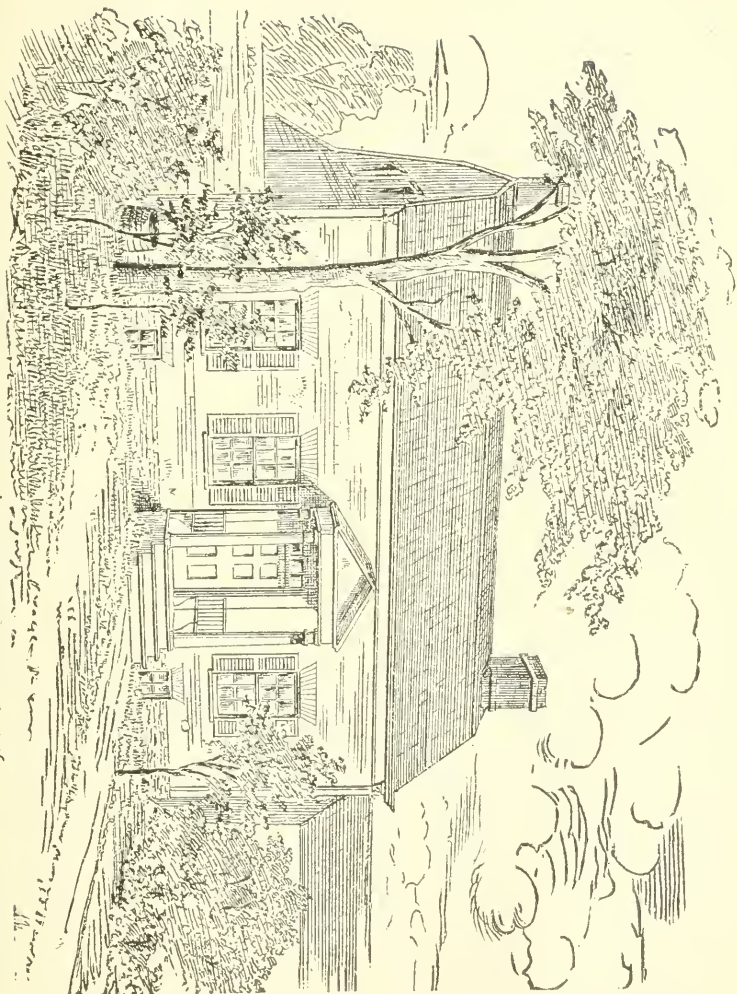
rectangular streets, was selected as its model, by the advice of a gentleman who had made a then rare visit to that celebrated city."

Elkanah Watson, in 1788, thus described Ashley's Ferry; so called on account of Captain Stephen Ashley having leased the ferry privilege at Ferry Hook: "On the east side of the river, at this point, a new town has been recently laid out, named Vanderheyden. This place is situated precisely at the head of navigation on the Hudson. Several bold and enterprising adventurers have already settled here; a number of capacious warehouses and several dwellings are already erected. It is favorably situated in reference to the important and growing trade of Vermont and Massachusetts; and I believe it not only bids fair to be a serious thorn in the side of New City, [Lansingburgh], but in the issue a fatal rival. I think Vanderheyden must, from its more eligible position, attain ultimate ascendancy."

On Monday evening, January 5, 1789, the name Troy was given to the little hamlet. The following announcement of the action of the people of the place was published in the newspapers of Lansingburgh and Albany:

"TO THE PUBLIC.—This evening the freeholders of the place lately known by the name of Vanderheyden's or Ashley's Ferry, situated on the east bank of Hudson's River, about seven miles above Albany, met for the purpose of establishing a name for said place, when by a majority of voices it was confirmed that in future it should be called and known by the name of Troy. From its present improved state, and the yet more pleasing prospect of its popularity arising from the natural advantages in the mercantile line, it may not be too sanguine to expect, at no very distant

JACOB I. VAN DER HEYDEN'S HOUSE, ERRECTED IN 1756.



period, to see Troy as famous for her trade and navigation as many of our first towns. Troy, January 5, 1789."

By "an act to appoint trustees to take and hold certain lands therein mentioned," passed by the legislature, March 25, 1794, Jacob D. Van der Heyden, Benjamin Covell, Anthony Goodspeed, John Pease, Ephraim Morgan, Christopher Hutton, and Samuel Gale were declared to be the first trustees of that part of the town of Troy between the Poesten Kill and Meadow Creek, (a stream emptying into the river a little north of the Hoosick Road), and the Hudson and a line about a half mile eastward of it.

By the act, passed February 6, 1798, the place was incorporated under the name of the village of Troy. The power of levying taxes was reserved to the vote of the people.

The following observations respecting the growth of the village appeared in 1800 in the weekly newspaper: "It will be sufficient for us to observe that fifteen years ago there were in this village (now comprising somewhat more than a mile square) but two dwelling houses, and probably not more than fifteen inhabitants, and that at the present time it contains about 300 dwelling houses (independent of stores, etc.,) and 1,802 inhabitants. A population so rapid has, we believe, but seldom been witnessed in the United States."

On April 2, 1801, additional power was granted the trustees, and on March 3, 1803, they were invested with certain other rights. By the act passed April 4, 1806, the village was divided into four wards, and four trustees were elected to represent the people in them.

In 1805, boards bearing the names of the streets were placed on corner buildings.

In June, 1806, the village was described at no little length in the col-

umns of the *Troy Gazette*: "The buildings are chiefly situated in River, First, Second, and Third streets.

* * * Fourth Street already contains several buildings, * * * several new and good buildings are soon to be put up there, as the lots are taken up and considered very valuable. Fifth Street has but few houses as yet; and but few of the lots in Sixth Street are taken up. The village lots were mostly laid out one hundred and forty feet deep, and fifty feet front on the streets, running north and south; an alley twenty feet wide separates them in the rear. Six hundred and eight lots are already laid out on the estate of Jacob D. Van der Heyden, and several more on the land farther south."

John Lambert, an English traveller, in 1807 thus wrote respecting the appearance of the village: "Troy is a well built town, consisting chiefly of one street of handsome red brick houses, upwards of a mile and a half in length. There are two or three short streets which branch off from the main one; but it is in the latter [River Street] that all the principal stores, warehouses and shops are situated. It also contains several excellent inns and taverns. The houses are all new and lofty and built with much taste and simplicity. * * *

The deep red brick, well pointed, gives the buildings an air of neatness and cleanliness seldom met with in old towns. The trade which Troy has opened with the new settlements to the northward, through the states of New York and Vermont, as far as Canada, is very extensive, and in another twenty years it promises to rival the old established city of Albany. Its prosperity is indeed already looked upon with an eye of jealousy by the people of the latter place."

In 1815, the population of the village had increased to 4,254.

On April 12, 1816, the legislature passed the act making the village a city and incorporating "the mayor, recorder, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Troy." The first charter election was held on Tuesday, May 14, that year, in the six wards of the city. The following persons were elected aldermen: First ward, George Allen; assistant, Amos Salisbury; second ward, Hugh Peebles; assistant, John Loudon; third ward, Townsend McCoun; assistant, Gurdon Corning; fourth ward, Stephen Ross; assistant, Henry Mallory; fifth ward, Lemuel Hawley; sixth ward, Philip Hart, jr. The governor and council of appointment of the state of New York appointed Albert Pawling, mayor, and William L. Marcy, recorder.

In 1824, there were 991 buildings within the limits of the city. Pavements were making along the different streets, but street lamps had not yet been placed in them. In 1825, the population had increased to 7,859. Sixty-six sloops, tonnage 4,489, were owned that year by people in Troy. The commodities shipped that year from the city were valued at \$2,500,000. In 1826, the resident ministers of churches numbered 5, the physicians 12, and the lawyers 31. In 1829, River Street was paved for the first time. That year, numbers were placed on the doors of buildings in the city, and the first directory was published.

A correspondent of a popular New York newspaper thus spoke of the city and its inhabitants in 1835: "There is something remarkable in the character of the people. No matter where they come from, or what have been their previous habits, the moment they become residents of this place, they are Trojans. They not only look well to their own individual interests, but imbibe the same spirit of

enterprise which they find prevailing, and unite as one man in sustaining the interests and advancing the prosperity of Troy. It is in fact a sort of community by itself—like Lubec or Hamburg, or any other of the free cities of the ancient Hanseatic league, belonging to the confederacy, it is true, but always minding the main chance for itself. Hence, when any project for the benefit of the town is started, so its feasibility is apparent, there are no bickerings, or jealousies, or rivalships, or long debates. The people go to work and *do* it. So if any other city or town in the vicinity commences an enterprise of its own, if by possibility it can conflict with the interests of Troy, or give her real or fancied rivals an advantage over it, the Trojans are awake in an instant, and some countervailing project is undertaken, or some original measure projected, whereby they can rather more than sustain themselves in the race of competition. No sooner, for instance, had the steamboat monopoly been broken up by the Supreme Court, and Albany placed a line of steamboats upon the river of her own, than Troy did the same. When a railroad brought the valley of the Mohawk within an hour's distance from Albany, Troy united herself with Vermont by the process of Macadam.

* * * At last, though not least, a railroad having in effect brought the Ballston and Saratoga health springs within two hours of Albany, another railroad brings the same fountains within an hour and a half of Troy.

* * * They know and feel that *their* interests are identified with those of the city, and in whatever way the latter is benefited, they readily perceive their own general advantage. The fruits of this policy, and the entire unanimity with which they act in regard to all matters of profit and loss, are at this time most evident

in the flourishing condition of the town."

The city, centrally in N. Lat. $42^{\circ} 43' 50''$ and E. Long. $3^{\circ} 21' 45''$, is on the east bank of the Hudson and opposite the villages of West Troy and Green Island. The river in front of the city is about 700 feet wide. The length of the city is about $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles; bounded on the north by the village of Lansingburgh, and on the south by the town of North Greenbush. Its average width, between the river and the town of Brunswick on the east, is about one mile. The long alluvial plain on which is the most compactly built part of the city, is about a half mile wide; the acclivity of the eastern high land rising to a height varying from 200 to 250 feet.

The Poesten Kill, a narrow stream, has a descent within the limits of the city of 230 feet, and furnishes considerable power to the mills and factories on its banks. The Wynants Kill, entering the city at Albia and flowing into the river near the south boundary of the city, is also valued for its water power.

The state dam across the Hudson, between Troy and Green Island, 1,100 feet long, built in 1823, at a cost of \$92,000, to make the Hudson navigable to Waterford for sloops and canal boats, feeds the hydraulic canal, at Canal Street, near the mouth of the Piscawen Kill, with a valuable head of water, utilized by a number of large mills built between the canal and the river.

The principal thoroughfares are paved with granite and blue stone. The streets are commonly sixty feet wide. The building blocks in the oldest part of the city were laid out 400 by 280 feet, intersected by alleys. The sidewalks are either smoothly flagged or evenly paved with brick. Elms and other large trees amply

shade them in summer. The residences of some of the wealthiest people are faced with brown stone. Some of the most attractive buildings are of brick. The number of frame dwellings does not exceed those built of brick.

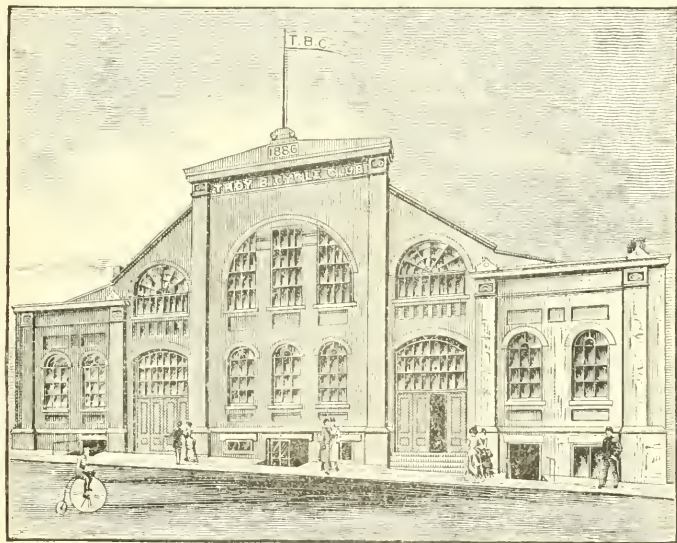
In less than a century Troy has acquired a population of nearly 70,000. The present inhabitants of West Troy, Green Island, Cohoes, Waterford, and Lansingburgh, in its immediate vicinity, would probably augment the number to 120,000.

Troy Belting and Supply Company, Nos. 550 to 554 Fulton Street, are manufacturers of a superior quality of oak-tanned leather belting and dealers in all kinds of manufacturers' supplies, fire, factory, and street hose, steam and power pumps, injectors and ejectors, iron pipe and fittings, paper and twine, rubber goods, steam and water packing, lace leather and belt hooks, oils, oilers, and oil tanks, saws and files. The Troy Belting and Supply Company, of which T. E. Kenyon is president, C. E. Wright, vice-president, and W. H. Kincaid, secretary and treasurer, assumed its present name by permission of the Supreme Court, on May 8, 1886, having been incorporated December 15, 1883, under the name of The J. LeRoy Pine Company. The business was begun in 1867, at No. 510 Fulton Street, by J. LeRoy Pine and Theodore F. Barnum, under the firm-name of Pine & Barnum. In 1870, the firm occupied the lower part of the building, No. 552 Fulton Street. On the dissolution of the firm, in 1877, J. LeRoy Pine continued the business at the same place until he was succeeded by the J. LeRoy Pine Company in 1884.

Troy Bicycle Club, organized November 4, 1881, purchased the

spacious Coliseum Building, on the south side of Federal Street, between Sixth and Eighth streets, in the early part of 1886, and fitted it for the purposes of the association. The clubhouse, built of brick, has a frontage of 93 feet and a depth of 101 feet. The riding room, adjacent the club-parlors, is 80 by 100 feet. The officers are Robley D. Cook, president;

Henry I. Seymour, at 171 River Street. His successors were Taylor, Seymour, & Co., southwest corner of Erie and Auburn streets, West Troy, 1854; Henry I. Seymour & Co., 1859; H. I. Seymour, 1864; H. I. Seymour Chair Manufactory, 1871; Seymour Chair Company, 1878; The Troy Chair Company, formed by George O. Catlin and George R. Collins, August



TROY BICYCLE CLUB HOUSE.

George R. Collins, vice-president; H. Robbins Church, secretary; and Frederick H. Norris, treasurer.

Troy Chair Company, office Troy, factory at North Hoosick, manufactures chairs, children's carriages, wagons, sleds, velocipedes, bicycles, tricycles, and fancy wood work. The business was begun in 1851, by

6, 1885; the factory then being on the site mentioned in West Troy.

Troy Choral Union, organized March 26, 1879, as the Choral Union of the Second Presbyterian Church, incorporated November 9, 1885, under its present name, meets on Monday evenings in Association Hall, Athenæum Building, No. 10 First

Street. John Clatworthy, president; A. W. Harrington, jr., secretary and treasurer; J. E. Van Olinda, conductor.

Troy Citizens' Corps, Sixth Separate (Infantry) Company, N. G. S. N. Y., was originally an independent military organization, formed on Wednesday evening, September 23, 1835. Several days before its organization public notice was given requesting "those persons who had associated themselves for the purpose of doing military duty based upon the same principles as the Albany Burgesses' Corps," and those spoken to on the subject of joining the company to meet that evening at the Assembly Rooms of the Troy House, where the organization of the corps was effected. The first officers elected were Thomas Turner, captain; Alfred H. Pierce, first, Erastus F. Brigham, second, and Lewis Lyons, third lieutenant. The corp's first drill-room was in the building on the corner of Second and River streets. The company, greatly reduced by the enlistment of many of its members in the service of the United States government during the civil war, disbanded in 1864.

Captains: Thomas Turner, 1835; Alfred H. Pierce, 1836-47; John S. Van Schaick, 1848; John H. Whitlock, 1849; J. M. Warren Jones, 1850; Alfred H. Pierce, 1851; J. M. Warren Jones, 1852; Alfred H. Pierce, 1853; Richard C. Barton, 1854-56; Edwin D. Blanchard, 1857-58; Hamilton L. Shields, 1859-60; George F. Sims, 1861-64.

The remarkable prestige of the first corps as a body of citizen soldiery led to the organization of the present Citizens' Corps, on Wednesday evening, November 29, 1876, in the Troy Vocal Society's room, in Green's Building, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth Street. On

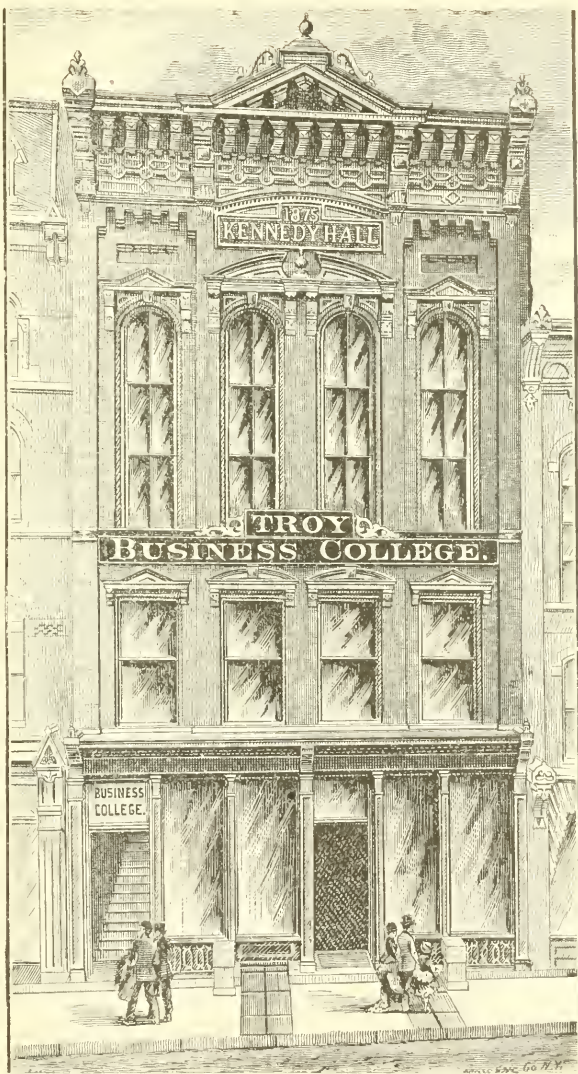
January 12, 1877, James W. Cusack was elected captain, Walter P. Warren first, Ezra R. Vail second, and LeGrand C. Cramer, third lieutenant. Having been designated the 6th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., on February 3, that year, the corps was mustered in at the old armory on Tuesday evening, February 20, by Major George H. Otis, of Brig. Gen. Alonzo Alden's staff. On Tuesday evening, May 15, E. Thompson Gale presented the corps with a stand of colors, in memory of his son, Alfred de Forest Gale. The corps made its first public parade on May 30. On December 8, the designation, 20th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., was given the corps. On February 4, 1878, it was changed to that of the 6th Separate Company. The corps' quarters are in rooms 7, 8 and 9, on the second floor of the new armory. The Old Guard of the Citizens' Corps, organized July 25, 1879, has its quarters on the third floor of the new armory.

Present officers of the Troy Citizens' Corps: James W. Cusack, captain; James L. Thompson, first, George D. Smith, second, John H. Tupper, third lieutenant; Wait H. Stillman, first sergeant; Elias P. Mann, quartermaster's sergeant; Isaac F. Handy, company clerk.

Francis N. Mann, jr., president; Seymour Van Santvoord, vice-president; Fred. F. Buell, secretary; Philip F. Vanderheyden, treasurer.

Present officers of the Old Guard: J. L. Russell, captain; O. S. Ingram, first lieutenant; C. W. Tillinghast, president; Robert W. Hunt, vice-president; O. S. Ingram, secretary and treasurer.

Troy City Mantel Company, manufacturers of slate mantels, furniture tops, bracket-shelves, and toilet vessels, No. 652 River Street. Organized, 1880.



Troy Club, organized November 27, 1867, purchased its club-house, on the northwest corner of Second and Congress streets, December 14, that year. First officers: Jonas C. Heartt, president; E. Thompson Gale, vice-president; Thomas Buckley, secretary; Samuel M. Vail, treasurer. Present officers: E. Thompson Gale, president; Walter P. Warren, vice-president; John Clatworthy, secretary; D. W. Ford, treasurer.

Troy Commercial College, McCreary & Shields, proprietors, No. 13 Third Street, entered on its widely-known educational career in 1865. Then named Bryant, Stratton & Folsom's Commercial College, the school was opened in Young's Building, Nos. 8 & 9 First Street; C. E. Hollenbeck, resident principal. It began its existence as a branch of the extensive system of commercial schools then recently established in different cities of the United States. John R. Carnell became principal of the college in 1867. On April 12, 1871, it was incorporated by the legislature as The Troy Commercial College. In 1872, it was moved from Young's Building to the Troy Times Building. Harrison B. McCreary and Thomas H. Shields acquired the direction of its affairs on May 1, 1876. After the fire in the Times Building, February 10, 1878, the sessions of the school were conducted in the building, No. 267 River Street. On May 1, that year, the school was moved to Kennedy Hall, No. 13 Third Street, where in the suitably furnished rooms of a large building hundreds of young men and women are excellently educated to engage in commercial and mercantile pursuits. The course includes stenography, telegraphy and typewriting.

Troy Cornice Works. —

REARDON & ENNIS, manufacturers

of galvanized iron cornices, window caps, bay windows, and ornamental work, No. 311 River Street.

Troy Deaf Mute Literary Club meets every Saturday, except in June, July and August, in St. Paul's Guild room. W. T. Collins, president; James M. Witbeck, secretary; James C. Ritter, treasurer.

Troy File Works, east side of Congress Street, Ida Hill, Johnson & White, proprietors, manufacturers of hand-cut files, and re-cutters of all kinds of old files. The firm was formed by W. Irving Johnson and Henry White, April 13, 1885. Works established in 1831.

Troy Fuel-Gas Company, works No. 405 and 407 River Street, established in 1886.

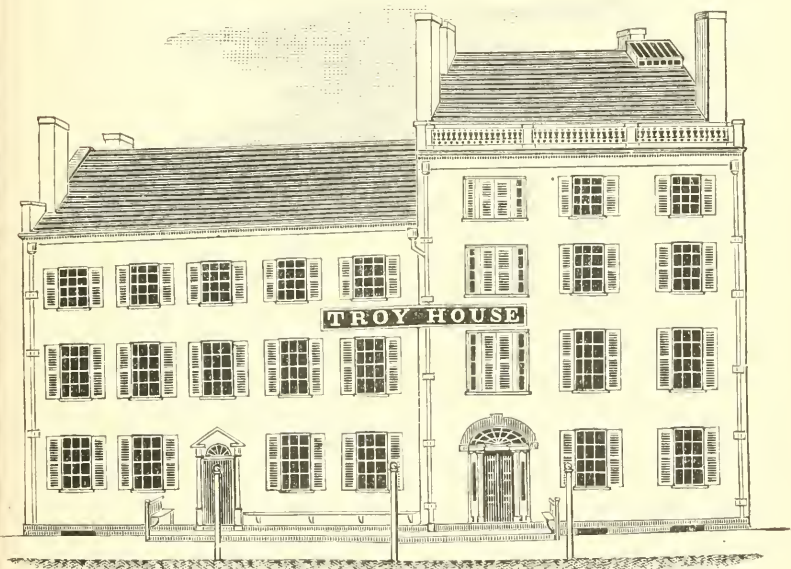
Troy Hospital, on the east side of Eighth Street, opposite Fulton Street, a large, four-story, brick building, was erected in 1868. The cornerstone was laid on Sunday afternoon, June 28, that year, by the Right Rev. Bishop Conroy. That of the old Troy Hospital, on the southwest corner of Washington and Fifth streets, was laid by General John E. Wool, August 15, 1849. (See ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.) The hospital is in charge of Sisters of Charity.

Troy House, L. Collins & Co., several connected, large, five-story buildings, on the east side of First Street, at its intersection with River Street, is one of the most popular and best conducted hotels in the city. As early as 1791, the shop of James Wardwell, a blacksmith, was on its site. On May 1, 1794, he purchased of Jacob D. Van der Heyden the lot

on which, in 1805, was the public-house then known as Titus' Inn, opened by Platt Titus, who conducted it until his death, April 30, 1833; he having been its keeper "for nearly thirty years," as was mentioned in the obituary at the time of his decease. The succeeding landlords were Archibald Kidd, 1833; Andrew Watrous, 1838; Coleman & Rogers, (Charles S.

April 1, 1885; L. Collins & Co., (Lucius Collins and Charles O'Brien) July 1, 1885.

The smaller building in the engraving represents the original inn first kept by Platt Titus. On the fourth story of the larger building was St. John's Hall, in which, from February, 1824, to March, 1834, the different Masonic organizations in the city met.



TROY HOUSE, 1824.

Coleman and Charles M. Rogers,) 1845; Charles S. Coleman, 1847; closed 1854 and 1855; John Van Arnum, 1856; Charles H. Jones, 1857; Newman W. Taylor, 1874; James W. Stearns, 1875; H. W. Stearns, 1877; Benjamin F. Stiles, 1879; Janvrin & Gillis, (L. H. Janvrin and G. H. Gillis), 1881; Collins & Parris, (Lucius Collins and J. J. Parris,)

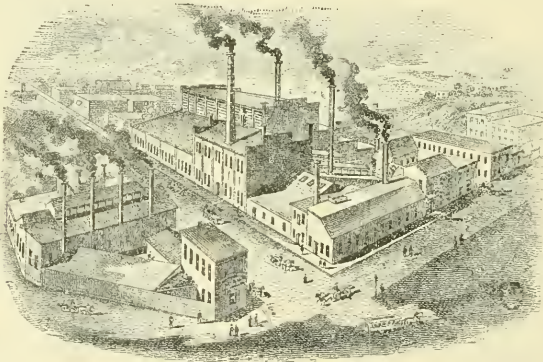
In 1855, the property was purchased by The Troy House Association. The association then renovated, enlarged, and refurnished the connected buildings. From 1835 to 1853, the different railroads had a common terminus in River Street, opposite the Troy House. The different lines of street cars now pass it.

Troy Hydraulic Company, incorporated April 15, 1826. Canal, west side of River Street, and south of Canal Street. Oliver Boutwell, president; A. M. Orr, secretary and treasurer.

Troy Malleable Iron Company.—The different buildings of the company's large establishment are on the east and west sides of Fourteenth Street, between Marshall and Christie streets. The company was incorporated on May 1, 1884. Its

niture of stoves, pokers, grate-shakers, lid-lifters, door knobs and keys; also horse-car, carriage and harness hardware, fire engine appendages. The company also manufactures such specialties as powder pulverizing balls, semi-steel fire pots, wheel-barrow wheels, tin and japan-ware fixtures. The company also furnishes supplies to manufacturers of iron safes.

The founders of the works were George Harrison and William Knight, who, in 1850, formed the firm of Knight & Harrison, and that year



TROY MALLEABLE IRON WORKS.

present officers are William A. Grip-pin, president; William Sleicher, jr., vice-president and general manager; and Edwin Veghte, secretary and treasurer. The business of the company embraces the manufacture of such refined malleable iron castings as belong to railroad cars and locomotives, draw-bars or buffers, box-covers, seat-arms and other work; also such parts of agricultural machinery and implements as are attached to plows, drills, reapers, mowers, threshers, hoes and shovels; also parts of the fur-

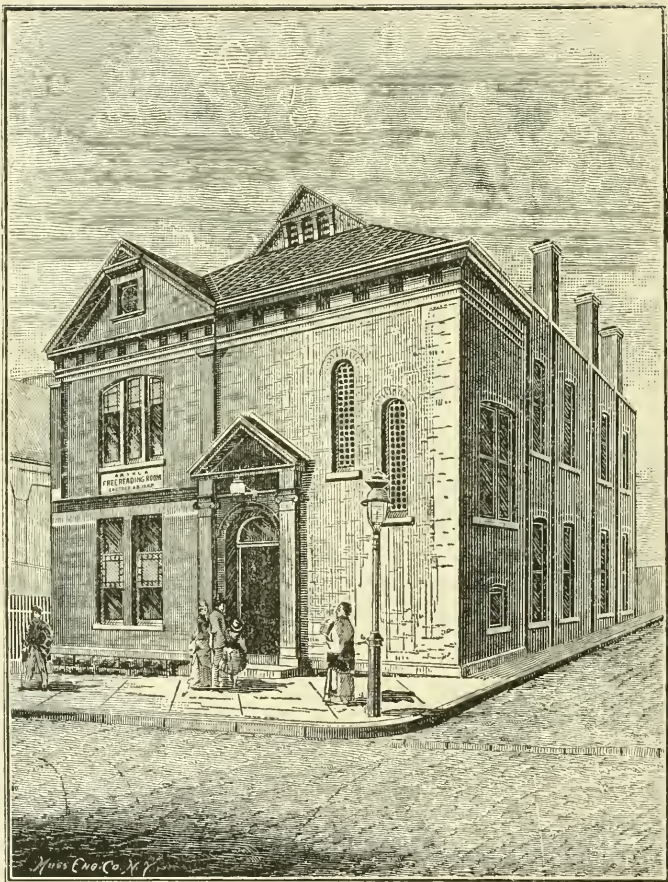
built a foundry, twenty-five by eighty feet, on the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Marshall streets. In 1854, E. Warren Paine became a partner, the firm taking the name of Knight, Harrison, & Paine. On the withdrawal of E. Warren Paine, John W. Paine was admitted a member of the firm, which did not change its name. The firm was succeeded, in 1865, by that of Harrison, Kellogg, and Co.; George Harrison, James H. Kellogg, and John Dunn being the members of the new firm. In 1869, by the with-

drawal of the latter partner, the other two members of the firm, under the name of Harrison & Kellogg, succeeded to the business. On August 1, 1881, William Sleicher, jr., William A. Grippin, and Waldo K. Chase, having purchased the good-will and interest of Harrison & Kellogg in the business, the former, under the name of the Troy Malleable Iron Company, continued in its management until May 1, 1884, when the present company was incorporated.

Troy Pottery and Sewer Pipe Company, Carpenter & Ball, stone-ware manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Rockingham, white, and yellow wares, sewer pipe, drain tile, chimney tops, terra cotta and ornamental tiles, No. 102 Ferry Street. The company was formed by Ira H. Carpenter and C. H. Ball, September 1, 1885. On the site of the establishment, John Gifford began manufacturing stone and earthen ware about 1804. Subsequently he and Josiah Chapman, two prominent Friends, became associated in the business. They resided in the house adjoining the pottery, and in this building, previous to the use of the meeting-house, on the southwest corner of Fourth and State streets, in 1806, the Friends sometimes held their meetings. On the dissolution of the partnership, Josiah Chapman continued in the business until he was succeeded by Israel Seymour. His successors were Walter J. Seymour, 1852; Thompson & Tyler, (William Thompson and Isaac Tyler,) 1858; Tyler & Co., (Isaac Tyler and Frederick Wetmore, 1859; Walter J. Seymour, 1861; Carpenter & Ball, 1885.

Troy Railroad Young Men's Christian Association. The first meeting initiating the work of the

Young Men's Christian Association among the employes of the different railroad companies whose roads enter the city was held at the Union Depot, November 6, 1880. Addresses were delivered by Edwin D. Ingersoll, international secretary, and other persons. A number of railroad officials and some prominent members of different churches in the city having become interested in the work, the Troy Railroad Young Men's Christian Association was organized in December, 1880. A reading-room was opened in the south part of the depot, and religious services were held on Sunday afternoons in the waiting-rooms of the New York Central Railroad Company. A sum exceeding \$4,000 having been contributed for the erection of a suitable building for the use of the association, Theodore Voorhees, Lewis E. Gurley and Joseph DeGolyer were appointed, in July, 1882, a building committee. On July 24, the work of excavating for the foundations of the building was begun on the plat of ground on the northwest corner of the alley, north side of Broadway, between the depot and Seventh Street. On Tuesday evening, December 19, the attractive building was formally occupied. The interior is admirably arranged with offices, parlors, library, reading and assembly rooms on the first and second floors. The cost of the building, including its furniture, was about \$10,000; \$2,000 having been contributed by the railroad companies and \$5 000 by citizens of Troy, leaving an unpaid debt of \$3,000. About 1,000 volumes are contained in the library. Present officers: Theodore Voorhees, president; Joseph Crandall, vice-president; Charles A. Nimmo, secretary; J. W. A. Cluett, treasurer; Alexander Munro, general secretary; Lewis E. Gurley, chairman of finance committee.



T. R. R. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Troy Scientific Association, organized October, 1870, incorporated December, 1874. R. H. Ward, M. D., president; J. W. A. Cluett, first vice-president; A. M. Wright, M. D., second vice-president; George H. Ennis, corresponding secretary; Joseph McKay, recording secretary and treasurer. Microscope section: R. H. Ward, M. D., chairman; C. E. Hanaman, secretary and treasurer.

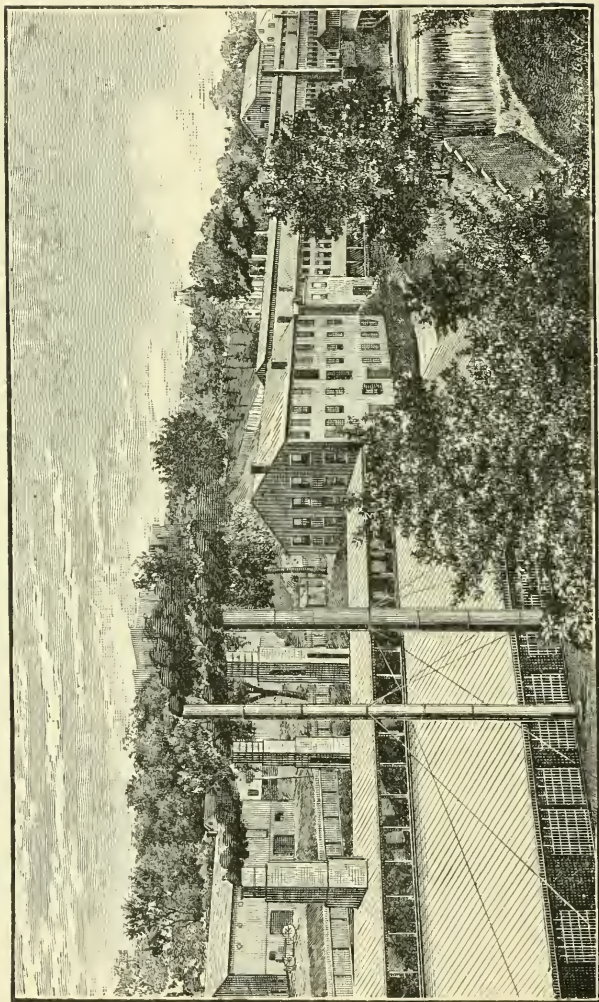
Troy Steel and Iron Company—A capital of \$2,500,000, buildings to cover the area of a parallelogram three-fourths of a mile long by one-fourth of a mile wide, employment for three thousand men, annual amount of wages \$1,500,000, coal required 100,000 tons, capacity to produce yearly steel rails to track a road extending from Troy to Chicago, are in part particulars sufficient to indicate the magnitude of the corporation's business. The furnaces, factories, forges, mills, and offices of the company's extensive works in the south part of the city have had different names given them by former possessors. The first site within the present limits of the city selected for the erection of the buildings of an iron manufacturing company was on the banks of the Wynants Kill, which took its name from Wynant Gerritse Van der Poel, who purchased, on October 18, 1674, Pieter Van Woggelum's saw-mill, built on the stream by one of the early Dutch settlers of Fensselaerswyck. In 1789, David Defreest, or De Forest, as the name was then written, erected a fulling mill on the north bank of the creek, not far east of the present iron bridge near the terminus of the street railway. In 1807, John Brinkerhoff of Albany built on the site of the mill a nail factory, which, in 1824, contained "11 cutting and heading machines." In

1826, Erastus Corning of Albany purchased the factory for \$5,280, and named it

THE ALBANY NAIL FACTORY. He and John T. Norton, having formed a partnership under the name of Norton & Corning, appointed Thomas Turner, jr., superintendent of the establishment. In the Troy Directory of 1830 is this description of it:

"Albany Nail Factory, Thomas Turner, jr., agent, drives 12 cut nail machines, and during the year ending April 1, 1830, rolled 825 tons of iron, of which 450 tons were cut into nails, and 375 tons were for other uses; it employs an average of 32 men constantly." On the dissolution of the firm of Norton & Corning, James Horner became a partner of Erastus Corning. In 1838, John F. Winslow having associated with them, the firm took the name of Corning, Horner, & Winslow. The establishment was then called the

ALBANY IRON WORKS. In 1839, the first puddling or making of wrought iron from pig-iron was undertaken at the works. In 1849, the steam mill, on the south side of the Wynants Kill, immediately east of the Bessemer steel works, was built and put in operation. The firm of Corning, Horner, & Winslow was succeeded by that of Corning, Winslow, & Co.; Gilbert C. Davidson, and Erastus Corning, jr., being admitted copartners. In 1864, the name of the firm was changed to Cornings & Winslow, and in 1867 to Erastus Corning & Co. The general office of the works was for many years in the building on the north side of Mill Street, immediately east of the terminus of the street railway. On the north bank of the Wynants Kill, south of Mill Street, are the water-mill, the spike, bolt and rivet factory, the nail factory, Mechanics' Hall, and other structures belonging



WORKS ON NORTH BANK OF THE WYNANTS KILL.

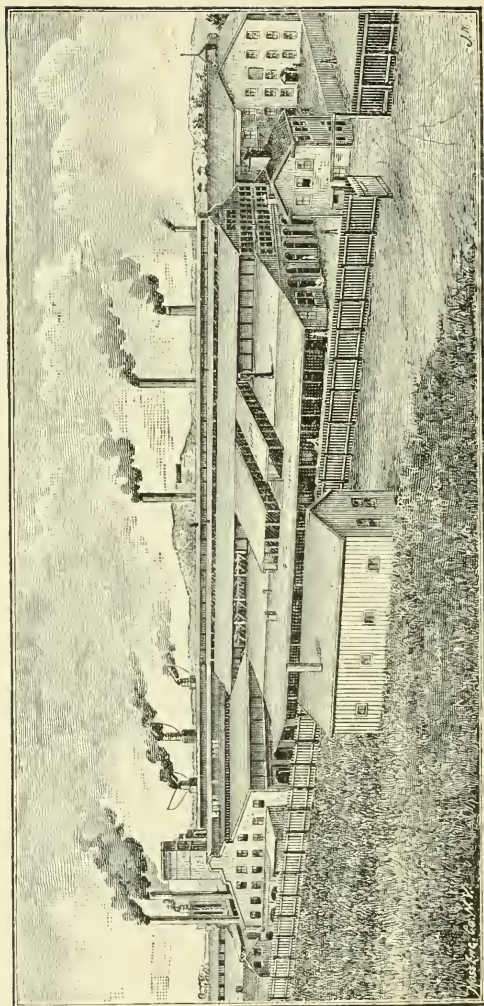
to the company. South of the Wyants Kill, and on the west side of the Greenbush road, are the steam mill, the Star forge, the machine and blacksmith shop, the laboratory, and other buildings, nearly all of which were included under the name of The Albany Iron Works.

It was at these works that some of the iron for the Galena was made in 1861. In the month of September, that year, while John F. Winslow and John A. Griswold were in Washington to obtain the money due them by the United States government for the plating, C. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, Conn., acting in the interest of the distinguished Swedish engineer, John Ericsson, desired them to examine his plans and specifications of a turreted steam battery and to assist in obtaining from the government a contract for the construction of one. Convinced of its effectiveness, they agreed to enter into a copartnership with Captain Ericsson and C. S. Bushnell to construct one should the government accept their proposals. Secretary Seward, having been called upon by them, obligingly accompanied the three gentlemen to the executive mansion and introduced them to President Lincoln. He was so impressed with the nature of their appeal to him to use his influence to further their overtures to the board of naval officers, which had some time before declined to consider the project of Captain Ericsson, that he is reported to have said: "Well, I don't know much about ships, though I once contrived a canal boat, the model of which is down in the Patent-office, the great excellence of which was that it could be run where there was no water. But I think there is something in this plan of Ericsson. I will tell you what I will do. I will meet you to-morrow at ten o'clock, at the office of Commodore Smith, and we will talk it all over."

At the appointed time and place he appeared and seated himself upon a box in the plainly furnished room. The secretary of the navy and other officers of the department were present. When John F. Winslow had described the vessel and explained its action, it is said the president was the first to speak, saying, "Well, Commodore Smith, what do you think of it?" Having heard his somewhat non-committal reply, President Lincoln said: "Well, I think there is something in it, as the girl said when she put her foot in the stocking." Bidding those present "Good morning," he passed out the door. Although Commodores Paulding and Smith signified their willingness to report favorably on Ericsson's battery, the third member of the board was disinclined to yield his consent. It was not until Captain Ericsson was persuaded to go again to Washington and to explain the merits of the novel vessel to Secretary Welles and the members of the board appointed by Congress, that a verbal order was given for the construction of the battery. The board made its report September 16, 1861, in which the features of the contract were outlined.

As if foreseeing the peril threatening the wooden war-vessels of the United States, John A. Griswold and John F. Winslow, without waiting to be secured by a written contract with the government, began making the necessary preparations for manufacturing the iron. The zeal of the Troy contractors in hastening the progress of the work is evinced in the following communication addressed to Captain Ericsson, dated at the Albany Iron Works, September 26, 1861:

"Allow me to ask that you give me your specification for the plates for the hulls (lower) boat for the battery at your earliest convenience, as I want to prepare the slabs in readiness for



WORKS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE WYNANTS KILL.

rolling ; the making of the slabs being the largest part of the operation. I shall make these hull plates of scrap-iron, greatly superior in strength and purity (important when used in salt water and where corrosion is an important consideration) to the ordinary puddled ship-plates. * * *

J. F. WINSLOW."

On October 4, 1861, the contract was duly signed and sealed. Five days afterward, John F. Winslow wrote to Captain Ericsson, saying: "It was not until I got Mr. Griswold's telegram that all was arranged at Washington, that I felt sure of having the contract secured with the government, but now that the preliminaries are settled there will be no delinquency or delay in getting the materials (at least the iron portion) forward in time. One hundred days, and they short ones, are few enough to do all that is to be done, yet I have no doubt that without any unforeseen mishap or embarrassment it may be accomplished within the time."

The next day he again wrote: "Your anxiety in the matter is quite natural, yet time enough to produce the plates must be had, and I suppose we can do that as rapidly as any other concern. * * * I fully realize the importance of saving every hour of time, and you may rely upon our best energies to complete the job within the time of the contract."

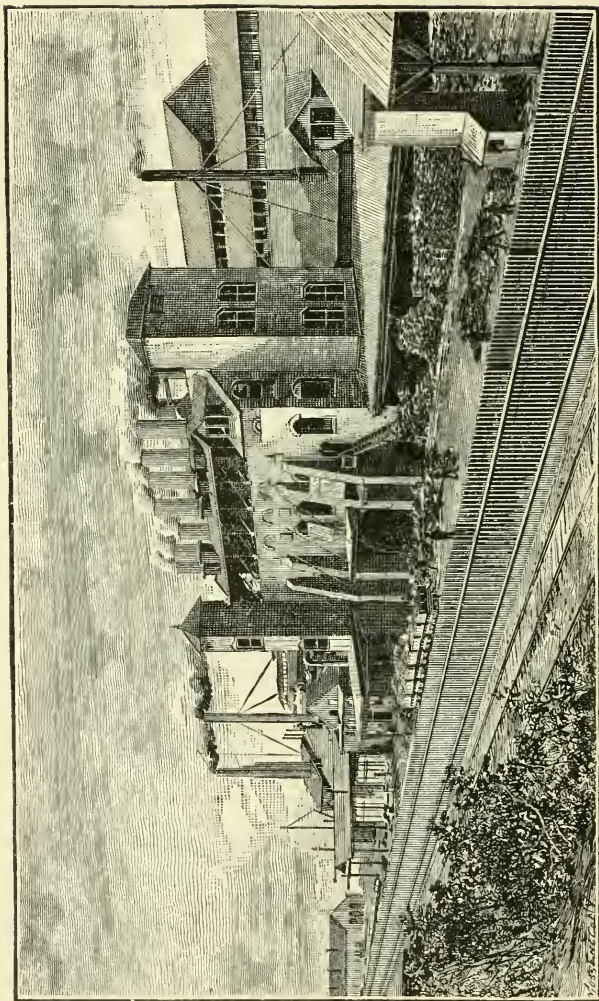
Thomas F. Rowland, agent of the Continental Iron Works, at Greenpoint, L. I., was given the construction of the hull; the Delamater Iron Works, New York, the contract for making the engine, boilers, and machinery; and Charles D. DeLancy of Buffalo, that for the port-stoppers.

The Monitor was launched at Greenpoint, on January 30, 1862; the one hundred and first working-day from the date of the contract. On Sunday, March 9, that year, the memorable

action between the Monitor and the Merrimac took place in Hampton Roads. Five days thereafter the government made the last payment, \$68,750, to the enterprising contractors whose perseverance and industry gave to the United States in the darkest period of the war the means of saving her navy from total destruction.

During the war a great number of solid lip railroad chairs, used on the military railroads in Virginia and other states in rebellion, were also made at the works for the government.

THE BESSEMER STEEL WORKS. When in England, in 1862, Alexander L. Holley, of Troy, heard so much said respecting Henry Bessemer's discovery of a process by which pig-iron was decarbonized to convert it into steel, that on his return to Troy he induced John A. Griswold and John F. Winslow to become his partners in purchasing the American patents of the distinguished English engineer, bearing dates of February 12 and of August 25, 1856. In the summer of 1863, A. L. Holley went again to England, where in the following spring he obtained the right of making Bessemer steel in America. The site selected by Winslow, Griswold & Holley to erect a suitable building for a 2½ ton plant was that of the flour-mill built on the bank of the Hudson, south of the Wynants Kill, by Thomas L. Witbeck, in 1796, and to which he conducted water from the Defreest fulling mill by a "trunk made of joice boards and plank." When this raceway was washed away by a freshet, Elisha Putnam constructed in its place a conduit of headless barrels joined end to end, for which improved flume he obtained a patent December 31, 1816. The first conversion of iron into steel at the Bessemer works was accomplished on February 16,



BESSEMER STEEL WORKS.

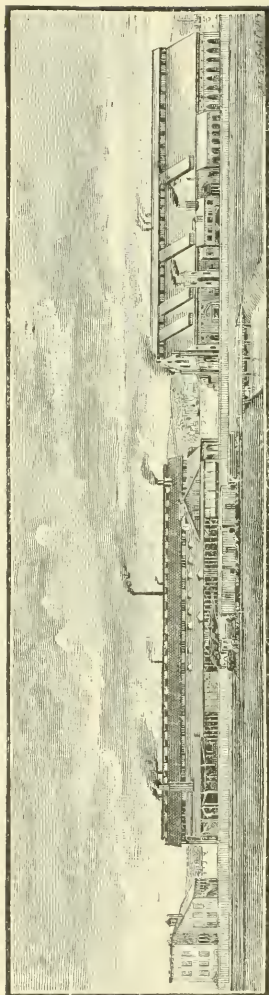
1865; Crown Point charcoal iron being used. To test the fitness of American iron for conversion into steel, Winslow, Griswold, & Holley wisely experimented with a number of irons manufactured in the United States. As there was no recourse at that time to a chemical analysis of the composition of the iron sent them, many of the brands which were tested were assumed to be unsuited for conversion into steel. "In the light of our present chemical knowledge of the manufacture," says a recent writer, "it is amazing to think of firms sending a few tons to Wyandotte, Troy, or even England, to be tried in actual practice, when a few hours of laboratory work would have settled the entire question."

The successful results of the first manufacturing operations of Winslow, Griswold, & Holley, induced the firm to enlarge the works in 1867 with a five ton plant. At that time John C. Thompson was superintendent of the works. Subsequently A. L. Holley quitted Troy to take charge of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Harrisburgh, Pa., and John C. Thompson to become the superintendent of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's establishment. Under the superintendence of Z. S. Durfee, the latter's successor, it is said, the works had a capacity of making 40 tons of ingots in a day. By accident, the roof of the larger building caught fire October 19, 1868, which almost consumed the structure and considerably damaged the machinery. Shortly after Z. S. Durfee's resignation, A. L. Holley took the management of the works, which then belonged to John A. Griswold & Co.; John F. Winslow having conveyed his interest to the copartners, John A. Griswold, Erastus Corning, sr., Chester Griswold, and Erastus Corning, jr. The first "blow" in the reconstructed building was made Jan-

uary 12, 1870. In 1871, A. L. Holley was succeeded by Barney Mee. On the latter's death, February 11, 1872, John C. Thompson, the first superintendent, took charge of the works. He was succeeded by Robert W. Hunt, on October 1, 1873, who in turn was succeeded by John Wool Griswold, May 1, 1875, who on August 1, 1878, was succeeded by C. T. Arnberg, who still is superintendent. The laboratory was first in charge of the distinguished chemist, Dr. August Wendel, who by assiduous investigation and careful analyses greatly advanced the manufacture of the best qualities of steel in the United States. The Bessemer works in this city have the recognition of being the experimental as well as the pioneer steel works in America, and the quality of the steel manufactured at them bears the highest reputation in every part of the country. The Bessemer works embrace the converting building, (a ten ton plant,) the melting house, the blooming mill, the machine shop, the boiler and engine house, and other smaller structures.

RENSELAER IRON WORKS. Le Grand Cannon, one of the trustees of the Troy Vulcan Company, on October 1, 1845, purchased a number of lots on the south side of the Poesten Kill and west of River Street, on which the Troy Vulcan Company, in 1846, built a rolling mill. The land on which it was erected was once a part of the farm early known to the Dutch settlers by the name of the Poesten Bowery, and was also a part of the estate of Teddy Maginnis, sold to Col. Stephen I. Schuyler, May 28, 1771, for £1,800.

The Troy Rolling Mill Company purchased the property, October 15, 1852, and sold it, November 1, that year, to Henry Burden. He conveyed it, April 25, 1853, to the Rensselaer Iron Company. John F. Wins-



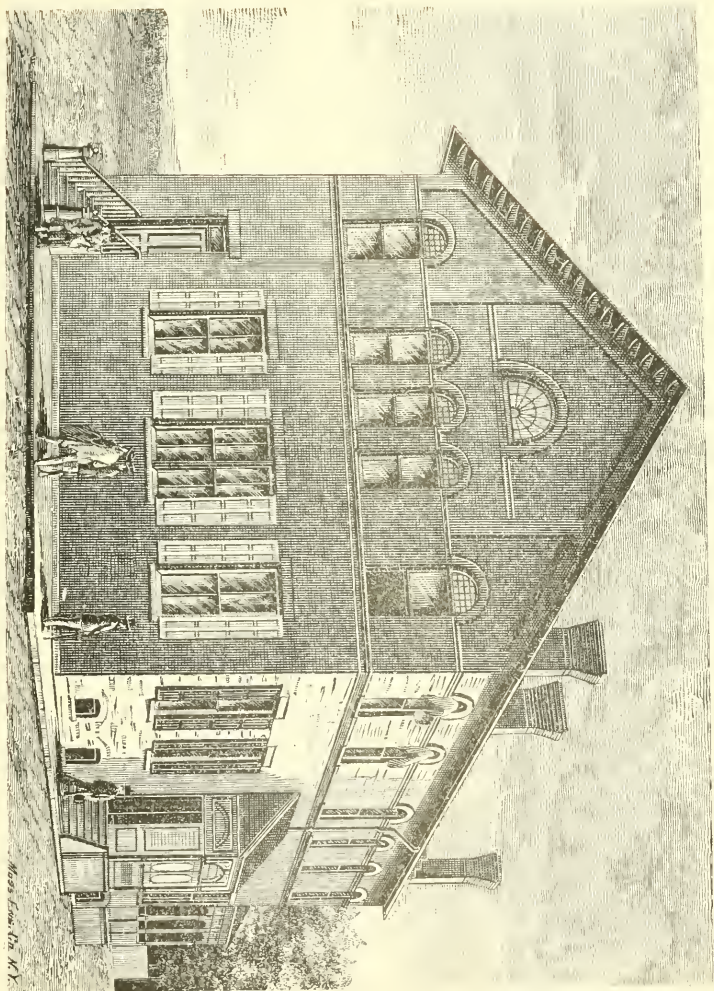
WORKS ON THE POESTEN KILL.

low, on May 29, 1854, bought the property, and he, in turn, in December, that year, conveyed it to the Rensselaer Iron Company. In 1858, John A. Griswold became agent of the Rensselaer Iron Works, and some years later they became the property of John A. Griswold & Co.; John A. Griswold, Erastus Corning, sr., Chester Griswold, and Erastus Corning, jr., comprising the firm. The brick building on the north side of the Poesten Kill, 100 by 400 feet, known as the rail-mill, was erected in 1870, under the supervision of George Babcock, then superintendent of the works. The visitor sees in it the various processes by which steel blooms or ingots from the Bessemer works are made into railroad rails. The merchant-iron mill, on the south side of the Poesten Kill, is a brick building, 125 by 320 feet. Near these two large mills are the machine shop, the storage building, and other buildings belonging to the Troy Steel and Iron Company.

On March 1, 1875, by the consolidation of the interests of Erastus Corning & Co., and those of John A. Griswold & Co., the

ALBANY AND RENSSELAER IRON AND STEEL COMPANY was formed. Its officers were Erastus Corning, president; Chester Griswold, vice-president; Selden E. Marvin, secretary and treasurer; James E. Walker, general manager; and Robert W. Hunt, general superintendent. On July 25, 1885, the articles of incorporation of the

TROY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY were filed; capital stock, \$2,500,000; Erastus Corning, Le Grand B. Cannon, Selden E. Marvin, Alexander J. Leith, H. H. Rogers, Benjamin Brewster, and Chester Griswold, trustees. On August 25, that year, the stockholders elected Chester Griswold, president; Erastus Corn-



TROY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY'S OFFICE-BUILDING.

ing, vice-president; Selden E. Marvin, secretary; and treasurer; and Robert W. Hunt, general superintendent of the works. On the organization of the company, Erastus Corning conveyed to it Breaker Island and the north part of Hillhouse Island, in the Hudson, opposite the Bessemer works. On those islands the company began erecting on September 1, 1885, three blast furnaces, 80 feet high, with boshes 18 feet in diameter. With each furnace three Whitwell bricked hot-blast stoves will be connected. The plant will also embrace seven blowing engines discharging 12,000 cubic feet of air in a minute, driven by steam from 16 Heine safety boilers. Each furnace will have a casting house, 150 feet long, built of brick. The engine house, located north of the furnaces, will be a brick structure 150 feet in length, and the boiler house adjoining it, 153 feet. The stock house, constructed of iron, will be 100 by 300 feet. The wrought iron chimney of the plant will be 200 feet high. A wharf, 500 feet in length, will be built along the east side of Breaker Island. A branch track of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad has been constructed from the main road switch, south of the Albany and West Troy turnpike bridge, to Breaker Island, for the transportation of ore and other material used by the Troy Steel and Iron Company. On August 5, 1886, the company received its new steam ferry-boat, 90 feet long, to be used to convey cars laden with molten iron from the furnaces on the island across the river to the Bessemer works, where by the "direct process" the iron will be converted into steel. The plant on Breaker Island, it is estimated, will have a capacity of producing 3,150 tons of iron weekly.

In the different buildings of the extensive works of the company are

7 double and 14 single puddling furnaces, 50 heating furnaces, 13 trains of rolls, and more than 35 steam engines of different sizes. The production of the works include steel rails, steel shapes and sheets, special and agricultural steels, iron bars, angles, car-axes, finger-bars, fish-plates, bolts, nuts, steel and iron boiler rivets, and steel rails.

The laboratory of the Bessemer works is in charge of J. M. Sherrerd, an excellent chemist, who in 1881 succeeded Dr. August Wendel, in that department.

The offices of the Troy Steel and Iron Company are in its two-story, brick building, on the southeast corner of Madison and River streets. The cars of the street railway, on Second Street, cross Madison Street, a short distance east of the building.

Troy Times Building, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Third Street, was erected in 1871. On Monday, April 29, 1872, the newspaper was first published in it. On February 10, 1878, the building was partly destroyed by fire. (See **NEWSPAPERS**.)

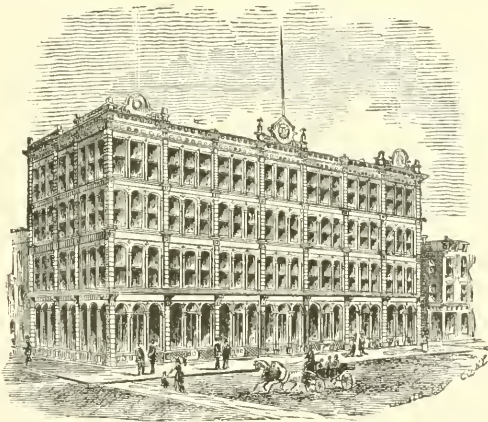
Troy, Town of.—By an act of legislature, passed March 18, 1791, the town of Troy was erected from a part of the town of Rensselaerswyck. On Monday, April 4, a town meeting was held at Ashley's tavern, and the first town officers elected. On March 20, 1807, the territory of the town of Brunswick and parts of the towns of Grafton and Lansingburgh were taken from it. In 1814, a part of Brunswick was annexed. In 1836, a part of the town of Troy was added to the town of Greenbush.

Troy Turn Verein, organized August 8, 1852; reorganized Septem-

ber 30, 1885, meets on Wednesday evenings, at Apollo Hall.

Troy Typographical Union No. 52, organized 1860, reorganized 1864, meets on the third Tuesday evenings of each month in Emmet Hall. George A. Stevens, president; Frank O'Brien, vice-president; Cornelius A. Conaty, financial secretary; John M. Hall, recording secretary; William J. Moreland, corresponding secretary; Henry Coffeen, treasurer.

Northern Budget to the people of Troy to establish a library. "How much to be regretted," the writer remarks, "that in a village which contains 2,000 souls, and whose population is rapidly increasing, amid secular concerns, the establishment of a public library should have been wholly omitted—an institution from which may be conducted to every door a correction of morals and a source of mental improvement." Shortly afterward a "subscription for the Trojan Li-



TROY TIMES BUILDING.

Troy Vocal Society, organized 1875, meets every Tuesday evening at No. 265 River Street. William Irvin, D. D., president; C. H. Meeneely, vice-president; John H. Knox, secretary; and Joseph H. Knight, treasurer.

Troy Young Men's Association, Athenæum Building, east side of First Street, between River and State streets. On November 13, 1799, an appeal was made in the

library" was circulated, and on Tuesday, January 11, 1800, the organization of

THE TROY LIBRARY was effected at Jeremiah Pierce's inn. A small collection of books having been obtained, the library was opened in the fall of that year. At a meeting of the trustees held at Titus' inn, on March 31, 1809, it was

"Resolved, That the trustees of the Troy Library sell to Apollo Lodge, No. 49, twenty-seven shares in said

library at \$15 each, amounting to \$405, privileging the members (be they more or less.) of said lodge to such use of the same as may hereafter be agreed upon between the trustees of the said library and the committee on the part of the said lodge."

The shares were sold, and Apollo Lodge had thereafter its three senior officers annually elected trustees of the library. By the fire of June 20, 1820, some of the books of the library, then kept in the drug store of Ira M. Wells, on River Street, were burned. In January, 1835, the books were by a special agreement placed in the library-room of the Troy Young Men's Association. In 1845, the shares of the stockholders of the Troy Library were given to the association, which then purchased the twenty-seven owned by Apollo Lodge,

Presidents of the Troy Library from 1800 to 1826: Rev. Jonas Coe, Aaron Lane, Nicholas Schuyler, Ebenezer Jones, Gershom Richards, John Boardman, Aaron Lane, Gurdon Corning. Joseph Russell, from 1832 to 1835.

Librarians from 1800 to 1826: Zephaniah Filer, Samuel Starr, Livy Stoughton, Isaac Webb, Abraham Ten Eyck, Henry Stockwell, Ira M. Wells, Jacob L. Lane, Sidney A. Redfield.

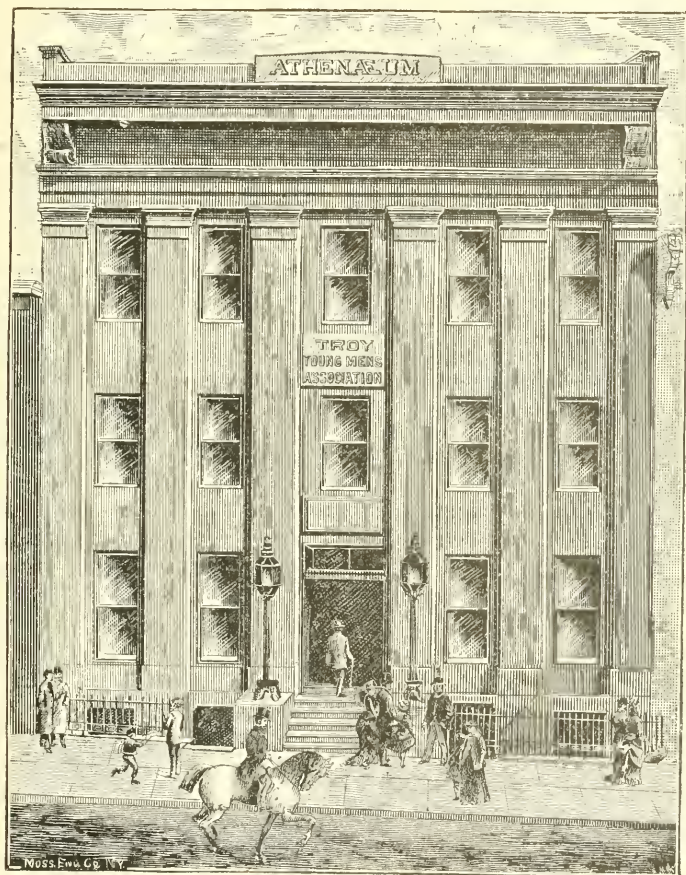
TROY YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. A course of public lectures during the winter of 1833-34, having been largely attended, a second one was proposed for the following winter. On November 26, 1834, the following notice was published in several of the city newspapers:

"The young men who are in favor of a public course of lectures this winter are requested to meet at the mayor's court-room, on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements. At the same time the expediency of forming a 'Young Men's Association' will be discussed."

The meeting, held on November 28, in the court-house, attracted a large number of those interested in the organization of an association. Giles B. Kellogg, Thomas Coleman, Martin I. Townsend, Ralph Hawley, and Thaddeus B. Bigelow were appointed a committee "to take into consideration the expediency and practicability of forming a young men's association, and report at a subsequent meeting." On Friday evening, December 12, the committee reported favorably upon the organization of an association, and submitted a draft of a constitution for one. A committee of five persons from each of the first four wards in the city was then appointed to obtain signers to the constitution of The Troy Young Men's Association. On the following Friday evening, the names of 426 signers were reported. At that meeting, John T. McCoun was elected president of the association. On Wednesday evening, December 22, the other officers were elected. In January, 1835, the books of the Troy Library, by special agreement, were placed in the library-room of the association, which had rented rooms on the second floor of the building, No. 197 River Street. The two rooms, one in which were about 100 newspapers, home and foreign, on file, the other containing the library and periodicals, were opened about the middle of February, that year. On April 20, that year, the act was passed by the legislature to incorporate the Troy Young Men's Association.

On May 1, 1846, the association occupied the rooms, fitted for its use, on the second floor of the Athenæum Building, erected by the Troy Savings Bank in 1845. In 1851, when the building was extended to the alley, the two rooms on the second floor of the addition were fitted for the library.

The first art exhibition for the benefit of the association was opened



ATHENÆUM BUILDING.

February 18, 1858, and closed March 27. Two other art exhibitions were held for the same purpose in the two following winters. In 1859 Benjamin H. Hall and Charles L. Alden completed a printed catalogue of the books in the library, which then contained 12,067 volumes. In 1862, William R. Yourt bequeathed \$5,000 to the association; and George M. Selden, the same year, gave it railroad stock, valued at \$2,000. In 1870, Clarence Willard bequeathed \$10,000 to the association; in 1879, Roxanna A. Loomis, \$1,000; and in 1881 F. O. Mather, about \$12,000; and on December 12, 1884, Mrs. Betsey A. Hart gave it \$10,000.

By an act of legislature, passed May 8, 1880, the control, disposal, and management of the real and personal property of the association was vested in a board of twenty-three trustees. They were empowered to organize and add to the departments of the association a free library and a free reading-room whenever, in their judgment, the condition of the association and of the trust funds should warrant such action.

In the winter of 1881-82, E. Thompson Gale, desiring to have the association possess the Athenæum Building, circulated a paper on which the following subscriptions were made: E. Thompson Gale, \$5,000; William Howard Hart, \$5,000; Betsey A. Hart, \$5,000; William and Lewis E. Gurley, \$3,000; Joseph M. Warren, \$2,000; Joseph W. Fuller, \$1,500; Charles W. Tillinghast, \$1,000; Uri Gilbert, \$1,000; Alphonzo Bills, \$500; John B. Gale, \$250; T. W. Lockwood, \$250; William Kemp, \$250; Willard Gay, \$250; Henry C. Lockwood, \$100; Cicero Price, \$100; George H. Freeman, \$100; James A. Eddy, \$100; Elias Kehn, \$50; total, \$25,450. At the public sale of the property, on January 21, 1882, the

Athenæum Building was purchased for \$24,500.

In 1884, the interest and income from the trust funds and the property of the association having been deemed sufficient to pay its current expenses, the trustees determined to make the library and reading-room free to the public under certain necessary conditions and restrictions.

Previous to this action, the use of the rooms beneath those used by the association, in the rear building, had been granted to the Free Reading Room Association. The latter had its origin in the Holly Tree Inn, opened May 4, 1874, in the building No. 69 Third Street, where a free reading-room and library were established that summer. On March 13, 1877, the Free Reading-Room Association was incorporated. In April, that year, the association rented the vacant common council chamber in the courthouse, where it kept its reading-room and library until 1878, when the association obtained the use of a part of the basement of the city-hall. On September 11, 1877, E. Thompson Gale, having previously presented the association with a collection of books and a suitable case to contain them, gave it \$1,000 in stocks, the income of which to be applied to purchase additional books for the alcove; the several gifts being made by him in memory of his deceased son, Alfred deForest Gale. In the event of the discontinuance of the association, the the invested funds were to be transferred to the Troy Young Men's Association.

On Friday evening, December 12, 1884, the Troy Young Men's Association celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary, in Music Hall. Benjamin H. Hall read an elaborate monograph of its history, and a number of speeches were made by other gentlemen, officers and members. Lewis E.

Gurley, president of the Free Reading-Room Association, formally transferred to the association the property of that association, which then ceased to exist. John S. Cronin, the president of the Troy Young Men's Association, then relinquished the direction of its affairs to the trustees of the institution.

In February, 1885, the renovation and refurnishing of the rooms used by the association and the classified arrangement of the books of the library were begun. On the completion of this work, in the early part of the following summer, the librarian, DeWitt Clinton, and the present assistant librarian, William H. Henderson, made a full title and subject card-catalogue of the books, periodicals, and newspapers in the three library rooms. In the lower library-room, connected with the reading-room, on the first floor, are works of fiction, children's books, and the Alfred deForest Gale Library. About 5,000 volumes are in this part of the building. In the general library-room, on the second story, are about 18,000 volumes, of which number about 500 are those of the Troy Library, about 2,700 in the Yourt Library, and about 100 in the Hart Library. In the room on the third floor are about 4,000 bound volumes, chiefly comprising law books, New York State and United States government publications, and files of Troy and New York city newspapers. The total number of bound volumes in the three library-rooms is about 27,000. A printed catalogue, designating the shelf-place of each book, is much needed to enhance the value of this excellently arranged library.

Presidents : John T. McCoun, 1835; Thaddeus B. Bigelow, 1836; Henry W. Strong, 1837; George Gould, 1838; I. J. Merritt, 1839; James M. Stevenson, 1840; Charles H. Read, 1841;

J. L. Van Schoonhoven, 1842; Joseph White, 1843; Thomas Coleman, 1844; John G. Britton, 1845; William Hagen, 1846; Gilbert Robertson, jr., 1847; Uri Gilbert, 1848; Amos K. Hadley, 1849; D. B. Cox, 1850; G. B. Wallace, 1851; William Gurley, 1852; George B. Warren, jr., 1853; William H. Young, 1854; Lyman R. Avery, 1855; William O. Cunningham, 1856; DeWitt Tuthill, 1857; Charles L. Alden, 1858; Benjamin H. Hall, 1859; John M. Landon, 1860; Nelson Davenport, 1861; A. B. Fales, 1862; John L. Flagg, 1863; Chauncey O. Greene, 1864; Charles A. Holmes, 1865; Clarence Willard, 1865; Frederick P. Allen, 1866; William E. Gilbert, 1867; Benjamin F. Follett, 1868; J. Spencer Garnsey, 1869; William D. Clegg, 1870-71; E. L. Fursman, 1872; Edward G. Gilbert, 1873; Irving Hayner, 1874; I. Grant Thompson, 1875; Latham C. Strong, 1876; William Shaw, 1877; Justin Kellogg, 1878; Dudley Tibbits, 1879; Charles R. Defreest, 1880; Elias P. Mann, 1881; Charles W. Tillinghast, 1882; Clarkson C. Schuyler, M. D., 1883; John S. Cronin, 1884.

President of the board of trustees, E. Thompson Gale, 1880 to present time.

Librarians: William Hagen, 1835; N. B. Milliman, 1841; George H. Ball, 1841; John R. Harris, 1842; John H. White, 1844; William Robertson, 1845; Henry P. Filer, 1846; T. B. Heimstreet, 1864; F. H. Stevens, 1865; DeWitt Clinton, 1875 to present time.

Troy Young Men's Catholic Literary Association, organized 1859, meets on the first and third Monday evenings of each month at the association rooms in the building on the northwest corner of Congress and First streets. John T. Kelly, president; William Coffee, recording sec-

retary; William Casey, corresponding secretary; John J. Purcell, treasurer; John Moran, librarian.

Truss Manufacturer.—

THOMAS P. BUNDY, manufacturer of trusses and specialist in the treatment of hernia, southeast corner of Broadway and Second Street, began the business in Troy in 1867.

Twelfth Separate (Infantry) Company, N. G. S. N. Y.,

was organized December 9, 1884. The company's quarters are rooms 10, 11 and 12, on the second floor of the State Armory, on the southeast corner of Ferry and River streets. Present officers: Joseph Egolf, captain; E. W. Burrage, first lieutenant; A. W. Hill, second lieutenant.

Umbrella Factory, Troy.—

PHILIP HUFF, umbrella and parasol manufacturer, No. 72 Congress Street. Established, 1876.

Undertaking.—

E. W. MILLARD, undertaker and dealer in funeral furnishings, No. 51 Fourth Street. His large collection of sample burial caskets contained in his admirably appointed warerooms embraces those of pine, cedar, chestnut, and oak woods, either plainly or elaborately draped with cloth or velvet or with both, with or without metallic ornamentation. Whatever requisites may be desired for the suitable burial of the dead, he is able to furnish, besides providing carriages and all other accompaniments for funerals. He is also prepared to make interments of the dead sent to Troy from distant places, and to provide rooms for funeral services, if needed. Orders can be transmitted him by telephone at any time. On February 1, 1877, he

engaged in the business at No. 402½ Fulton Street, whence he moved, on May 1, 1881, to his present establishment, No. 51 Fourth Street, between Broadway and Fulton Street.

Underwriters, Troy. Board

of.—Office, room 25, Keenan Building. Gilbert Geer, jr., president; J. B. Wilkinson, jr., secretary; Fred. F. Buell, treasurer.

Unitarian Church, First, is

on the southwest corner of Fourth and State streets. The Rev. Henry F. Harrington, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Albany, having written that he would preach in Troy if those desiring to hear him would secure a suitable room, William Hagen, George Wells, and George Cross obtained the use of the mayor's court-room in the court-house, in which, on Sunday afternoon and evening, June 1, 1845, the founders of the church in Troy attended the first religious services conducted by a Unitarian minister. On Friday, June 20, at a meeting held in the mayor's court-room, Thomas Coleman, George Wells, and George Cross were appointed an executive committee to have charge of the affairs of the congregation steadily worshipping in the court-house. In July, a subscription was circulated to obtain money to purchase a building in which regular services could be held. On August 19, the Presbyterian session-house, then standing on the present site of the Grand Central Theatre, on the west side of Fourth Street, between Broadway and State Street, was purchased for \$2,500 for the use of the society. Thomas Coleman, Ammi Brewster, Luke Bemis, George Wells, E. B. Strout, H. Z. Hayner, A. K. Hadley, George Cross, and Franklin Cummings were elected trustees of "The First Unitarian

Society of the city of Troy." On the afternoon of November 14, the chapel was dedicated; the dedicatory sermon being preached by the Rev. H. F. Harrington. In the fall of 1846, the edifice was enlarged. In December, 1874, the building was sold. The society, having undertaking the erection of a brick church on the lot on the southwest corner of Fourth and State streets, previously occupied by the Quaker meeting-house, worshiped in Green's Building, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth Street. On Thursday, May 20, 1875, the corner-stone of the church was laid. It was dedicated December 15, that year. Seating capacity, 600.

Pastors: John Pierpont, August, 1845, to August, 1849; William Silsbee; Joseph Angier, 1851 to 1853; Edgar Buckingham, April 27, 1853 to 1867; Newton N. Mann, 1869; H. L. Cargill, 1871; George H. Young, April, 1872, to October, 1876; William H. Fish, jr., 1877 to 1885; W. H. Spencer, September 1, 1885 to present time.

Universalist Church, First, west side of Fifth Street, between Broadway and State Street. The founders of the society in 1822 attended divine services in the court-house. On July 2, that year, Henry Koon, William McManus, Abraham L. Lansing, Joseph Weld, James Adams, Samuel Smith, and Stephen Wood were elected trustees of the First Restorationist Church of Troy.

In the spring of 1823, the erection of a house of worship was begun on the east side of the alley on the south side of Ferry Street, between First and Second, on lots 110 and 111, purchased November 21, 1829. On Tuesday, July 29, 1823, the corner-stone was laid; the officers and members of Apollo Lodge, No. 49, Free and Accepted Masons, participating in the ceremonies. In July, 1829,

the society changed its name to The First Universalist Church of Troy. On April 4, 1834, the building was sold to the Second Baptist Society. It was a plain wooden structure, with a square tower. The building was burned December 18, 1854. On April 29, 1834, the site of the present church was purchased. The church erected on it was dedicated September 11, 1835; the Rev. J. D. Williamson, of Albany, preaching the dedicatory sermon. In 1875, the church was rebuilt.

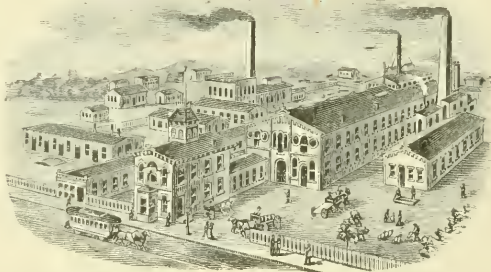
Pastors: Lemuel Willis, 1823; Barsilla Streeter; Adolphus Skinner; Benjamin Whittemore, 1829-30; L. L. Saddler; Clement F. Lefevre, 1832-33; Menzies Raynor, 1836-38; Lewis C. Browne, 1839; Henry B. Soule, 1842; Charles C. Burr, 1843-45; John Moore, 1846; W. H. Waggoner, 1847-48; Josiah C. Waldo, 1850-54; John N. Parker, 1855-61; James M. Pullman, 1862-68; J. Murray Bailey, 1869; L. M. Burrington, 1870-71; A. B. Hervey, 1874-78; Charles A. Conklin, 1879-80; William Taylor, 1882-84; F. A. Dillingham, 1885 to July, 1886.

U. S. Steam Carpet Cleaning Works—E. Westervelt, proprietor, Spring Avenue; office, No. 158 Third Street. Established 1876.

U. S.,—Uncle Sam.—Among the early emigrants from the New England states settling at Troy was Samuel Wilson, of Mason, New Hampshire. In February, 1789, when twenty-two years of age, he and his brother Ebenezer trudged, with packs on their backs, across the mountainous country, east of the Upper Hudson, to the little settlement. They, in the following summer, began making brick on the west side of Mount Ida, near the intersection of

Sixth and Ferry streets. On March 8, 1793, for an annual ground rent of thirty shillings, Jacob D. Van der Heyden leased to Samuel Wilson the west half of the lot on the northwest corner of Second and Ferry streets, where he erected a small frame dwelling. About this time, he and his brother engaged in the business of slaughtering cattle. Some years later they built a large slaughter and packing house on the north bank of the Poesten Kill, a little east of River Street. They employed about one hundred men, and sometimes slaughtered in a week more than a thousand

by the sight of his home. In 1812, Samuel and Ebenezer Wilson contracted with Elbert Anderson, jr., to supply him with beef, "packed in full bound barrels of white oak," for the United States troops then stationed at Greenbush. Some of the soldiers had enlisted in Troy, and knowing that Samuel Wilson had furnished the beef packed in the barrels lettered U. S., referred to it as "Uncle Sam's." Another army contractor having purchased beef from the Wilsons, advertised that he had a large supply of "Uncle Sam's beef," of a superior quality. It soon followed that those



LUDLOW VALVE MANUFACTURING CO'S WORKS.

head of cattle. Samuel Wilson had naturally a friendly disposition, which, with his benevolence to the poor, won for him the esteem and affection of a large circle of acquaintances. Most of them familiarly called him "Uncle Sam," and this designation was often used by his own children. It is related that one of them having wandered away from home, and being overcome by a sense of forlornness, was found crying bitterly. Having been questioned respecting his parentage, he answered that he was "Uncle Sam's boy." The information sufficed, and he was soon made happy

better informed respecting the initials, U. S., supposing that "Uncle Sam" was a more appropriate appellation than Brother Jonathan for the assumed personality of the United States, gave it currency as the designation of those letters.

Valves.—

LUDLOW VALVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, established its extensive works near the northern limits of the city in 1872. On its organization in 1866, the company engaged in business at Waterford, in the cted building on the west side of the brick second

Street, near the mouth of the Champlain Canal. Fronting 240 feet on Second Avenue, (formerly State Street), Lansingburgh, the plat of ground occupied by the different buildings of the present establishment extends with that width 400 feet eastwardly to Third Avenue, (formerly Whipple Avenue.) The company manufactures gas, water, steam, and oil valves, check and foot valves, yard, wash and fire hydrants, which have not only a wide sale throughout the United States and Canada, but many are sent to foreign countries. The works are commonly designated as located at Nos. 938 to 954 River Street, and 67 to 83 Vail Avenue, Troy, which is the post-office address of the company. Its officers are: Henry G. Ludlow, president; David J. Johnston, vice-president; M. D. Schoonmaker, treasurer; John T. Christie, secretary.

Van Schaick Island, opposite the village of Lansingburgh, is a mile and a half long and about a half mile wide. It is within the limits of the city of Cohoes. Between Van Schaick Island and Green Island, south of it, the second branch of the Mohawk River flows into the Hudson. Between the island and Haver Island north of it, the third branch of the Mohawk reaches the Hudson. The old homestead of the Van Schaick family, built in the last century, is still standing on the island. Philip Pietersen Schuyler and a certain Goosen Gerretsen purchased it from the Mohawk Indians in 1664. Previous to the construction of the state dam in the Hudson, the four branches of the Mohawk were fordable between the adjacent islands at the confluence of the Mohawk with the Hudson. The River Road from Albany to Saratoga (Schuylerville), ran along the east side of them in the

last century. It was along the River Road that General Burgoyne with his British troops and Hessian mercenaries proposed to march to Albany. On August 6, 1777, the confident officer, then unopposed in his invasion of Northern New York, wrote to Sir William Howe, that he was "well forward," and "impatient to gain the mouth of the Mohawk," but not likely "to be in possession of Albany" before "the 22d or 23d" of the month. Gen. Philip Schuyler, in command of the American troops of the northern department, was slowly retreating toward Albany. On August 18, his small army, lessened by sickness and desertions, reached Haver and Van Schaick islands. No little dismay and alarm spread through the surrounding country when it became known that Burgoyne was approaching Albany. Immediately upon the encampment of the Army of the North on Haver and Van Schaick islands, General Schuyler ordered the construction of a formidable line of earthworks along the northeastern and northwestern sides of Haver Island to defend the approaches to the ford at Half Moon Point, as the site of Waterford was then called. These defensive works, thrown up under the superintendence of the brave Pole, Thaddeus Kosciusko, chief engineer of the Army of the North, are still conspicuous and well-preserved. On August 20, Major-General Horatio Gates succeeded General Schuyler, who had his headquarters in the Van Schaick homestead. There, on August 22, General Gates wrote as follows to General Washington, then in Bucks County, Pennsylvania:

"Upon my arrival in this department, I found the main body of the army encamped upon Van Schaick's Island, which is made by the sprouts of the Mohawk joining with Hudson River, nine miles north of Albany. A

brigade under Gen. Poor is encamped at Loudon's Ferry, on the south bank of the Mohawk River, five miles from hence; a brigade under Gen. Lincoln had joined Gen. Stark at Bennington, and a brigade under Gen. [Benedict] Arnold marched the 15th inst to join the militia of Tyron County, to raise the siege of Fort Stanwix. Upon leaving Philadelphia, the prospect this way appeared very gloomy, but the severe checks the enemy have met with at Bennington and in Tyron County have given a more pleasing view to public affairs. Particular accounts of the signal victory gained by Gen. Stark, and the severe blow Gen. Herkimer gave Sir John Johnson and the scalpers under his command have been transmitted to your excellency by Gen. Schuyler. I anxiously expect the arrival of an express from Gen. Arnold, with an account of the total defeat of the enemy in that quarter. By my calculations he reached Fort Stanwix the day before yesterday. Cols. Livingston's and Courtland's regiments arrived yesterday, and immediately joined Gen. Poor's division. I shall also order Gen. Arnold, upon his return, to march to that post. I cannot sufficiently thank your excellency for sending Col. Morgan's corps to this army. They will be of the greatest service to it, for until the late successes this way, I am told the army were quite panic-struck by the Indians and their Tory and Canadian assassins in Indian dresses. Horrible, indeed, have been the cruelties they have wantonly committed upon many of the miserable inhabitants, insomuch that it is now fair for Gen. Burgoyne, even if the bloody hatchet he has so barbarously desired should find its way into his own head. Gov. Clinton will be here to-day. Upon his arrival, I shall consult with him and Gen. Lincoln upon the best plan to distress, and, I hope, finally to de-

feat the enemy. I am sorry to be necessitated to acquaint your excellency how neglectfully your orders have been executed at Springfield—few of the militia demanded are yet arrived, but I hear of great numbers upon the march. Your excellency's advice in regard to Morgan's corps, etc., etc., shall be carefully observed. My scouts and spies inform me that the enemy's headquarters and main body are at Saratoga, [Schuylerville], and that they have lately been repairing the bridges between that place and Stillwater. As soon as time and circumstances will admit, I shall send your excellency a general return of this army. I am, sir, your excellency's most obt' servant,

HORATIO GATES."

The Army of the North, about 6,000 strong, having been largely reinforced and provided with clothing and ammunition, broke camp on September 8, and marched toward Stillwater, where it arrived the next day. As is known, General Burgoyne surrendered to Gen. Gates at Schuylerville, then known as Saratoga, on October 17, 1777.

Varnish Manufacturers.—

DE GOLYER & BROTHER, (Joseph and Watts De Golyer), varnish manufacturers, No. 113 Sixth Street. The business was begun by Joseph De Golyer in 1847.

Wall Paper.

JAMES F. ASHLEY & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in wall-paper and window shades, art-goods and imported rugs, No. 267 River Street. William T. Smith, the founder of this long-established paper-hangings house, began the business in 1835, at No. 265 River Street. His successors, A. & W. Orr, occupied the building in 1839. William W. Whitman and A.

O. Vosburgh, under the firm name of Whitman & Vosburgh, succeeded them in 1859, at No. 267 River Street. William W. Whitman continued the business from 1862 to 1877, when Oliver Wemett, who had been engaged in the same business from 1852, purchased his interest and stock. James F. Ashley in 1882, and James F. Ashley & Co. in 1883, became Oliver Wemett's successors.



GEORGE J. BRENNAN, dealer in wall-paper and window shades, house decorator, and general painter, No. 62 Congress Street, engaged in business in Troy in 1862, with John Myers, at No. 97 Third Street, under the firm name of Myers & Brennan. In the fall of 1862, George J. Brennan succeeded to the business. In Febru-

ary, 1866, he and John S. Perry formed the partnership of Perry & Brennan, doing business at No. 66 Congress and No. 97 Third streets. On the firm's dissolution, May 10, 1873, George J. Brennan continued the business at No. 62 Congress Street until February 1, 1876, when his son, William H. Brennan became associated with him as a partner; the firm taking the name of George J. Brennan & Son. Since February 1, 1878, George J. Brennan has conducted the business.

HENRY LOBDELL & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in wall papers and window shades, Kennedy Building, No. 13 Third Street, between River Street and Broadway. The use of wall-papers or paper-hangings, as they are frequently called, for the interior decoration of buildings is now so common that few houses are without them. Cheap or expensive, as the buyer's means may purchase, they give an attractive and finished appearance to the walls of a parlor, dining-room, hall or library, which cannot be obtained except by a heavy outlay of money for frescoing and painting. The modern and antique styles contained in the large stock of wall-papers of Lobdell & Co. are so varied in design and so pleasing in effect that in making a selection of a particular paper there is a constant surprise on finding so many harmonies of colors blended in the different patterns so richly and artistically elaborated. The display of window-shades in the spacious salesroom of the firm embraces the latest and most popular designs of the principal manufacturers. Under the name of Henry Lobdell & Co., the firm engaged in the business at No. 13 Third Street, in 1876. Besides being extensive dealers in paper hangings, paper borders, and window shades, the firm

employs a corps of skilled decorators for interior work, for which Lobdell & Co. have acquired no little distinction in Troy.

CHAUNCEY D. BRADT, dealer in wall-paper, and general painter, Nos. 407 and 409 Federal Street, began business in Troy, in August, 1880.

Washington Square. — The triangular space, bounded by Broadway, Second, and River streets, was laid out in 1787 as lot 132, on the map of Vanderheyden, as the site of Troy was then called. On February 20, 1792, Jacob D. Van der Heyden leased it to James Spencer, who built on the southeast corner of the plat a two-story, brick dwelling. Twenty years later, on the lot, at the angle of Albany (Broadway) and River streets, was a flat-roofed, two-story, frame building, with a narrow veranda. In the basement of the house was the bakery of John Lantrow. On the first floor were the apartments of Madame Kelly, a fashionable milliner. On the River Street side, and north of it, was another frame building, in which was the grocery of Jacob and Philip Dater. Beyond it, on the corner of River and Second streets, was a third, two-story, weather-boarded building; the rooms on the first floor being occupied by a shoemaker, and those on the second by a tailor. A street-pump was at the curb of the sidewalk in front of this building. On July 1, 1815, James Spencer sold his lot and its buildings to Jacob and Philip Dater for \$5,000. Sometime previous to this conveyance of the property, a subscription paper had been circulated, and sufficient money obtained to make the purchase. By an agreement, made by certain merchants and other persons owning buildings in the vicinity, Jacob and

Philip Dater were to convey the lot to the city of Troy after the removal of the brick house and the three wooden buildings on it. On June 5, 1816, the Daters conveyed the plat to the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Troy, "for a publick street or open common, to be at all times by them kept open and unencumbered with any building or buildings, and for the free and publick use of the inhabitants of the said city." The city, it seems, never accepted the gift. On September 3, 1818, the common council gave it the name of Washington Square. Those who had subscribed money for its purchase defrayed, for many years thereafter, the expenses of improving it. About the year 1835, a marble fountain, 15 feet high, with three basins, was erected on it. In 1848, Thomas W. Lockwood, then a member of the firm of Lockwood & Orvis, No. 257 River Street, was made treasurer of the Washington Square fountain fund. He, in August, 1848, disbursed about \$200 for the repair of the fountain and the erection of the iron fence now in the square. On the removal of the fountain, some years later, Charles L. Richards planted the trees which are now within the circular enclosure.

Waste, woolen and cotton. —

FRANK B. GRAVES, wholesale dealer in cotton and wool waste, rubber, iron, and metals, No. 137 River Street. Frank B. Graves & Co. engaged in the business in 188c.

JOHN TRAUTWEIN, dealer in paper stock and old metals, No. 137 River Street, engaged in the business in 1870.

TROY WASTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, successors to C. & P. McCarthy, office, No. 461 River Street; mill southeast corner of Saratoga and

Courtland streets, Cohoes. Incorporated February 1, 1883. Capital, \$100,000. Officers: Henry A. Merritt, president; Peter McCarthy, treasurer; Charles Mahoney, secretary.

Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Among the persons to engage in this business soon after the village was called Troy, was Nathaniel Adams. (See BURDEN IRON Co.) James Young, the father of William H. Young, bookseller and stationer, when fourteen years of age, came to Troy in 1796, and entered the former's employ as an apprentice. In 1809, James Young became a member of the firm of Young & Bell, watchmakers and jewelers, successors to Adams & Whipple. On its dissolution, not long afterward, he continued in the business at No. 165 River Street and afterward at No. 9 Congress Street, until 1837, when in consequence of ill-health, he retired from it.

JAMES W. CUSACK, jeweler and watchmaker, No. 3 Times Building, continues the business begun by Abraham Fellows, in the year 1812, in the building, No. 197 River Street, burned in the fire of 1820. The latter's successors were Dennis & Fitch, (Stephen A. Dennis and Dennis A. Fitch) No. 197 River Street, 1835; Dennis M. Fitch, No. 197 River Street, 1841; Fitch & Cusack, (Edward Cusack), No. 200 River Street, 1853; James W. Cusack, under the name of Fitch & Cusack, February 1, 1855; James W. Cusack, February 1, 1857; James W. Cusack & Co., (William F. Clendinnen), No. 248 River Street, 1866; James W. Cusack, 1871, who, in 1872, moved to his present store in the Times Building. Besides having a large and complete stock of American and foreign-made watches, French clocks, jewelry, precious stones, gold

and silver wares, he largely imports each season the latest elaborations of foreign manufacturers.

L. C. CHAMPNEY, watchmaker and jeweler, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Fourth Street. Watch and jewelry repairing a specialty. In 1846, he became a partner of George Fisher, and on October 6, that year, succeeded to the business. The line of succession, beginning with George Fisher, watchmaker, No. 21 Congress Street, 1838, was connectedly, Fay & Fisher, No. 13 Congress Street, 1841; George Fisher & Co., 1842; George Fisher, 1844; Fisher & Champney, 1846; Lewis C. Champney, October 6, 1846; at 4 Cannon Place, in 1855; at No. 5 Albany Street, 1857; Champney & Felton, No. 19 Franklin Street, 1859; broken in 1860 and 1861; L. C. Champney, No. 12 Third Street, 1862; at No. 344 River Street, 1863; at No. 412 Fulton Street, 1868; at No. 358 Broadway, 1870; L. C. Champney & Co., 1875; L. C. Champney, 1878; at No. 363 Broadway, 1880.

EMANUEL MARKS, watchmaker and jeweler, No. 282 River Street, engaged in the business in 1854, at No. 88 Congress Street.

WILLIAM PLATT, jeweler and watchmaker, No. 268 River Street, began business in 1859, at No. 268½ River Street.

P. H. SALMSON, manufacturer of jewelry and dealer in watches, diamonds, jewelry, and silver ware, No. 270 River Street, engaged in the business, September, 1859, on the second floor of the building on the northeast corner of River and State streets.

M. TIMPANE, watchmaker and jeweler, No. 302 River Street, with Henry W. Sherrill, under the firm-name of Timpane & Sherrill, succeeded in

1874, to the business established by Thomas Goldsmith in 1842, at No. 242 River Street. Since 1875, he has individually conducted the business.

ANDREW AIRD, jeweler and watchmaker, 4 Mansion House Block, engaged in the business in 1875.

SAMUEL C. TAPPIN, jeweler and watchmaker, No. 286 River Street, began business at the same place in 1877. His goods of foreign manufacture are obtained by direct importation.

F. W. SIM, (successor to Thomas Goldsmith,) jeweler, watchmaker, and optician, No. 246 River Street. From 1875 to 1885 he was in the employ of Thomas Goldsmith, who, in September, 1875, re-engaged in the business, at No. 236 River Street, and in which he continued until February 1, 1885, when he sold his interest and stock to F. W. Sim. On May 1, 1886, the latter occupied his present store, No. 246 River Street. (See ADDENDA.)

RAPPAPORT & BONTECOU, watchmakers and jewelers, No. 236 River Street. The firm's attractive and valuable stock includes gold and silver watches of home and foreign manufacture, French and American clocks, plain and artistic jewelry, precious stones of all kinds, solid and plated silver ware, bronzes, spectacles, opera glasses, and specialties for wedding presents. The firm was formed May 1, 1886. Markus W. Rappaport, an experienced watchmaker from Lemberg, Austria, entered the employ of Thomas Goldsmith in 1875, and took charge of his watch-making and repairing department. The latter sold the former his interest in this part of the business in February, 1885. D. Frank Bontecou was, from 1869 to 1877, in the employ of A. Rumrill & Co., the well-known firm of jewelers,

on Broadway, New York, and with their successors, Jaques & Marcus, on the southwest corner of Union Square and 17th Street, from 1877 to 1880. In each of the two departments of their business, the jewelry, and the watch-making and repairing, the members of the firm have, both by experience and skilled attainments, the qualifications desirable for their continued success in the business.

DORING BROTHERS, dealers in watches, clocks, jewelry, and musical instruments, southwest corner of Fulton and Fourth streets. Charles F. and Joseph C. Doring formed the firm, September 16, 1882.

Waterford.—The village of Waterford, at the extreme southeast corner of Saratoga County, is four and a quarter miles from the court-house in Troy. Its site was a part of the territory possessed by the Mohawk Indians. They called it *Matiahe-naack*. On May 27, 1664, Philip Pietersen Schuyler and a certain Gooßen Gerretsen, residents of the village of Beaverswyck, (Albany), addressed a petition to the director-general and council of New Netherland, requesting permission to purchase from the Mahikanders "a certain plain, called by the Dutch the Half Moon, situate at the third or fourth mouth of the Mohawk River, with an island between the second and third mouth." Some of the "English of Connetikot" desired to buy the land, but the Indian proprietors preferred to sell it to the petitioners, and the latter wished to possess it "to keep the English away from this river." Pieter Stuyvesant, the Dutch director-general, and the members of his council consented, July 10, that year, to the request, on the condition that if the land should thereafter be found to be within the limits of Rensselaerswyck,

that the petitioners should acknowledge the ownership and jurisdiction of the patroon of the manor. The "foreland of the Half Moon," the site of the village, was immediately south of the north line of the great estate of the Van Rensselaer family. On October 10, 1680, Roeloff Gerritse Van der Werken purchased the foreland. John I. Van der Werken, of Half Moon, on May 16, 1783, sold it for £1,000 to Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, of the same place, George Palmer and Daniel Dickison of Stillwater, Gideon Morgan of Litchfield County, Connecticut, Ezra Hicock of Sheffield "in the state of Massachusetts Bay," and Isaac Averill of Kings District in Albany County. A half morgen of land, which included "the burying-ground on the said farm," was excepted in the conveyance of the land. The six purchasers employed Flores Bancker to lay out the property into village lots. The place which had for some years been called Half Moon Point, was then given the name of Waterford. This designation was deemed appropriate, for the Hudson and fourth branch of the Mohawk were fordable at its site. By the "act to appoint trustees to take and hold certain lands therein mentioned," passed by the legislature, March 25, 1794, Hezekiah Ketcham, Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Matthew Gregory, Isaac Keeler, John Pettit, Duncan Oliphant, and Thomas Smith were appointed "trustees for the freeholders and inhabitants of that part of the town of Half Moon commonly called Waterford." By this act of incorporation, the freeholders and inhabitants were authorized to make such rules and regulations necessary for "the cleaning and keeping in order and repair the common streets and highways in Waterford," and "to compel the housekeepers" in the village "to furnish themselves with a sufficient num-

ber of fire-buckets and with necessary tools and implements for extinguishing of fires," and to appoint a number of men, not exceeding fifteen, to have the care of the engine or engines belonging to the freeholders.

The opening of the bridge, between the village and Lansingburgh, December 3, 1804, was enthusiastically celebrated by the people of the two places. While cannon were fired, a large procession marched from Lansingburgh across the bridge to Waterford, where a dinner was served at the expense of the bridge directors. "It is with much pleasure," the *Waterford Gazette* remarked, "we announce the completion of the bridge at this place, which for architectural strength and beauty exceeds, perhaps, anything of the kind in the United States. On examination, it will be found that its symmetry is just in all its parts, which reflects the highest honor on the engineer, Mr. Theodore Burr." The bridge was 800 feet long and 30 wide, having four arches, supported by three stone pillars and two stone buttments. Cost, \$50,000.

The village is described in Spafford's *Gazetteer* of the state of New York of 1813: Waterford, four miles north of Troy, "is the most populous town in the county [Saratoga], and has by far the most trade. * * * The Hudson, however, can hardly be called navigable to this place at present, and its trade is principally carried on in flat-bottomed boats, scow-built, and rigged with sails. * * * The village is handsomely laid out on 5 E. and W. streets, intersected by others at right angles. There are now 190 houses and stores, a large proportion of which are of brick, two houses of worship and some other buildings. * * * Just at the point, a rolling dam is thrown across the Mohawk, which supplies some mills. * * * Since the above was written, I learn

that a wharf 320 yards in length was constructed in 1812, at great expense and labor, together with a canal channel extending along it to the channel of the Hudson. The wharf leads from the point into the Hudson, on an angle of about 45°, inclining downwards."

The present bridge, between the village and Lansingburgh, was built in 1812-14, at a cost of \$20,000.

In 1819, Mrs. Emma Willard opened a girls' school in the vacant building, previously Samuel Demarest's tavern, on the site of the Morgan House, on Broad Street, which she conducted until she moved to Troy in 1821, and established there the Troy Female Seminary. The village, in 1824, contained about 900 inhabitants. Two churches, a brick school-house, a girls' academy, a public building, called Mechanics' Hall, and about 200 houses were within its corporate limits. On the completion of the Champlain Canal, in 1823, the village began to enlarge its business interests, and a number of manufactories were established there shortly afterward. The construction of the state dam at Troy greatly improved the navigation of the Hudson between it and Waterford. In 1828-29, the canal along the west side of the north branch of the Mohawk was designed and constructed by John F. King, from Coleraine, Mass. In 1831, it was extended from the site of J. M. King & Co.'s dye works to its present termination. In 1836, the village contained four churches, two academies, a lyceum, where monthly lectures were given on moral, literary, and scientific subjects, a printing office from which a weekly paper was issued, four flouring mills, a twine factory, an ink manufactory, two large machine shops, two foundries, a cotton-cloth factory, a tannery, three saw-mills, a plaster and cement mill, nineteen stores, eight

taverns, a slaughtering establishment in which, in 1835, 5,217 barrels of beef were packed, a bank, and about 200 dwellings.

On Saturday afternoon, July 11, 1841, about 4 o'clock, a stable in the rear of the Episcopal Church, on the west side of Third Street, between Broad and Middle streets, was discovered on fire. A stiff breeze, blowing from the northwest, carried sparks and flaming brands across Third, Second, and Broad streets. The village firemen, with their hand-engine, were incapable to oppose with success the spreading flames. Cohoes, Lansingburgh, Troy, and West Troy firemen, with nine engines, came as quickly as possibly to aid in suppressing them. About six o'clock, that evening, the fire was under control. Besides the Episcopal Church, 28 stores, 30 dwellings and 70 other buildings were burned; the greater number having been on the east and west sides of Third and Second Streets, between Broad and Middle streets, and on the south and north sides of Broad Street, between Third and First Streets. The loss was estimated to be about \$150,000. The spectacle of the furniture-filled sidewalks, the working firemen, the excited householders, the flaming buildings, and thronging spectators is still vivid in the memories of the older people of the village.

The Saratoga County Bank was incorporated May 29, 1830, with a capital stock of \$100,000. On July 14, that year, the directors elected John Knickerbacker president, and Jonathan H. Douglass cashier. The bank began business in a building immediately east of one on the northeast corner of Broad and Second streets. Both were burned in the fire of 1841. The books, papers, and money were safely removed from the bank. The present bank building, on the north-

east corner of Broad and Second streets, was erected after the fire. In May, 1865, the bank was reorganized under the national banking laws. In 1871, it again became a state bank. On the night of October 13, 1872, it was robbed by a number of masked men. They first gained entrance to the dwelling of the cashier, D. M. Van Hoevenburgh. Having gagged and bound him and the members of his family, the robbers compelled him to unlock the bank vault, from which they took papers and money valued at about \$300,000. By compromise some of the papers were returned. The bank discontinued business in 1885.

The corner-stone of the town-hall was laid September 16, 1873.

Eight newspapers have been published in Waterford. The *Waterford Gazette*, first published by Horace H. Wadsworth, was issued on Tuesday, October 27, 1801. It was discontinued in 1816. *Waterford Reporter*, William L. Fisk, 1822. *Anti-Masonic Recorder*, J. C. Johnson, 1830. *Waterford Atlas*, W. Hollands & Co., December, 1832. In 1834, the name was changed to the *Waterford Atlas and Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Farmers' Journal*. Its publication was shortly afterward discontinued. The *Democratic Champion*, H. Wilbur, 1840. The *Waterford Sentinel*, Andrew Hoffman, May 18, 1850. In 1858, it was sold to J. H. Masten; afterward to William T. Baker; in 1870, to Hayward & Palmateer; in 1871, to S. A. Hathaway. In April, 1872, R. D. Palmateer began the publication of *The Waterford Advertiser*. In July, 1873, he purchased the *Sentinel*, the publication of which was then discontinued. Since October 1, 1882, the *Advertiser* has been published by Palmateer & Smith, at No. 34 Fourth Street.

In 1886, the village began to be

supplied with water by the Waterford Water Works Company, formed in 1885.

West Waterford, a station on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad, is immediately west of the Champlain canal, the west boundary of the village of Waterford. The former has a population of about 450. Dial (or Doyle) City is the name of the collection of houses, south of the Champlain canal, about the intersection of South and Sixth streets. Population, about 375. Between West Waterford and the Mohawk river, opposite Cohoes, is the village called Northside. Population, about 760.

Population of Waterford in 1880, 1,822.

There are four churches in the village. The first church erected in the place was that of the Reformed Protestant Dutch congregation, built in 1799, on the southwest corner of Third and Middle streets. It is said that the material was that of the first meeting-house erected, about the time of the revolutionary war, by the same congregation, a mile and a half north of the village. The elders and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Half Moon were incorporated, January 10, 1789. At the beginning of this century, the Presbyterian congregation worshiped in the church. The congregation of the Dutch Church having become disorganized, the building was sold in 1876, and removed.

Grace, Episcopal, Church, is on the west side of Third Street, between Middle and Broad Streets. On the institution of the Rev. David Butler, rector of St. Paul's parish, Troy, and of Trinity, Lansingburgh, in 1806, he conducted every Sunday one service in Troy and one in Lansingburgh, except on every fourth Sunday, when he officiated in Waterford. The or-

ganization of Grace Church was effected, September 17, 1810, by the election of its first wardens and vestrymen, who were that day incorporated as such of Grace Church. On July 1, 1811, the congregation purchased the Methodist meeting-house, standing on the site of the present church. Having been refitted, the building was consecrated August 30, 1813. It was burned in the fire of 1841. The present brick building, erected shortly afterward, was enlarged and refitted in 1865.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on the southeast corner of Third and Division streets. About the close of the last century, the Presbyterians in the village organized themselves into a congregation, and for a time worshipped with the members of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in their meeting-house. By invitation of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Lansingburgh, the Presbyterians of Waterford united with the former in calling the Rev. Samuel Blatchford, who was installed pastor of the two churches, July 18, 1804, and which he served 24 years. From 1804 to 1826, the congregation held its services in the Dutch Church. In January, 1826, the use of Classic Hall, on First Street, was obtained, in which the congregation worshipped until the present church was erected. In September, 1826, the building was dedicated. In the fall of 1865, the work of enlarging and refitting it was begun. On the evening of May 10, 1866, the church was re-dedicated.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH is on the east side of Third Street, between Middle and Broad streets. The society was organized in 1821, and worshipped for many years in the village school-house. In 1842, the first meeting-house, built of brick, was erected on the site of the present

church. In 1867, it was enlarged and refitted.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, is on the east side of Third Street, between Middle and South streets. About the beginning of the century the Methodists built a meeting-house on the west side of Third Street, between Middle and Broad streets. On July 1, 1811, it was sold to the congregation of Grace Episcopal Church. The first appointment for Waterford was made in 1830. Not long afterward the congregation built the second meeting-house.

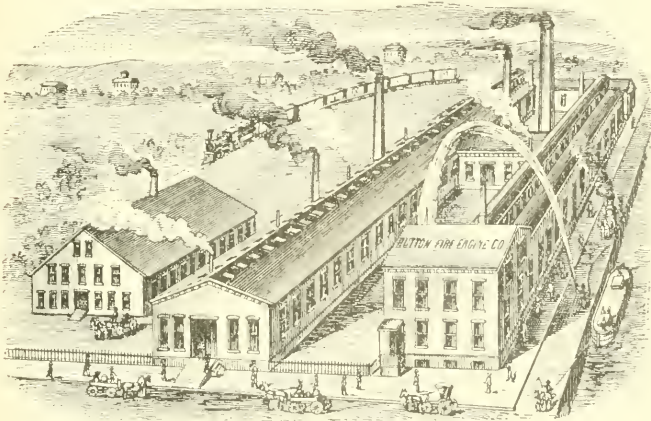
ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is on the east side of Sixth Street, in West Waterford.

There are only a few manufacturing establishments in Waterford. The greater number are outside the village limits, in Dial City, and along King's Canal, and at Northside.

BUTTON FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, Holroyd & Co., manufacturers of steam and hand fire-engines, hose carriages and carts, fire apparatus, and power pumps, Third Street, near the Champlain Canal. The construction and mechanism of the well-known Button fire-engines have given them a marked superiority over all others made in this country. Durable, powerful in action, operating without vibration, they embody all those excellencies desirable in first-class fire-engines. The inventor, Lysander Button, began manufacturing them on December 8, 1834, at his engine works on King's Canal. His successors were L. Button & Co. (N. B. Doe); L. Button, 1856; Button & Blake, (Robert Blake,) 1858; L. Button, 1863; L. Button & Son, (T. E. Button,) 1870; and Holroyd & Co., (James, William, and George E. Holroyd,) July, 1882. In 1850, the works on Third Street were occupied. Dur-

ing the past half-century, the Button fire-engines, with their notable improvements have acquired a rare distinction for their effectiveness and attractive workmanship wherever they have been used in the United States, Canada, South America, and Europe.

makes a specialty of sawing thin lumber, one-eighth, three-sixteenth, and one-quarter of an inch in thickness, from the largest and choicest pine logs brought from Michigan. Some of the logs are 90 feet long and from 20 to 40 inches in diameter.



UTTON FIRE ENGINE COMPANY'S WORKS.

WATERFORD SAWING MILLS, William Burtons' Sons, sawers and dealers in mahogany and fancy woods, picture and looking-glass backs, cigar-box wood, brush blocks and veneers, pine, oak, and chestnut bill timber, (Dial City), south side of Champlain Canal. The woods sawed are mostly imported ones. Mahogany and cedar from Mexico and the West Indies; rosewood from Brazil, and satinwood from San Domingo. Cigar box lumber is manufactured from Spanish cedar, and from various imitations of it made from domestic woods. Red cedar from Florida is sawed for cabinet work and wardrobes. The firm

The thin pine is used for a variety of purposes; looking glass and picture backs, pattern lumber, and fancy boxes. The business was begun in Cohoes, in 1835, by Hawes & Goodwin, who, in 1836, were succeeded by Hawes & Baker, which firm, in 1838, sold their mill to Levi Silliman. In 1840, William Burton, the father of William E. and Benjamin P. Burton, the members of the present firm, made Cohoes his residence, and there, with John M. Tremain, engaged in the business. In 1844, William Burton purchased his partner's interest, and the machinery and good-will of Levi Silliman. The firm of William Burton &

Co., (James Burton) was then formed and a veneer and saw-mill erected by it, on the east side of Erie Street. Some years later, William Burton succeeded to the business, and in 1872 moved to Waterford and purchased the saw-mill on the site of the present one. The firm of William Burton's Sons was formed May 1, 1881. Its business is extensive and widely known.

STOCKS AND DIES J. M. King & Co., manufacturers of button pliers, stocks, and dies, taper, plug, and pipe taps, and reamers, King's Canal. The works were established in 1829 by Daniel B. King. The firm of J. M. King & Co. was formed in 1849. On the decease of J. M. King in 1871, Mary E. Daniels inherited his interest in the business. Thomas Breslin, a member of the present firm, was admitted July 1, 1867.

Holroyd & Co., manufacturers of stocks and dies, taper, plug, and pipe taps for machinists, blacksmiths, and gas-fitters, King's Canal. The first works were built in 1847 by James Holroyd. In 1864, the present establishment was erected. About thirty workmen are employed. The members of the firm are James, William, and George E. Holroyd.

GAGE MACHINE WORKS. George Gage, manufacturer of knitting, brush, and paper mill machinery, lathes, steam engines, shafting, pulleys, and other gearing, King's Canal. He established the works on the canal in 1834, having made Waterford his residence, June 15, 1829. John E. Gage is superintendent of the works.

HUDSON VALLEY KNITTING COMPANY'S mill, on the northeast corner of Hudson and Fifth streets, was in part originally the flouring mill of Townsend M. Vail & Sons. Dows, Holroyd, & Safely, in 1871, refitted it for

a knitting mill. The Hudson Valley Knitting Company, incorporated November 8, 1877; E. W. Scott, president; Francis A. Fales, treasurer; John Consalus, George W. Chapman, and K. B. Dowsley, purchased the property in 1877. The company runs seven sets of cards, employs about 125 operatives, and manufactures men, women, and children's fine underwear, white and colored.

MASSASOIT KNITTING MILLS. Edward G. Munson, manufacturer of men, women, and children's seam-knitted, white underwear, at the north side of the Mohawk River, opposite the state dam, at Cohoes. The mills are on the site of the Shatemuck Flouring Mills, burned July 26, 1869. The Munson Manufacturing Company was formed in February, 1872, by Garry Munson, (deceased, 1883,) Edward G. Munson, George Campbell, and John Clute. The present proprietor, Edward G. Munson, employs 125 operatives and runs seven sets of machinery. Post-office address, Cohoes, N. Y.

DIAMOND KNITTING MILLS, J. W. Himes, manufacturer of men and women's white and scarlet, high grade, knit underwear, between the north branch of the Mohawk River and the Champlain Canal, Northside. In 1868, he engaged in the business in Cohoes, and established there the Diamond Knitting Mills, on the west side of Remsen Street. In January, 1870, he and A. C. Vail formed the firm of Himes and Vail. They purchased, in 1878, the House and Fulton Flour Mill property on the north side of the Mohawk River, near the state dam, and erected there the present Diamond Mills. Since the dissolution of the firm in 1883, J. W. Himes has continued the manufacture of knit goods, employing about 250 operatives. His post-office address is Co-

hoes, N. Y. He sells his goods direct to the trade.

WATERFORD KNITTING COMPANY, manufacturers of scarlet, knit underwear, King's Canal. J. W. Himes, president; Thomas Breslin, treasurer; M. E. Daniels, secretary. The company was formed January, 1886, and refitted the Rock Island Flouring Mills previously owned by J. B. Enos & Co., erected about the year 1863. The company employs about 80 operatives. Its goods are sold direct to the trade from the Diamond Mills.

MOHAWK AND HUDSON PAPER MILL, Frank Gilbert proprietor and manufacturer of printing paper, King's Canal. In 1872, the Mohawk and Hudson Paper Company began manufacturing paper on the site of the present mill. In 1876, Frank Gilbert, one of the members of the company, purchased its interest. Six tons of printing paper are made daily at the mill, in which 45 men are employed. The firm of Gilbert & Bell (F. H. Bell,) has a pulp-mill, on Saratoga Street, Cohoes, near the street-railway bridge across the Champlain Canal.

The works of the Mohawk & Hudson Manufacturing Company are in Dial City, south of the Champlain Canal. A lamplblack factory, and three more knitting mills are to be included in the number of Waterford's manufactories.

Water Works, Troy.—About the beginning of the century the village was supplied with water by the Aqueduct Water Works, through wooden pipes from a spring on the western declivity of Mount Ida, east of Liberty Street. On July 1, 1806, an ordinance was passed by the village trustees "to preserve the unnecessary waste of water" brought to the village by "the aqueducts."

An act "to incorporate the proprietors of the Earthen Conduit Company of Troy," was passed by the legislature, June 16, 1812. By the "act to incorporate the proprietors of the Conduit Company of Troy," passed April 13, 1814, the company was permitted to use cast-iron pipes; the manufacture of which had been begun about that time at Salisbury, Conn.

The act incorporating the Troy Water Works was passed April 18, 1829; the stock was not to exceed \$250,000. By the act passed, March 20, 1832, the company was permitted to sell its property to the city. It was conveyed, and the construction of a series of reservoirs was begun in the spring of 1833, on the Piscawen Kill, where now is the distributing reservoir, west of Oakwood Avenue. The aggregate capacity of the several reservoirs was 1,009,359 gallons. In 1843 and 1853, other reservoirs were constructed along the Piscawen Kill, west and east of Oakwood Avenue. The total cost of the Troy Water Works, March 1, 1848, was \$160,496.37. There were then 59,497 feet of pipes distributing water through the city.

By the act, passed March 9, 1855, Harvey Smith, William F. Sage, Thomas Symonds, Joseph M. Warren, and Liberty Gilbert were appointed by the legislature water commissioners of Troy. Their successors were to be elected by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the common council. In 1859-60, 1862, 1868, and 1869, other reservoirs were constructed. In 1861, a force pump was placed in a building near the state-dam to pump water from the river into the mains. The machinery was afterward successively moved to buildings on the hydraulic canal, south of the former station, and water pumped from the canal to supply in part the city.

On March 19, 1879, a plat of ground

was purchased of J. Lansing Van Schoonhoven for \$9,000, on the north-west corner of State and Washington streets, in Lansingburgh. From its frontage of 300 feet on State Street it extends westward 450 feet to low-water mark on the bank of the Hudson. A contract was made with the Holly Manufacturing Company of Lockport, N. Y., on May 7, 1879, for "two sets of pumping engines and boilers with the necessary buildings, including smoke-stack, the inlet chamber in the Hudson River, the tunnel leading therefrom to the pump-well, a high service reservoir and a 30-inch rising or force main extending from the pumping station to Lower Oakwood Reservoir, (a distance of about $3\frac{1}{6}$ miles);" the consideration being \$235,000.

In June, that year, the enlargement of the water works began, and in February, 1880, water was pumped into the lower Oakwood reservoir for the first time from the new station. In the attractive one-story building, faced with Croton pressed brick, are two Holly quadruplex engines, each capable of pumping six million gallons of water daily. Near it is a two-story brick building in which the engineers reside. The thirty-inch main, through which water is forced into lower Oakwood reservoir, is 16,753 feet long, and extends from the pumping station southward through Lansingburgh to Glen Avenue, where it deflects eastwardly and enters the lower Oakwood reservoir on the east side of Oakwood Avenue.

The system of reservoirs of the Troy Water Works begins with Brunswick Lake, in the town of Brunswick, about three miles east of Oakwood Avenue. Immediately west of it is Vanderheyden Lake. About two miles west of that lake, on the Link road, is the high service reservoir, 384 feet above tide-water. About a half a

mile west of it is the upper Oakwood reservoir, and west of it, the lower Oakwood reservoir, on the east side of Oakwood Avenue. On the west side of the avenue is the low service reservoir.

The system of distribution of water to different parts of the city embraces three divisions:

The low service comprises that part of the city between the river and a plane of 202 feet above the height of tide-water. One main extends westerly from the low service reservoir along Glen Avenue to River Street. Another from the same reservoir extends westerly along and across the Piscawen Kill to the pipes which formerly supplied water from the old distributing reservoir. One of the pipes distributes water along Eighth Street to Federal Street, and runs thence to River, Fourth, Ida, Third streets, across the Poesten Kill, thence to Madison, Fourth, to and across the Wynants Kill to Water Street. The other pipe extends southwesterly to the intersection of Canal Street and Vail Avenue, and thence runs to River Street, and thence along River Street southwardly to the central part of the city.

The middle service includes that part of the city between a plane of 202 feet above tide-water and a plane of 290 feet above the same. The main supplying this division extends across the land of William H. Frear to Oakwood Avenue, thence along it to Tenth Street, People's Avenue, Ninth, Federal, Eighth and Congress streets to the stone bridge across the Poesten Kill, on Pawling Avenue.

The high service embraces that part of the city between a plane of 290 feet and a plane of 384 feet above tide-water. The main supplying this division extends from the high service reservoir across the fields to Burdett Avenue, thence to Tibbits, Bruns-

wick, Pawling, Maple avenues to Campbell's Highway, and thence along it to the Iron Works.

The present extent and capacity of the water works and those of 1855 are contrasted in the annual report of the water commissioners for the fiscal year 1884: "At that time the city had a population of about 33,000. Its water works, such as they were, had then been in existence over twenty years, and had cost, up to that year inclusive, about \$175,000. The extent of pipe laid was 12 miles; number of fire plugs, 85; stopgates, 91. The assessed water-rents were \$15,324.60. There was but one storage reservoir, Brunswick Lake, and one distributing reservoir in addition to the fire dam, with an aggregate capacity of three hundred and fifty-two million gallons; and there was but one 12-inch supply pipe for the whole city, while the total daily supply of probably less than one million gallons was fully ample to meet the demands of that day. * * *

"During the short interval of only thirty years that has elapsed since that time the population of the city has increased to 60,000. The board has had to supervise the additional expenditure, in construction alone, of the large sum of \$933,618.70. The extent of pipe laid has increased from 12 to 48 miles; the fire plugs from 85 to 516, aside from private plugs; and the stop-gates from 91 to 740. The assessed water rents have increased from \$15,000 to \$65,000; the storage, or reservoir capacity, from three hundred and fifty-two millions to six hundred and thirty-three millions; the daily consumption from one to nine millions; and finally a large and expensive system of pumping by steam power from the Hudson River has been superadded to the original gravity supply in order to meet the growing demands of our large population."

The total cost of the water works from 1833 to March 1, 1886, was \$1,149,083.81. The present debt, since the enlargement and extension of the water works in 1879, is \$421,000.

The water commissioners are Richard F. Hall, president, Joseph Fales, Lyman R. Avery, David M. Ranken, and Dennis J. Whalen.

On February 1, 1885, Palmer H. Baermann succeeded David M. Greene as chief engineer of the water works department. Edward H. Chapin has been superintendent since 1854. John G. Ogden has filled the position of clerk of the department since 1875. The offices of the department are in the city building, No. 47 State Street, east of Fifth Street.

West Troy.—The site of the village of West Troy was originally a part of the tract of land purchased of the Indians for Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, July 27, 1630. On the map of Rensselaerswyck, made about the year 1631, this northwest section of the great manor is denominated *Weelijs Dael* (Weely's Part), so named it would seem in honor of the patroon's second wife, Anna Van Weely. Later, the lowland south of the first branch of the Mohawk River was called by the Dutch *de Vlachte*, (the Plain or Flat). Arent Van Curler, a cousin of the patroon, was the first person to cultivate a farm on it, where he lived from 1642 to 1660. Richard Van Rensselaer, a son of the patroon, afterward possessed the bouwery for a number of years. On June 22, 1672, Jeremias Van Rensselaer sold the farm and the island opposite it to Philip Schuyler, for 5000 Holland guilders, \$2,000. The farm extended along the Hudson from the *Krom Kill*, (Crooked Creek), south of the Schuyler homestead, at Port Schuyler, northward to *Steene-hoeck kill*,

(Stone-point Creek) now Dry River. North of the farm was another belonging to Bastiaen De Winter. It lay between the *Steene-hoeck kill* and the rocky eminence projecting into the the Hudson called by the Dutch *Steene Hoeck* (Stone Point). "The Rock House," on the southeast corner of Buffalo Street and Broadway, is built on a part of the "great blacke rocke," *Steene Hoeck*.

The Schuyler mansion, south of Port Schuyler, was built about the year 1768, on the site of the burned one, erected in the previous century.

In 1793, a part of the farm of John Schuyler, jr., was surveyed and laid out for a village by John Campbell. The place was called Washington. It comprised that part of Port Schuyler between Spring and North streets. Spring Street was then called South Street.

On January 1, 1805, James Gibbons purchased from John S. Schuyler a tract of land immediately north of the village of Washington. Shortly afterward a part of that land was laid out for a village and called Gibbonsville. In 1813, the two places were thus described in Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York: "Washington 5 miles N. of Albany and Gibbons Ville, opposite Troy, 6 miles." Gibbonsville then contained about fifteen houses. The bell and brass foundry, which Julius Hanks of Mansfield, Conn., had erected in 1808, on the west side of Water Street, (Broadway), between Ferry and Buffalo streets, was thus mentioned in the same work: "Here is also a bell foundry with a considerable variety of works in brass, plating, &c. Several small cannon have been lately made here, on a contract with the state of Connecticut. Surveyors' compasses of superior construction and workmanship are made here, and I have seen

some samples of plaited wares done in a very superior style."

On July 14, 1813, the United States purchased of James Gibbons about twelve acres of land in Gibbonsville for \$2,585, on which in the following year the erection of the buildings of the Watervliet Arsenal was begun. On March 19, 1814, the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Washington and Gibbonsville was organized in the school-house in the former village. In the spring of the following year, the erection of the meeting-house was begun on the west side of Water (Broadway) Street, between North Street and the arsenal grounds. The church was dedicated on Wednesday, July 17, 1816. On August 19, 1817, the Watervliet post-office was established in Gibbonsville. Abijah Wheeler, the post-master, kept the office in his store on the southwest corner of Water (Broadway) and Ferry streets. On April 23, 1823, the legislature passed the "act to vest certain powers and privileges in the freeholders and inhabitants of Gibbonsville," by which the village was to be incorporated. As no election for village officers was held as provided by the act, a second act was passed April 4, 1825. Under the last, Julius Hanks, Elijah Raiuey, Isaac Chapman, Edward Learned, and Isaac Frink were elected trustees, and Gerrit T. Lansing, treasurer, and Nathan Robbins, collector. Julius Hanks was chosen president of the board of trustees. In Spafford's Gazetteer of 1824, Gibbonsville is described: "It is incorporated as a village, has 52 houses, shops, and stores. Hanks' bell and cannon foundry and manufactory of town clocks and surveyors' instruments, a manufactory of paper moulds, the United States arsenal and depot, at Watervliet, and 2 basins on the canal. It is a busy little place, and having the canal, good docking ground on

the Hudson, the side cut and locks to Troy, with important advantages for a large basin on the margin of the river, bids fair to grow pretty rapidly.

* * * Gibbonsville is connected with Troy by 2 horse-ferries, on Langdon's improved construction.

* * * Washington village, a half mile below Gibbonsville, has about 40 houses, the Albany road and canal."

In the same work the following mention was made of the United States arsenal: "It is designed to be the principal depot for military stores, arms, and equipments in the northern states, and is now [1824] one of the largest in the United States. The buildings present a long front on the river, and consist of a brick arsenal, 35 by 120 feet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height; 2 brick houses for officers' quarters; 1 brick building, 25 by 98 feet, 3 stories, for quarters for mechanics and soldiers; 2 brick buildings, each 22 by 136 feet, for mechanics' shops; 2 do. each $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, 45 by 183 feet, for military carriages and equipments; a brick magazine for powder and ammunition, 60 by 19 feet, surrounded by a brick wall, 14 feet high, 264 feet perimeter; a stone magazine, 87 by 21 feet, surrounded by a wall 300 feet perimeter, 14 feet high; a wooden building, 40 by 22 feet, 2 stories, for a laboratory, and a stable and a forage house. It has also a dock in front, on the Hudson. * * * The public property is probably little short of a million of dollars in value. * * *

The Erie Canal runs through the depot, between the front and rear buildings, over which is a bridge. This establishment was located in 1813, and commenced in 1814, under the direction of Col. [George] Bomford of the ordnance department, but it has been for some years under the direction of Major [James] Dalliba, an officer of the same department."

The construction of the Erie Canal, which runs through the village, was begun July 4, 1817, and completed October 26, 1825. The opening of the canal between Gibbonsville and Rochester was celebrated on Wednesday, October 8, 1823. On that day, the Trojan Trader, flying a flag inscribed: "From Troy; the first western boat loaded at Hudson's River," left the village for Rochester. The side cut, south of the first branch of the Mohawk River, was completed Saturday, November 15, 1823. That afternoon, the packet boat, Superior, with a number of citizens of Troy on board, passed through the lock into the Hudson and crossed the river to Troy.

In 1823, George Tibbits, Richard P. Hart, Esaias Warren, Philip Schuyler, Ebenezer Wiswall, Nathan Warren, Samuel Gale, John P. Cushman, William Hart, Jacob Merritt, Elias Pattison, George Vail, Stephen Warren, Philip Hart, jr., John Paine, John D. Dickinson, and Theodore F. French, having organized themselves into a corporation called the "West Troy Company," purchased, November 12, that year, from John Bleecker and Elizabeth, his wife, 400 acres of land, "north of the division line between James Gibbons and John Bleecker," or north of Buffalo Street. The Troy and Schenectady turnpike, "the street leading from Albany to the Cohoes bridge," and the Erie Canal crossed the tract of land. "Steinhook Creek," as Dry River was then called, flowed through it to the Hudson. The eastern part of the land was laid out into building lots and the western part into farm lots. The purchasers paid \$45,000 for the land, and called the projected village West Troy.

In 1827, Willard Earl, Jabez Burrows, Abijah Wheeler, David Wheeler, Enoch Burrows, Gilbert C. Bedell,

and Jonathan Hart, taking the name of the Port Schuyler Company, purchased of John and Peter S. Schuyler the land which was surveyed by Evert Van Alen and Sergeant John Campbell of the United States ordnance department, and laid out into building lots, as delineated on the map made October 23, 1827. This place, which included the village of Washington, was called Port Schuyler.

Gibbonsville, in which the erection of buildings was begun in 1800, in 1830 had 60 dwelling houses, 87 families, 559 inhabitants, 3 public houses, 9 stores, and the United States arsenal.

West Troy, in which the erection of buildings was begun in 1824, in 1830 had 113 dwellings, 93 families, 510 inhabitants, 1 church, 4 public houses, and 23 stores.

Port Schuyler in 1830, had 52 dwellings, 75 families, 450 inhabitants, 1 church, 1 public-house, and 12 stores.

By the act for the incorporation of "the village of West Troy," including in it Gibbonsville and Port Schuyler, passed April 30, 1836, two trustees in each of the four wards, a president, and other village officers, were elected on May 3, that year.

The Watervliet Bank, incorporated, May 21, 1836, with a capital stock of \$250,000, doing business in the brick building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Buffalo Street, failed in April, 1842.

The name of the post-office was changed from Watervliet to that of West Troy, July 1, 1847.

When the construction of the Albany Northern Railroad was begun in 1851, the first line surveyed for it extended through the village, entering it on the south near the Schuyler homestead and running thence northward along the east side of Broadway to Green Island, crossing the first branch of the Mohawk River at the

side-cut at the foot of Union Street. The construction of the road on this line having been opposed, the line was changed to the west side of the village. A Y was constructed by which trains going northward and southward could enter the village on the line of Canal Street, now Central Avenue. The station was a small frame building on the northeast corner of the alley, between Ohio Street and the Erie Canal. A freight-house was built on the north side of Canal Street, on the west side of Dry River. The building of the street railway from Albany to West Troy in 1862, so diminished the number of passengers travelling between the two places on the Albany Northern Railroad that after December 21, 1863, the use of the Y was discontinued. A station was then erected at the head of Genesee Street.

The Bank of West Troy, which began business, on May 1, 1852, in its banking house on the southwest corner of Washington and Canal streets, with a capital of \$200,000, became the National Bank of West Troy, in 1865, with a capital stock of \$250,000. Its present capital is \$100,000.

The corner-stone of Corporation Hall was laid August 24, 1864.

The United States Arsenal grounds now embrace about 100 acres of land, inclosed by a high stone wall, excepting on Broadway, along which is a fence of iron pickets. About 1,500 men were employed at the arsenal during the civil war, manufacturing ordnance supplies. Since the purchase of the grounds about a million and a half dollars have been expended in the erection of the different buildings on them. The property has a frontage of 1600 feet on the Hudson.

There are 10 churches in the village. The North Reformed Church, northwest corner of Washington and

Buffalo streets; the Jermain Memorial Presbyterian Church, formerly the South Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, northwest corner of Middle and Croton streets; Trinity Episcopal Church, east side of Washington Street, between Ferry and Schenectady streets; First Baptist Church, northeast corner of Ohio Street and Central Avenue; First Presbyterian Church, north side of Union Street, between Catherine and Ford streets; Ohio Street Methodist Episcopal Church, southwest corner of Ohio and Ontario streets; Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, northwest corner of Washington and Ferry streets; St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, southwest corner of Union and Burlington streets; St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, northwest corner of Salem and Mansion streets; Holy Heart of Mary, Roman Catholic, French, Church, on northwest corner of Gibbons and Buffalo streets.

The first newspaper printed in the village was the *Palladium*, and was published by the Warren Brothers in 1832. Its publication was soon discontinued. On October 4, 1837, William Hollands began the publication of the *West Troy Advocate and Waterliet Advertiser*, a weekly, and continued it until his death in 1853. The paper was afterward published by his son, William Hollands, jr. Its publication was discontinued in 1864. The publication of the *Waterliet Daily Democrat* was begun January 18, 1859. It was shortly afterward succeeded by the *Albany County Democrat*, which was published until July, 1884. The *Waterliet Journal* was published by James Treanor and T. I. Hardin, from May, 1880, to July, 1885. They then purchased the *Democrat* and consolidated the two papers under the name of the *Journal and Democrat*, which is still published by them.

Population of West Troy in 1840, 4,572; 1850, 6,900; 1860, 8,952; 1870, 10,693; 1880, 8,820. The census of the village in 1880 was carelessly taken, and it is likely there were about 11,000 inhabitants at that time.

The principal manufactories are the following:

JAMES ROY & CO., manufacturers of shawls, woolen and worsted goods, east side of Broadway, foot of Spring Street. Early in the present century satinets were made in a large frame building, erected on the bank of the Hudson, at the foot of Spring Street, in the village of Washington. South of the factory, and nearly opposite Mill Street was a flouring mill. On the map of Port Schuyler, made October 23, 1827, the ground plans of the two buildings are delineated. On February 14, 1843, James Roy, who with John Knower, had begun the manufacture of woolen shawls in the satinets factory, previously occupied by A. S. Blackman, purchased a half-part of the property and a number of adjacent lots. Having obtained a number of skilled operatives from Scotland, where James Roy was born, the enterprising manufacturers were then making a grade of shawls noway inferior in quality and texture to those imported. In 1847, the first of the present large brick buildings of the establishment was erected by James Roy & Co. On January 1, 1866, John F. Roy became a member of the firm. On December 29, 1869, "James Roy & Company" was incorporated with a capital of \$400,000; since increased to \$500,000; James Roy, John Knower, John F. Roy, and Benjamin Knower constituting the corporation. Besides the different buildings, fronting 800 feet on Broadway, the company has a large brick factory on the northeast corner of

Broadway and Mansion Street, and another in Schenectady.

ROY & Co., (John Knower and A. H. Sweny), manufacturers of butts and hinges, Broadway, near Spring Street. Andrew Rogers and James Roy, under the name of Rogers & Roy, engaged in the business in the basement of the old satinet factory. The firm of Roy & Co., (John Knower, James Roy, & Peter Roy), was incorporated, December 28, 1870.

J. M. JONES' SONS, car manufacturers, Circle Street, north of Berlin Street. John M. Jones, the father of the members of the firm, with Henry W. Witbeck, under the name of Witbeck & Jones, in 1839, began the manufacture of carriages and wagons, in a frame building, afterward burned, on the site of the present works. During the first years of gold mining in California, the firm made and shipped a great number of lumber and express wagons around Cape Horn to San Francisco. On Henry W. Witbeck's withdrawal in 1863, George H. Lawrence became associated for a short time with J. M. Jones in the business. In 1864, the firm of Jones & Co. was formed by J. M. and Richard W. Jones. In 1874, it was succeeded by that of J. M. Jones & Co.; the two sons John H. and Walter A. Jones engaging in the business with their father. In 1879, the business was discontinued in West Troy. In the spring of 1882, John H. and Walter A. Jones resumed in West Troy the manufacture of street-cars begun by Jones & Lawrence in 1864. Thousands of street-cars have been made at these works for different railway companies in the United States, South America, Australia, England, Germany, India, and other distant countries. In 1870, two hundred were made for the Bombay Tramway Company. During the civil

war many gun carriages were made for the United States government. About 300 street-cars are now annually made by the firm, which employs about 200 skilled workmen.

COVERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, makers of harness snaps, chain and rope goods, southwest corner of Central Avenue and West Street. Many of the ingeniously constructed specialties made at the works are figuratively designated, "Covert's horse and mule jewelry." Although partly decorative, their usefulness is at once apparent in the different adaptations for the purposes for which they are admirably designed. The loop, round eye, open eye, and swivel snaps attachable to harness, lariats, and ropes, the web and rope halters, ties, and cords commend their convenience and durability to persons acquainted with the management and care of horses, mules, and cattle. The company also manufactures a large class of chains and cables used by farmers, lumbermen, dredgers, car manufacturers, and water-craft builders, and subjects them to the highest standard tests of strength of Europe and America. The patent adjustable soldering irons and adjustable coppers made at the works for tinsmiths and plumbers are everywhere recognized for their excellence. The business was begun in 1873, at No. 210 First Street, Troy, by James C. and Madison Covert, Henry and S. Bradley Wake-man, under the name of the Breast Hold-back Company. The Covert Manufacturing Company was formed August 9, 1877. James C. and Madison Covert succeeded to the business, under the same name, in 1882. In February, 1879, the present works on the southwest corner of Central Avenue and West Street were erected by the company, which sells its goods not only to the trade in this country but to numerous importers in England,

Austria, Germany, India, Africa, and other distant lands. The wide advertisement of the company's specialties have greatly enlarged its business during the last five years.

GEORGE R. MENEELY & Co., manufacturers of Hopkins' patent self-fitting journal bearings for railroad cars and locomotives, bronze and brass castings, and anti-friction metals, South Albany Street, south of the U. S. arsenal grounds. George R. Meneely and S. W. Getman, having formed the firm in 1874, began in March, that year, manufacturing at their present establishment. The popular use of the Hopkins' journal bearings by the different railroads in the United States have made it more convenient to the manufacturers to have two establishments, one at West Troy and the other at Atlanta, Ga., from which they supply orders from those parts of the country nearest to them.

MENEELY HARDWARE COMPANY, (George R. and Charles D. Meneely, and John Gibbons), manufacturers of hardware specialties, South Albany Street, south of the United States arsenal grounds. The company was formed on January 1, 1883. The works have a frontage of about 270 feet on South Albany Street, and a depth of 125 feet.

MENEELY & Co., (E. A., A. H., and George K. Meneely), bell founders, No. 205 Broadway. The business was begun by Julius Hanks, in 1808, who was succeeded in 1826, by Andrew Meneely; in 1850, by Andrew Meneely & Son; in 1851, by Andrew Meneely's Sons; in 1863, by E. A. & G. R. Meneely; and in 1874, by Meneely & Co.

Two foundries and the lumber business are also comprised in the industrial interests of the village.

The West Troy Water Works Company, incorporated, 1876, began supplying the village with water in 1877. The water is pumped from the Mohawk River near Niskayuna. The storage reservoir is about a mile west of the village.

Wire Cloth Manufactory.—

J. B. S. MALBY, manufacturer of wire cloth, sieves, riddles, screens, window guards, and painted window screen cloth, No. 357 and 359 River Street. As a member of the firm of Nutting & Co., he engaged in the business in 1864.

Wire Manufacturers.—

J. WOOL GRISWOLD, manufacturer of iron, steel and galvanized wire, works on the Poesten Kill, foot of Cypress Street. Established, 1879.

GRISWOLD BROTHERS, (John Wool Griswold and Frank B. Griswold), manufacturers of patent steel wire bale ties, works on the Poesten Kill, foot of Cypress Street. In 1884, the firm succeeded the Brockner-Evans Company, incorporated, April 4, 1883.

Wood-workers.—

EDWARD CARTER, manufacturer of carpenters' planes, mechanics' tools, wood mouldings, and ornamental work, Nos. 22 to 40 Spring Avenue; salesroom, No. 203 River Street. The manufacture of planes and tools was begun in Troy in 1828, by Simeon Rowell, at No. 38 Ferry Street. His successors were Charles S. Rowell, rear No. 52 Congress Street, 1832; Jared West, 1832; Richard Carter, March, 1833; R. & L. Carter, No. 11 Ferry Street, 1835; E. & C. Carter, (Edward and Charles), No. 11 Ferry Street, 1847; Edward Carter, No. 171 River Street, 1854; E. & C. Carter, (Edward and

Cyrus), No. 249 River Street, 1862; 1862; Herrington & McClure, No. 283 River Street 1864. In 1865, the firm of J. & D. A. Consalus was formed, which engaged in the business at No. 375 River Street, whence, in 1866, the firm moved to No. 283; succeeding there Herrington & McClure. In 1871, John Consalus succeeded to the business, who then removed to Nos. 417 and 419 River Street.

A. V. G. SMITH, sawing, planing, and turning mills, Front Street, near Federal, began business in 1876 as successor to Curley & Lansing, at the same place.

Wool Dealers.—

STEPHEN W. BARKER, wool dealer, Nos. 171 and 173 River Street. In 1832, John Kerr engaged in the business at No. 127 River Street. His successors were John Kerr & Co., 173 River Street, 1835; Knowlson & Morgan, 1865; James S. Knowlson & Co., 153 River Street, 1870; Knowlson & Organ, 1874; Stephen Barker & Son, 1875; Stephen Barker, 171 and 173 River Street, 1876; Stephen W. Barker, September 13, 1883.

JOHN CONSALUS, wool dealer, Nos. 417 and 419 River Street. In 1843, Hiram Herrington engaged in the business at 273 River Street, and was succeeded by Herrington & Warren, No. 283 River Street, 1852; Hiram Herrington, No. 283 River Street,

Young Women's Association, The, of the city of Troy, organized in January, 1883, occupies rooms in the Manufacturers' National Bank Building, on the corner of River and King streets. Its object is to ameliorate the condition and promote the interests of young women by providing them with a proper and an attractive place where they may pass leisure hours, and improve themselves by attending evening courses of instruction and by reading books of a well-selected library. The institution was incorporated June 10, 1885. Spelling, penmanship, arithmetic, book-keeping, music, type-writing, millinery, and fine sewing are taught those desiring free instruction. A matron is in charge of the rooms, which are open every afternoon and evening, excepting on Sunday. The present officers are Mrs. Charles E. Patterson, president; Mrs. J. K. Howe, secretary; and Mrs. C. A. McLeod, treasurer.

OMISSIONS IN FIRST CLASSIFICATION.

Apothecaries.—

ANDREW SAWYER, apothecary, No. 348 River Street, engaged in the business at the same place in 1866.

R. H. STARBUCK, apothecary and druggist, northwest corner of Broadway and Fifth Street, engaged in the business in 1869, at No. 18 Third Street.

MONCRIEF & FRANCIS, (Robert Moncrief and William M. Francis), No. 77 Congress Street, formed the firm May 1, 1886.

Art Rooms.—

JOSEPH HICKS, dealer in paintings, engravings, and art goods, No. 44 Third Street. His father, William Hicks, began the business in 1851, at No. 199 River Street.

Asylum, St. Vincent's Female Orphan.

The new asylum, a large, four-story, brick building, on the east side of Eighth Street, between Federal and Jacob streets, was erected during the summer of 1886.

Boiler Manufacturer.—

M. MAHONY, manufacturer of boilers for steam and hot water heating, office and foundry, northwest corner of Liberty and Fifth Streets; warehouses, No. 143 River Street, Troy, and 85 Center Street, New York.

Box Manufacturers.—

JOHN LEGGETT & SON (Joseph A.,) manufacturers of paper-boxes of all kinds, Nos. 34 and 36 North Fourth Street. The senior member of the firm engaged in the business in 1869, with Sidney Bush, under the firm-name of Bush & Leggett, Nos. 380 and 382 River Street.

C. E. VANDERCOOK, manufacturer of packing and cigar boxes, Nos. 6 & 8 Front (Mechanic) Street, engaged in the business in 1875.

Brick Works, Troy Fire.—

James Ostrander & Son, manufacturers of fire brick, blocks and tile, and dealers in fire clays and sand, Nos. 209 and 211 Second Street. The different buildings of the extensive works are on twenty-seven lots fronting on First and Second streets, between Canal Avenue and Madison Street. The appliances for making fire brick are complete in every department of the establishment. Moulded in a multiplicity of shapes, the brick, blocks, and tile vary from 3 to 1000 pounds in weight. The various uses made of them in furnaces, forges, foundries, and factories where they are subject to high degrees of heat, to alternations of expansion and contraction, and to the effects of generated gases, demand of the manufacturer a wide range of knowledge to perfect the brick for the purposes for which they are designed. The wide

reputation of the works for producing an unexcelled quality of heavy blocks for blast furnaces, rolling mills, and steel works, has given no little prominence to the establishment for many years. Mining his own clay and sand at Woodbridge, N. J., and his kaolin at Rossville, Staten Island, the proprietor possesses all the facilities to fill large orders with dispatch and on satisfactory terms. The works were established in 1850 by Daniel Hudson, who was succeeded in 1853 by James Ostrander; in 1856, by Ostrander & Heartt, (Jonas S.); in 1866, by James Ostrander; and in 1868, by James Ostrander & Son. On the death of his father, December 14, 1874, Francis A. Ostrander became the proprietor of the establishment. About 100 workmen are employed at the works. The first blocks and tuyeres used in the Bessemer steel works in this city and other places in the country were made at the works.

Brush Manufacturer.—

ISAIAH DEFREEST, horse-brush manufacturer, No. 351 River Street, began business in 1867 at No. 267 River Street, with Edward C. Allen, under the firm name of Allen & DeFreest. Since 1873 he has individually conducted the business, making all grades of horse-brushes with wooden and leather backs, and selling them to the trade in all parts of the United States.

Button-hole Makers.

DATER & LEE, makers of button-holes in collars, cuffs, shirt-trimmings and other goods, No. 506 Fulton Street. John Dater and George H. Lee formed the firm, August 16, 1886. Established 1882. About 90 operatives are employed.

E. T. YOUNG & Co., shirt, collar, and cuff button-hole manufacturers,

Gurley Building, No. 24 Fifth Street. Eyelet end work a specialty. The firm was formed, May 12, 1886.

Clothing.—

J. S. TOBEY, manufacturer and dealer in men's and boys' clothing, Nos. 281 and 322 (Troy Clothing Company,) River Street, engaged in the business in Troy in 1850.

Furniture.—

ROBERT KEITH, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, No. 179 River Street, engaged in the business in 1880, at No. 189 River Street, whence he removed to his present place of business in April, 1885.

CORNELIUS FOGARTY, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, carpets, feathers, and bedding, northwest corner of River and State streets, succeeded, February, 1886, Fogarty & York, who began the business at the same place, January, 1, 1884.

M. DOYLE'S SONS, manufacturers and dealers in furniture, carpets, and bedding, Nos. 176 to 180 River Street, on May 1, 1886, succeeded their father, M. Doyle, who engaged in the business in 1870, on the northeast corner of River and Ferry streets.

Glass.—

THORNE & ROGERS, dealers in window and plate glass, No. 309 River Street, assumed the firm name August 23, 1886; their former partner, R. J. Bennett, retiring.

Hoosick, one of the towns of Rensselaer County, was erected March 7, 1788. Its territory embraces the land included in the Hoosick Patent, granted July 28, 1688; the Walloom-sac Patent, dated June 15, 1739, and the Schneyder Patent, March 24, 1762.

Hoosick Falls, the largest village in the town, was incorporated April 14, 1827. The Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western, and the Troy & Boston railroads pass through it. The village is the seat of the works of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, formed in 1865. Population, 4,520. Hoosick, North Hoosick, Eagle Bridge, Walloomsac, Buskirk's Bridge, West Hoosick, and Petersburg Junction are small villages in the town.

Population of the town of Hoosick: 1790, 3,035; 1800, 3,141; 1810, 3,117; 1815, 2,907; 1820, 3,373; 1825, 3,481; 1830, 3,584; 1835, 3,525; 1840, 3,539; 1845, 3,576; 1850, 3,724; 1855, 4,120; 1860, 4,446; 1865, 4,783; 1870, 5,728; 1875, 6,525; 1880, 7,890.

Institute, Rensselaer Polytechnic.—

In 1841, '42, and '43, the sessions of the Rensselaer Institute were held in the Farmers' Bank Building, on the northwest corner of River and Middleburgh streets. Hon. James Forsyth, LL. D., president of the institute, died August 10, 1886.

Laundry Machinery.—

A. P. ADAMS, laundry machinery and supplies, Nos. 7 & 9 Sixth Street. The use of machinery in laundries is no longer a matter of expediency. Aggressive competition compels laundrymen everywhere to possess the facilities of accomplishing with dispatch and perfection the commissions given them. Badly washed, unequally starched, and imperfectly ironed goods are no longer accepted by circumspect manufacturers and wearers. Whatever faultiness is discoverable in carelessly laundered goods, it is likely to be due to the want of skill on the part of employes rather than to the

working of machinery. The ingeniously constructed laundry machinery so excellently made at the works of A. P. Adams, embracing in part reversing washers, centrifugal ironers, steam heated ironing machines, collar and cuff and shirt ironers, dampening machines, and other patented appliances, has the high commendation of experienced laundrymen in all parts of the country. The wide popularity of the Adams' laundry machinery is indicated by the extensive sale of it in the United States, Canada, England, India, Australia and other countries. In 1873, Alonzo P. Adams engaged in Troy with Thos. S. Wiles in laundering. In 1877, Wiles, Adams & Co., (Henry Kelly,) began the sale of laundry supplies. In 1879, on the organization of the Troy Laundry Machinery Company, A. P. Adams was elected its president. In 1884, he began the manufacture of laundry machinery and supplies at Nos. 7 & 9 Sixth Street.

TROY LAUNDRY MACHINERY COMPANY, Limited, manufacturers and dealers in laundry machinery and supplies, Nos. 648 and 650 Fulton Street. The continental fame of Troy laundering is a popular commendation of the ingeniously constructed machinery used by the laundrymen of the city. The marvelous rapidity and the unequalled perfection with which the various processes of washing, drying, starching, and ironing are accomplished amply demonstrate the high merits of the apparatus effecting them. The Troy Laundry Machinery Company is entitled to the honor of making some of the best and most extensively used machinery in the Troy laundries. Its hydraulic washers, wringers, starching machines, dampners, mangles, calendars, shirt, collar, and cuff ironers are not only its own patents, but in adaptation and efficiency unsurpassed. The recently patented shirt-ironer now

made by the company will doubtless attain a wide popularity not only in the city laundries but in others in the United States. The adequacy of these different machines may be comprehended by the information that one will wash in a day 1,500 dozen collars and cuffs, another in ten minutes will free from water 150 dozen, another starch in a day 200 dozen collars and cuffs or 600 shirts, another dampen in a day 2,400 dozen collars or cuffs, and another iron in ten hours 1,200 dozen of the same goods. The company was incorporated January 1, 1881, and in February, 1882, occupied the present establishment on the north side of Fulton Street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The officers of the company are Delavan Peck, president; Thomas S. Wiles, vice-president; Allen Conkling, treasurer; and Jacob H. Ten Eyck, secretary. The company's branch establishments are at Nos. 8 and 10 New Church Street, New York, and on Canal Street, Chicago, and at 11 Silver-Wood Street, London, England, and Hausvoigtei-Platz 9, Berlin, Prussia.

such distant places as Cuba and South America. The firm also constructs engines for propellers. General repairing is done at the works. The members of the firm are frequently employed as consulting engineers.

NEEMES BROTHERS, manufacturers of castings for steam engines, machinery, railroads, buildings, at Troy Machinery Foundry, Nos. 206 to 212 First Street, south of Adams. Joseph H. and Spencer Neemes formed the firm May 11, 1883, and succeeded their father, C. S. Neemes, who began the business in 1874, at Nos. 36 & 38 River Street, whence the firm removed to the present works, in October, 1886. The firm gives special attention to loam casting and balance wheels and patterns of pulleys, and general foundry work.

HENRY MOYLES, manufacturer of portable grain mills, elevators, hoisting and other machinery, Enterprise Iron Works, 210 & 212 First Street, successor in 1884 to Chrystal & Moyles, 1884; Chrystal, Walsh & Moyles, 1880; and F. W. Parmenter, 1852.

Machinery.—

KNOWLSON & KELLY, machinists and engineers, manufacturers of improved Corliss engines, narrow gauge track locomotives, steam and boiler pumps, southeast corner of Division and River streets. John Knowlson and James Kelly formed the firm in the fall of 1869, and began the business in the building formerly on the southeast corner of Liberty and River streets. Having purchased the site of the old Matthias Van der Heyden house, built in 1752, they, in June, 1886, began the erection of their present works, fronting 95 feet on River street, with a depth of 71 feet. Some of the narrow gauge track locomotives made by the firm have been sent to

Manufacturers and Engineers' Supplies.—

BARNUM BROTHERS, dealers in mechanical supplies, and manufacturers of leather belting, No. 187 River Street. This well-known firm furnishes to manufacturers and engineers the numerous articles needed in establishments where machinery is used. Besides selling rubber goods for mechanical purposes, the members of the firm are agents for the Boston Belting Company. The senior member of the firm, Theodore F. Barnum, engaged in the business in 1867, on Fulton street. In March, 1877, he and his brother, Frederick W. Barnum, formed the firm and occupied a part of the Savings Bank Building

on the northeast corner of Second and State streets, whence they removed in 1879, to their present place of business.

Mount Ida Manufacturing Company.—

MOUNT IDA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturing cotton warp, Congress Street, Ida Hill, was incorporated in 1884, with a capital of \$75,000. Henry B. Dauchy, president; John B. Dauchy, secretary and treasurer.

Nickel Works.—

HOYT & WYNKOOP, nickel platers and iron founders, Spring Avenue, employ about 90 workmen. James B. Hoyt and George W. Wynkoop formed the firm in the spring of 1875.

MOORE & FITZSIMONS, Olympus Nickel Works, southwest corner of Vail Avenue and North Street. The members of the firm, John P. Moore and Bernard Fitzsimons, established the works January 1, 1885. This branch of business, so intimately connected with the manufacture of stoves, has of late years attained an importance peculiar to the rapid development of this industry. The firm's facilities for plating stove ornaments, knobs, turnkeys, hinge pins, and other appendages, are commensurate with the large patronage it enjoys in Troy. Polishing, grinding and finishing of every description are done at the works as well as all kinds of nickel plating.

Picture Framing.—

F. W. SALISBURY & Co., manufacturers of picture frames and mouldings, No. 13 Congress Street. Established in 1876.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.—

WILLIAM H. BARNES, No. 14 First

Street, engaged in the business in September, 1876, begun by his father, William Barnes, in 1854, at No. 217 River Street.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, Nos. 359 & 361 Fulton Street, engaged in the business in 1866.

SAMUEL MORRIS, No. 414 Fulton Street, engaged in the business in 1868, with H. L. St. Ormond.

CHARLES WILLS, plumber, steam and gas fitter, room 4, Harmony Hall Building, engaged in the business in 1871.

MULLIGAN & SCHERMERHORN, (Martin Mulligan and Harrison Schermerhorn,) Troy Savings Bank Building, began business in March, 1880.

MICHAEL KENNEDY, No. 5 Wotkins Block, Congress Street, engaged in the business in 1883, at No. 115 Fifth Street, as a member of the firm of Egan & Kennedy.

QUINN & TILLY, William F. Quinn and George W. Tilly, No. 96 King Street, formed the firm October 1, 1885.

E. W. REID, No. 70 Second Street, engaged in the business in May, 1886.

Real Estate Brokers.—

J. H. WINSLOW & Co., real estate, loan, and insurance brokers, No. 13 State Street. The sale and conveyance of real estate in Troy and its vicinity are now mostly made by agents having offices in the central part of the city and advertising conspicuously in the daily newspapers having large circulations. This well-known firm, formed in 1879, by Joseph H. Winslow and Irving Hayner, has the command of an extensive business which annually exceeds a million of dollars in the sale and rentage of property,

negotiating loans and collecting rents. As agents of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, of Lawrence, Kansas, the firm has sold a large number of the company's desirable securities. The firm, besides widely advertising the property it has for sale and rent in the Troy newspapers, also publishes descriptive real estate registers.

rials, No. 221 River Street. The business was begun in 1846 by Francis Drake. The firm was formed, January 1, 1883.

MANNING, PATTERSON & Co., (J. G. Manning, T. W. P. Patterson, and Philander Pollock), dealers in saddlery hardware, No. 355 River Street, formed the firm in 1884.

Restaurant and Confectionery.—

CHARLES C. SINSABAUGH, restaurateur and confectioner, No. 20 Third Street. George W. Sinsabaugh engaged in the business as a confectioner in 1846, at No. 21 Congress Street, whence he removed in 1848 to No. 42 First Street, and in 1856, to No. 18 Third Street. In 1869, after the erection of his building, No. 20 Third Street, he occupied it. His son, Charles C. Sinsabaugh, succeeded him in the business in 1878.

Saddlery Hardware.—

WINNE & DRAKE, (John E. Winne and Charles F. Drake), successors to Winne, Burdick & Co., dealers in saddlery hardware and carriage mate-

Tannery, Troy.—

H. B. HAIGHT, manufacturer of leather, Troy Tannery, Hill Street, engaged in the business November 20, 1880. The buildings of the establishment, extending 150 feet along both sides of the street, occupy in part the site of the flour mill of Mahlon Taylor, built about the year 1793. In 1885, 25,000 hides were tanned at the establishment, where about 100 hands are employed. On the opposite side of the Poesten Kill, H. B. Haight's father, S. B. Haight, in 1839, built the tannery burned about 1873.

Telegram, The Troy Daily, was conveyed by C. L. MacArthur & Son to John Hastings, editor and proprietor, October 4, 1886.

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